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CENSUS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

30th June, 1947.

STATISTICIAN'S REPORT.

PREPARED UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM
THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE TREASURER,
BY
S. R. CARVER,
ACTING COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN.

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PREFACE.

The main object of this Report is to present within reasonable compass an analysis of the statistical data already published in the Detailed Tables of the Census. The results of the detailed enumeration are shown in condensed form, with the "not stated" particulars appropriately distributed where a distribution was thought desirable.

The Census legislation and regulations, and the schedules used in the enumeration, are reproduced in the early chapters. A short account is also given of the preparatory work required for the taking of the Census, of the organization of the staff, of the tabulation procedure and of the general Census organization. Brief chapters deal with the publication of results, and with the method of adjustment of intercensal estimates of population. The chapters dealing with specific aspects of the Census results are preceded by a chapter reviewing the growth and changes in the general characteristics of the population.

The organization, general planning and tabulation of the material of the Census were directed by Dr. Roland Wilson, C.B.E., B.Com., D.Phil., Ph.D., Commonwealth Statistician until his appointment in 1951 as Secretary to the Treasury. In this work he was ably assisted by Mr. J. Barry, Assistant Statistician, and Mr. A. E. Callander, who carried out the duties of Supervisor of Census with conspicuous ability. This Report was prepared under the direction of Mr. J. Barry by senior officers of the Census and Mechanical Tabulation Division and Mr. R. C. Gilligan, B.Com., who wrote many of the chapters.

S. R. CARVER,
Acting Commonwealth Statistician.

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,
Canberra, A.C.T., 10th November, 1952.

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CHAPTER I.

LEGISLATION.

1. General.—The Census was taken on the 30th June, 1947, and was the fourth of the series undertaken by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. It was taken under the provisions of the Census and Statistics Act 1905-1946, which provides that the Census shall be taken in the year 1911 and in every tenth year thereafter or at such other time as is prescribed. The Census which should normally have been held in 1941 was postponed on account of the war.

2. Census Act and Regulations.—The text of the Act and the regulations made thereunder are shown below. Although it makes no reference to the Census it was considered advisable to embody in the text of the Act the provisions of the latest amendment, assented to on 12th July, 1949.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS ACT 1905-1949.

An Act relating to the Census and Statistics of the Commonwealth.

Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, the Senate, and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Australia as follows:—

PART I.—INTRODUCTORY.

SHORT TITLE.

1. This Act may be cited as the *Census and Statistics Act* 1905-1949.

PARTS.

2. This Act is divided into Parts, as follows:—

Part I.—Introductory.
Part II.—Administration.
Part III.—The Census.
Part IV.—Statistics.
Part V.—Miscellaneous.

DEFINITIONS.

3. In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

"Dwelling" means a building, erection, or tenement, whether permanent or temporary, which is wholly or partly used for the purpose of human habitation and includes any ship or other vessel in any port of the Commonwealth or in any inland waters thereof, or any ship or vessel on a passage between any two Commonwealth ports.

"Factory" means any work, mill, or establishment, used for the purpose of manufacturing treating or preparing any article.

"Occupier" includes every governor, superintendent, officer in charge, or keeper, of any gaol, prison, hospital, lunatic asylum, or public or charitable institution.

"The Statistician" means the Commonwealth Statistician.

PART II.—ADMINISTRATION.

APPOINTMENT OF STATISTICIAN.

4. The Governor-General may appoint a Commonwealth Statistician, who shall have such powers and perform such duties as are conferred or imposed on him by this Act or the regulations.

POWER OF STATISTICIAN TO DELEGATE.

5.—(1.) The Statistician, in relation to any particular matters or class of matters or to any particular State or part of the Commonwealth, with the approval of the Minister, may, by instrument under his hand, delegate any of his powers under this Act (except this power of delegation) so that the delegated powers may be exercised by the delegate with respect to the matters or class of matters or the State or part of the Commonwealth specified in the instrument of delegation.

(2.) Every delegation shall be revocable in writing, at will, and no delegation shall affect the exercise or performance by the Statistician of any power or duty.

ARRANGEMENTS WITH STATE GOVERNMENTS AS TO EXECUTION OF ACT.

6.—(1.) The Governor-General may enter into any arrangement with the Governor of any State providing for any matter necessary or convenient for the purpose of carrying out or giving effect to this Act and in particular for all or any of the following matters:—

(*a*) The execution by State officers of any power or duty conferred or imposed on any officer under this Act or the regulations;

(*b*) The collection by any State Department or officer of any statistical or other information required for the purpose of carrying out this Act; and

(*c*) The supplying of statistical information by any State Department or officer to the Statistician.

(2.) All State officers executing any power or duty conferred or imposed on any officer under this Act or the regulations, in pursuance of any arrangement entered into under this section, shall for the purposes of the execution of that power or duty be deemed to be officers under this Act.

UNDERTAKING OF FIDELITY AND SECRECY.

7. Every officer executing any power or duty conferred or imposed on any officer under this Act or the regulations, shall, before entering upon his duties or exercising any power under this Act, sign in the presence of a witness, an undertaking of fidelity and secrecy in accordance with the prescribed form.

PART III.—THE CENSUS.

TAKING OF CENSUS.

8.—(1.) The Census shall be taken in the year One thousand nine hundred and eleven, and in every tenth year thereafter or at such other time as is prescribed.

(2.) The Census Day shall be a day appointed for that purpose by proclamation.

STATISTICIAN TO TAKE STEPS FOR COLLECTION OF CENSUS.

9. It shall be the duty of the Statistician, subject to the regulations and to the directions of the Minister, to prepare and issue forms and instructions, and take all necessary steps for the taking and collection of the Census.

FORMS TO BE LEFT AT DWELLINGS.

10.—(1.) For the purpose of taking the Census, a form called the Householder's Schedule shall be prepared, and left, in accordance with the regulations, at every dwelling throughout the Commonwealth.

(2.) Where a building is let, sublet, or held in different apartments and occupied by different persons or families, each part so let, sublet, or held and used for the purpose of human habitation shall be deemed a dwelling.

OCCUPIERS TO FILL UP HOUSEHOLDERS' SCHEDULES.

11. Every occupier of a dwelling, with or for whom a Householder's Schedule has been left, shall to the best of his knowledge and belief, fill up and supply therein, in accordance with the instructions contained in or accompanying the Schedule, all the particulars specified therein, and shall sign his name thereto and shall deliver the Schedule so filled up and signed to the Collector authorized to receive it.

Penalty: Ten pounds.

PARTICULARS IN SCHEDULE.

12. The particulars to be specified in the Householder's Schedule shall include the particulars following:—

(*a*) the name, sex, age, condition as to, and duration of, marriage, relation to head of the household, profession, or occupation, religion and birthplace, and (where the person was born abroad) length of residence in Australia and nationality of every person abiding in the dwelling during the night of the Census Day;

(*b*) the material of the dwelling and the number of rooms contained therein;

(*c*) any other prescribed matters.

COLLECTORS TO ASSIST IN FILLING UP SCHEDULES.

13. It shall be the duty of each Collector if requested to assist occupiers of dwellings in filling up the Householder's Schedule, and to satisfy himself by inquiries from occupiers of dwellings or other persons that the Householder's Schedule has been correctly filled up.

DUTY OF PERSONS TO SUPPLY INFORMATION TO COLLECTORS.

14. Every person shall, to the best of his knowledge and belief, answer all questions asked him by a Collector necessary to obtain any information required to be filled up and supplied in the Householder's Schedule.

Penalty: Ten pounds.

RETURNS OF PERSONS NOT ABIDING IN DWELLINGS.

15.—(1.) The Statistician shall obtain such returns and particulars as are prescribed with respect to persons who, during the night of the Census Day, were not abiding in any dwelling.

(2.) Every person shall, on being required by the Statistician so to do, furnish to the best of his knowledge and belief any prescribed particulars relating to persons who were not abiding on the night of the Census Day in any dwelling.

Penalty for any offence under this sub-section: Ten pounds.

PUBLICATION OF RETURNS.

15A.—(1.) The Statistician shall compile and tabulate the Census returns collected pursuant to this Act and shall publish the results so obtained or abstracts thereof as the Minister directs, with observations thereon.

(2.) All results or abstracts prepared for publication and the Statistician's observations thereon (if any) shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

PART IV.—STATISTICS.

16. The Statistician shall, subject to the regulations and the directions of the Minister, collect, at least annually, statistics in relation to all or any of the following matters:—

(*a*) Population;
(*b*) Vital, social, and industrial matters;
(*c*) Employment and non-employment;
(*d*) Imports and exports;
(*e*) Inter-State trade;
(*f*) Postal and telegraphic matters;
(*g*) Factories, mines, and productive industries generally;

(*h*) Agricultural, horticultural, viticultural, dairying, and pastoral industries;

(*i*) Banking, insurance, and finance;

(*j*) Railways, tramways, shipping, and transport;

(*k*) Land tenure and occupancy; and

(*l*) Any other prescribed matters.

FORMS TO BE FILLED UP.

17.—(1.) For the purpose of enabling the statistics referred to in this Part of this Act to be collected, the Statistician may require a person to fill up and supply, in accordance with the instructions contained in or accompanying a form supplied to that person by the Statistician, the particulars specified in that form, and that person shall, to the best of his knowledge, comply with the requirement.

Penalty: Ten pounds.

(2.) A prosecution for a contravention of this section shall not be instituted without the consent of the Minister.

DUTY OF PERSONS TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.

18. Every person shall, to the best of his knowledge and belief, answer all questions asked him by the Statistician or an officer authorized in writing by the Statistician, necessary to obtain any information required for the purposes of any statistics authorized by this Act to be collected. Provided that no prosecution for contravention of this section shall be instituted without the consent of the Minister.

Penalty: Ten pounds.

POWERS OF ENTRY AND INSPECTION.

19.—(1.) For the purpose of making any inquiries or observations necessary for the proper carrying out of this Act, the Statistician or any officer authorized in writing by him may, at any time during working hours, enter any factory, mine, workshop, or place where persons are employed, and may inspect any part of it, and all plant and machinery used in connexion with it, and may make such inquiries as are prescribed or allowed by the regulations.

(2.) No person shall hinder or obstruct the Statistician or any officer authorized in writing by him in the execution of any power conferred by this section.

Penalty: Ten pounds.

PUBLICATION OF STATISTICS.

20.—(1.) The Statistician shall compile and tabulate the statistics collected pursuant to this Act and shall publish such statistics or abstracts thereof, as the Minister directs, with observations thereon.

(2.) All statistics or abstracts prepared for publication and the Statistician's observations thereon (if any) shall be laid before both Houses of the Parliament.

(3.) This section shall not authorize the publication of any matter the publication of which by the Statistician otherwise than under this section would be a contravention of section twenty-four of this Act.

PART V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PERSON NOT BOUND TO STATE HIS RELIGION.

21. No person shall be liable to any penalty for omitting or refusing to state the religious denomination or sect to which he belongs or adheres.

DESERTION BY OFFICERS.

22. No officer, after having signed the prescribed undertaking, shall desert from his duty, or shall refuse or wilfully neglect, without just excuse, to perform the duties of his office.

Penalty: Twenty pounds.

UNTRUE RETURNS BY OFFICERS.

23. No officer shall wilfully or without lawful authority alter any document or form under this Act or shall wilfully sign any untrue document or form.

Penalty: Fifty pounds.

OFFICERS AND OCCUPIERS TO OBSERVE SECRECY.

24. The Statistician, an officer, or the occupier of a dwelling, shall not, except as allowed by this Act, divulge the contents of any form filled up, or any information furnished—

(*a*) in pursuance of this Act; or

(*b*) at the request of the Statistician, for statistical purposes.

Penalty: Fifty pounds.

FORGERY OF FORMS..

25. Any person who forges, or utters knowing it to be forged, any form or document under this Act, shall be guilty of an indictable offence, and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

PENALTY FOR FALSE RETURNS OR ANSWERS.

26. No person shall knowingly make in any form or document filled up or supplied in pursuance of this Act or in answer to any question asked him under the authority of this Act any statement which is untrue in any material particular.

Penalty: Fifty pounds.

REGULATIONS.

27. The Governor-General may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, prescribing all matters and things which, by this Act, are required or permitted to be prescribed, or which are necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act and in particular for prescribing penalties not exceeding Fifty pounds for breaches of the regulations.

CENSUS REGULATIONS.

Statutory Rules 1947, No. 3.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE CENSUS AND STATISTICS ACT 1905-1946.*

I, the Governor-General in and over the Commonwealth of Australia, acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, hereby make the following Regulations under the *Census and Statistics Act* 1905-1946.

Dated this fifteenth day of January, 1947.

HENRY
Governor-General.

By His Royal Highness's Command,

J. B. CHIFLEY
Treasurer.

CENSUS REGULATIONS.

CITATION.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Census Regulations.

REPEAL.

2. The Census Regulations (being Statutory Rules 1932, No. 142) are repealed.

CENSUS DAY.

3. The Census which would, but for the *Census and Statistics Act* 1930, have been taken in the year One thousand nine hundred and forty-one shall be taken in the year One thousand nine hundred and forty-seven.

DEFINITIONS.

4. In these Regulations, unless the contrary intention appears—

" Census Day " means 30th June, 1947;

" Schedule " means the Householder's Schedule referred to in the Act and includes any personal card or slip supplementary to that Schedule;

" Territory " means the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory;

" The Act " means the *Census and Statistics Act* 1905-1946.

DELEGATION OF POWERS OF STATISTICIAN.

5.—(1.) The Statistician may, by writing under his hand, delegate any of his powers or functions under these Regulations (except this power of delegation) in relation to any matters or class of matters or to any particular State or Territory, so that the delegated powers or functions may be exercised by the delegate with respect to the matters or class of matters, or the State or Territory, specified in the instrument of delegation.

(2.) Every delegation by the Statistician shall be revocable in writing at will, and no delegation shall prevent the exercise of any power or function by the Statistician.

CHIEF FIELD SUPERVISOR.

6.—(1.) There shall be an officer called the Chief Field Supervisor who shall be appointed by the Statistician, and shall hold office from the date of appointment until the thirty-first day of December, 1947, or until the termination of the appointment by the Statistician, whichever first happens.

(2.) The following persons shall be eligible for appointment as Chief Field Supervisor, namely:—

(*a*) The Chief Electoral Officer for the Commonwealth; or

(*b*) Any other person approved by the Statistician.

7. Subject to the Act and to these Regulations and to any directions of the Statistician, it shall be the duty of the Chief Field Supervisor—

(*a*) to advise the Statistician generally in relation to matters affecting the distribution and collection of the Census Schedules;

(*b*) to make advance plans for the recruitment of the necessary number of Collectors;

(*c*) to ensure that all Deputy Field Supervisors, Enumerators, Sub-enumerators and Collectors thoroughly understand their duties and responsibilities;

(*d*) to check the receipt before Census Day by all officers and employees of the field staff of sufficient supplies of Census Schedules, Personal Cards or Slips, envelopes, maps and diagrams, compilation books, instruction manuals and other Census material; and

(*e*) to arrange, as agent for the Statistician, for the payment of Collectors, Sub-enumerators and Enumerators in accordance with these Regulations, and to deal with all correspondence and claims in relation thereto.

8. The Chief Field Supervisor shall, in addition to any emolument to which he is otherwise entitled, receive such payment as the Minister, on the recommendation of the Statistician, approves.

9. The Chief Field Supervisor shall, before entering upon his duties or exercising any power under the Act or these Regulations, sign, in the presence of a witness an undertaking in accordance with the following form:—

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Census and Statistics Act 1905-1946.

UNDERTAKING OF CHIEF FIELD SUPERVISOR.

I, ..., of ...., undertake, in connexion with the taking of the Census in the year 1947, that I will faithfully and with due dispatch perform the duties of Chief Field Supervisor of Census under the Census Regulations within the Commonwealth and I do solemnly and sincerely promise that I will carry out, in every particular, all instructions supplied to me by the Commonwealth Statistician, and that I will not desert from my duty, or will not refuse or neglect, without just excuse, to perform the duties of the office of Chief Field Supervisor or wilfully or without lawful authority alter any document or form under the above-named Act or the Regulations thereunder, or wilfully sign any untrue document or form, or, except as allowed by the said Act or Regulations, divulge the contents of any form filled up in pursuance of the said Act or any information furnished in pursuance of the said Act.

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* As mentioned earlier, the Act was further amended in 1949, but the latest amendment contained no reference to the Census.

Signature ....
Date ....

Witness ....
Address of Witness..........

Deputy Field Supervisors.

10.—(1.) For each State and Territory there shall be an officer called the Deputy Field Supervisor, who shall be appointed by the Statistician, and shall hold office from the date of appointment until the thirty-first day of December, 1947, or until the termination of the appointment by the Statistician, whichever first happens.

(2.) The following persons shall be eligible for appointment as Deputy Field Supervisor for a State, namely:—

(*a*) the Commonwealth Electoral Officer for the State;
(*b*) an officer of the Bureau of Census and Statistics;
(*c*) the State Statistician; or
(*d*) any other person approved by the Statistician.

(3.) The following persons shall be eligible for appointment as a Deputy Field Supervisor in a Territory, namely:—

(*a*) the Administrator; or
(*b*) Any other person approved by the Statistician.

11. Subject to the Act and these Regulations, and to any directions of the Statistician, it shall be the duty of each Deputy Field Supervisor—

(*a*) to make all necessary arrangements for the distribution and collection of the census schedules in the State or Territory for which he is appointed;
(*b*) to obtain an accurate record of the population of that State or Territory; and
(*c*) to forward promptly to the Statistician all such schedules and records, together with such summaries or reports in relation to those schedules and records as the Statistician directs.

12. Each Deputy Field Supervisor shall, in addition to any emolument to which he is otherwise entitled, receive such payment as the Minister, on the recommendation of the Statistician, approves.

13. A Deputy Field Supervisor shall, before entering upon his duties or exercising any power under the Act or these Regulations, sign, in the presence of a witness an undertaking in accordance with the following form:—

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Census and Statistics Act 1905-1946.

Undertaking of Deputy Field Supervisor.

I, ..., of ...., undertake, in connexion with the taking of the Census in the year 1947, that I will faithfully and with due dispatch perform the duties of Deputy Field Supervisor of Census under the Census Regulations within the State/Territory of .... and I do solemnly and sincerely promise that I will carry out, in every particular, all instructions supplied to me by the Commonwealth Statistician, and that I will not desert from my duty, or will not refuse or neglect, without just excuse, to perform the duties of the office of Deputy Field Supervisor or wilfully or without lawful authority alter any document or form under the above-named Act or the Regulations thereunder, or wilfully sign any untrue document or form, or, except as allowed by the said Act or Regulations, divulge the contents of any form filled up in pursuance of the said Act or any information furnished in pursuance of the said Act.

Signature ....
Date ....

Witness ....
Address of Witness..........

Census Divisions.

14.—(1.) Each State shall, for the purposes of census collection, be divided into Census Divisions, which shall, where practicable and suitable, coincide with the Commonwealth Electoral Divisions.

(2.) Each Territory may, for the purposes of census collection, be divided into Census Divisions in such way as is approved by the Statistician.

Enumerators in Charge of Census Divisions.

15.—(1.) For each Census Division there shall be an officer called the Enumerator, who, in relation to that division, shall carry out such duties in connexion with the taking and collection of the census as are prescribed, or as are assigned to him by the Statistician.

(2.) Where a Census Division coincides with a Commonwealth Electoral Division, the Commonwealth Divisional Returning Officer for that Electoral Division, or such other person as the Statistician approves, shall be the Enumerator for that division.

(3.) Where a Census Division does not coincide with a Commonwealth Electoral Division, such person as the Statistician approves shall be the Enumerator for that Division.

16. Each Enumerator shall, in addition to any emolument to which he is otherwise entitled, receive such payment as the Minister, on the recommendation of the Statistician, approves.

17. Each Enumerator shall hold office from the date of appointment until the thirtieth day of September, 1947, or until the termination of the appointment by the Statistician, whichever first happens.

18. Each Enumerator shall, before entering upon his duties or exercising any power under the Act or these Regulations, sign, in the presence of a witness, an undertaking in accordance with the following form:—

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Census and Statistics Act 1905-1946.

UNDERTAKING BY ENUMERATOR.

I, ..., of ...., undertake, in connexion with the taking of the Census in the year 1947, that I will faithfully and with due dispatch perform the duties of Enumerator under the Census Regulations within the Census Division of .... in the State/Territory of ...., and I do solemnly and sincerely promise that I will carry out, in every particular, all instructions supplied to me by the Commonwealth Statistician, or by the Deputy Field Supervisor of the said State/Territory, and that I will not desert from my duty, and will not refuse or neglect, without just excuse, to perform the duties of the office of Enumerator, or wilfully, or without lawful authority, alter any document or form under the above-named Act, or the Regulations thereunder, or wilfully sign any untrue document or form, or, except as allowed by the said Act or Regulations, divulge the contents of any form filled up in pursuance of the said Act, or any information furnished in pursuance of the said Act.

Signature ....
Date ....

Witness ....
Address of Witness..........

CENSUS SUBDIVISIONS.

19.—(1.) Each Census Division within a State shall be divided into Census Subdivisions, which shall, wherever practicable and suitable, coincide with the Commonwealth Electoral Subdivisions in the Census Division, but the Statistician may group two or more Commonwealth Electoral Subdivisions to form a Census Subdivision, or he may divide a Commonwealth Electoral Subdivision into two or more Census Subdivisions.

(2.) The Statistician may divide Census Divisions within Territories into Census Subdivisions.

SUB-ENUMERATORS IN CHARGE OF CENSUS SUBDIVISIONS.

20.—(1.) For each Census Subdivision there shall be an officer called a Sub-enumerator who, in relation to that subdivision, shall carry out such duties in connexion with the taking and collection of the Census as are prescribed or as are assigned to him by the Statistician.

(2.) Where a Census Subdivision coincides with a Commonwealth Electoral Subdivision, a person who holds the position of Commonwealth Electoral Registrar or who has acted as Assistant Returning Officer for that subdivision, or such other person as the Deputy Field Supervisor in charge, on the recommendation of the Enumerator in charge, approves, shall be appointed Sub-enumerator of that subdivision.

(3.) Where a Census Subdivision does not coincide with a Commonwealth Electoral Subdivision, such person as the Deputy Field Supervisor in charge, on the recommendation of the Enumerator in charge, approves, shall be appointed Sub-enumerator of that subdivision.

21. Each Sub-enumerator shall, in addition to any emolument to which he is otherwise entitled, receive such payment as the Minister, on the recommendation of the Statistician, approves.

22. Each Sub-enumerator shall hold office from the date of appointment until the thirtieth day of September, 1947, or until the termination of the appointment by the Deputy Field Supervisor in charge, whichever first happens.

23. Each Sub-enumerator shall, before entering upon his duties or exercising any power under the Act or these Regulations, sign in the presence of a witness an undertaking in accordance with the following form:—

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Census and Statistics Act 1905-1946.

UNDERTAKING OF SUB-ENUMERATOR.

I, ..., of ...., undertake, in connexion with the taking of the Census in the year 1947, that I will faithfully and with due dispatch perform the duties of Sub-enumerator under the Census Regulations within the Census Subdivision of .... in the State/Territory of ...., and I do solemnly and sincerely promise that I will carry out, in every particular, all instructions supplied to me by the Commonwealth Statistician, or by the Deputy Field Supervisor of the said State/Territory, or by the Enumerator for the said Census Subdivision, and that I will not desert from my duty, or will not refuse or neglect, without just excuse, to perform the duties of the office of Sub-enumerator, or wilfully or without lawful authority alter any document or form under the above-named Act or the Regulations thereunder, or wilfully sign any untrue document or form, or, except as allowed by the said Act or Regulations, divulge the contents of any form filled up in pursuance of the said Act, or any information furnished in pursuance of the said Act.

Signature ....
Date ....

Witness ....
Address of Witness..........

COLLECTORS' DISTRICTS.

24.—(1.) Each Census Subdivision within a State, and each Census Division or Subdivision within a Territory, shall be divided into as many Collectors' Districts as the Statistician deems necessary.

(2.) The division into Collectors' Districts of a Census Subdivision within a State, or a Census Division or Subdivision within a Territory, shall, as far as practicable, be so effected that no Collector's District shall lie partly in one and partly in another local government area.

(3.) The Statistician may group two or more Collectors' Districts for the purposes of collection, and place them in charge of the same collector.

COLLECTORS.

25.—(1.) For each Collector's District, or for each group of Collectors' Districts formed in accordance with the last preceding regulation, there shall be an officer called a collector, who shall, in relation to that district or group, carry out such duties in connexion with the taking and collection of the Census as are prescribed or as are assigned to him by the Statistician.

(2.) Each Collector shall be appointed by the Enumerator in charge of the Collector's District, after consultation, where possible, with the Sub-enumerator in charge, and subject to such special instructions as he receives from the Statistician or the Deputy Field Supervisor in charge.

(3.) A Deputy Field Supervisor may appoint a person to be a Collector in respect of any train or aeroplane specified in the instrument of appointment.

(4.) Each Collector shall hold office during the pleasure of the Statistician, but not longer than is necessary to finish the work for which he is appointed.

(5.) In an emergency an Enumerator or Sub-enumerator may appoint any person to act as a Collector, and that person shall be deemed a Collector until such time as he is notified of the termination of his appointment.

26. Each Collector shall, in addition to any emolument to which he is otherwise entitled, receive such payment as the Minister, on the recommendation of the Statistician, approves.

27. Each Collector shall, before entering upon his duties or exercising any power under the Act or these Regulations, sign, in the presence of a witness, an undertaking in accordance with the following form:—

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Census and Statistics Act 1905-1946.

UNDERTAKING BY COLLECTOR.

I, ..., of ...., undertake in connexion with the taking of the Census in the year 1947, that I will faithfully and with due dispatch perform the duties of Collector under the Census Regulations within the Census Sub-division of [or, *in the case of a Collector in respect of a train or aeroplane,* in respect of the train or aeroplane (*here specify the particular train or aeroplane*)] ...., in the State/Territory of ...., and I do solemnly and sincerely promise that I will carry out, in every particular, all instructions supplied to me by the Commonwealth Statistician, or by the Deputy Field Supervisor of the said State/Territory [or by the Enumerator or Sub-enumerator in charge of my collector's district],* and that I will not desert from my duty, or will not refuse or neglect, without just excuse, to perform the duties of the office of Collector, or wilfully, or without lawful authority, alter any document or form under the above-named Act, or the Regulations thereunder, or wilfully sign any untrue document or form, or, except as allowed by the said Act or Regulations, divulge the contents of any form filled up in pursuance of the said Act, or any information furnished in pursuance of the said Act.

Signature ....
Date ....

Witness ....
Address of Witness..........

HOUSEHOLDER'S SCHEDULE.

28.—(1.) The Householder's Schedule shall consist of a questionnaire in relation to—

(*a*) the dwelling;

(*b*) each person resident in the dwelling or employed or travelling on a ship or vessel,

but the questionnaire may, if the Statistician thinks fit, be supplemented by Personal Cards or Slips.

(2.) The Householder's Schedule and the Personal Card or Slip shall be in such form as the Statistician deems appropriate.

(3.) In addition to the particulars specified in section 12 of the Act, the Householder's Schedule shall include the following:—

(*a*) *In relation to the dwelling*:—
  (i) Class of dwelling (i.e., whether private house, hotel, institution, or other class of habitation);
  (ii) Method of occupation (i.e., whether by owner, tenant, rent-purchaser, caretaker, or otherwise);
  (iii) Weekly rent payable;
  (iv) Number of persons sleeping on verandahs.
  (v) Gas, electricity and water services (i.e., whether supplied with gas, electricity or running water);
  (vi) Toilet, washing and cooking facilities (i.e., whether supplied with bathroom, flush toilet, laundry, and cooking facilities and if the last-named the means mostly used); and
  (vii) Date of construction of building.

(*b*) *In relation to each person*:—
  (i) Issue of existing marriage;
  (ii) Dependent children;
  (iii) Race;

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* The words in brackets to be omitted in the case of Collector in respect of a train or aeroplane.

(iv) Grade of occupation (i.e., whether employer, wage-earner, or as the case may be);

(v) Industry, trade or service in which employed; and

(vi) Unemployment, with duration and cause of unemployment.

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULES.

29.—(1.) Before Census Day each Collector shall, in accordance with his instructions, leave a Householder's Schedule at each occupied dwelling within the Collector's District or Districts allotted to him.

(2.) Except under special instructions from his Enumerator or Sub-enumerator, a Collector shall not leave a Householder's Schedule at any dwelling earlier than seven days before Census Day, nor later than Census Day.

(3.) The Householder's Schedule shall be left with the occupier of the dwelling, or, in the absence of the occupier, with the person apparently in charge of the dwelling. If no person is in the dwelling when the Collector calls, a Schedule may be placed in a letter-box, put under the door, or put in some other place where it is likely to come under the notice of the occupier.

(4.) Every person (other than the occupier) who receives a Householder's Schedule, or into whose hands or to whose notice a Schedule comes, shall deliver it or bring it to the notice of the occupier for whom it is intended.

Penalty: Five pounds.

(5.) Where a house is let, sub-let, or held in different apartments, and occupied by different persons or families, a Schedule shall be left for each part so let, sub-let, or held as a separate apartment.

OCCUPIERS AND OTHERS TO SUPPLY PARTICULARS.

30.—(1.) The occupier of a dwelling shall supply, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the particulars asked for in the Householder's Schedule, sign the Schedule, and deliver it to the Collector.

(2.) Any person in respect of whom particulars are required to be furnished to the Statistician, who is not a member of the family of the occupier or person in charge of the dwelling in which he resides, shall either furnish the required particulars to the occupier or person in charge for inclusion in the Householder's Schedule, or shall enter them on a Personal Card or Slip and hand it under cover to the occupier or person in charge.

Penalty: Ten pounds.

(3.) Every person who spent the night before Census Day in a dwelling, or who, being absent on that night, returned to the dwelling on Census Day without being counted elsewhere, shall supply to the occupier the particulars relating to himself asked for on the Schedule.

Penalty: Ten pounds.

HOUSEHOLDERS' SCHEDULES FOR SHIPS AND VESSELS.

31.—(1.) In the case of a ship or vessel in any port of the Commonwealth or in any inland waters thereof, the Schedule shall be delivered to the master of the ship or vessel, who shall be deemed to be the occupier for the purposes of these Regulations.

(2.) Where a ship or vessel is on a passage between any two ports in the Commonwealth on Census Day, and a Schedule for the ship or vessel was not left with the master before Census Day, a Schedule shall be left with him immediately on arrival of the ship or vessel at the first port of call on or after Census Day.

(3.) The master of a ship or vessel with whom a Schedule is left, in pursuance of either of the last two preceding sub-regulations, shall, to the best of his knowledge and belief, fill up and supply therein, in accordance with the instructions contained in or accompanying the Schedule, all the particulars specified in the Schedule, and shall sign his name to the Schedule, and shall deliver it so filled up and signed to the Collector authorized to receive it.

Penalty: Ten pounds.

(4.) Every person who spent the night before Census Day on a ship or vessel, or who, being absent on that night, returned to the ship or vessel on Census Day without being counted elsewhere, shall fill in the particulars asked for on the Personal Card or Slip relating to himself, and hand the completed Card or Slip to the master of the ship or vessel, or shall furnish to the master all information necessary to enable him to fill in those particulars.

Penalty: Ten pounds.

PERSONS ON TRAINS AND AEROPLANES.

32. A person who spends the night before Census Day on any train or aeroplane and who is not otherwise counted shall, upon being required by a Collector appointed in respect of the train or aeroplane, furnish to the best of his knowledge and belief the particulars asked for in the Schedule.

Penalty: Ten pounds.

PERSONS NOT IN ANY DWELLING OR SHIP, VESSEL, TRAIN OR AEROPLANE.

33. Every person who spent the night before Census Day elsewhere than in a dwelling or on a ship, vessel, train or aeroplane, and who did not return to a dwelling or a ship, vessel, train or aeroplane on Census Day, and who was not otherwise counted, shall report to the nearest post office or police station at the first opportunity on or after Census Day, and shall there furnish the particulars asked for in the Schedule.

Penalty: Ten pounds.

34.—(1.) If a Collector comes in contact with any person camping out in his district on the night before Census Day, or meets on or after Census Day any person who camped out on that night, and who at the time of meeting had not been recorded, he shall require that person to fill in forthwith a Schedule, or to furnish the Collector forthwith with all information necessary to enable the Collector to fill in the Schedule.

(2.) Any person who refuses or fails to comply with any requirement of the Collector under this regulation shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Ten pounds.

COLLECTION OF SCHEDULES.

35. On or after Census Day each Collector shall, in accordance with his instructions, call at each dwelling within the Collector's District or districts allotted to him, and shall obtain therefrom the appropriate Schedule duly filled in.

HOUSES "UNINHABITED" AND "UNDER CONSTRUCTION."

36.—(1.) Where a building or part of a building ordinarily used for human habitation, is uninhabited on Census Day, the Collector shall supply on a Schedule such of the particulars as are required to be filled in on the Schedule as he can ascertain by observation and inquiry, and shall sign the Schedule, writing the word "unoccupied" across the face of it.

(2.) Where a house intended for human habitation is in the course of construction on Census Day, the Collector shall supply on a Schedule such of the particulars as are required to be filled in on the Schedule as he can ascertain by observation and inquiry, together with an estimate of the probable date of completion, and shall himself sign the Schedule, writing the words "under construction" across the face of it.

PENALTIES FOR OFFENCES.

37. Any breach of these Regulations for which no other penalty is provided shall be punishable on summary conviction by a fine not exceeding Ten pounds.

CHAPTER II.

THE CENSUS SCHEDULE.

1. The 1911 and 1921 Schedules.—At the first Commonwealth Census in the year 1911 the "Householder's Schedule" consisted of a Householder's Card and a Personal Card. One Householder's Card was made available for every dwelling and provided for a summary of inmates of the dwelling and for particulars relating to the dwelling. A personal Card was made available for each member of every household. The householder or person in charge of the dwelling was required to fill in the Personal Cards and the Householder's Card or to ensure that each inmate of the dwelling filled in one of the Personal Cards. These cards were subsequently sorted and counted by manual process. The questions asked at the 1911 Census on the Personal Card were as follows:—Name, Sex, Date of Birth (or Age if exact date of birth unknown), Conjugal Condition, Date of Marriage, Number of Children from existing and previous marriages, Relation to Head of Household, Infirmity, Birthplace, Nationality, Race, Length of Residence in Australia, Date of Arrival in Australia, Religion, Education, Schooling, Occupation, Grade of Employment.

At the Second Commonwealth Census of 1921 the "Householder's Schedule" consisted of (1) a Dwelling Slip containing the names of all persons in each dwelling, certain particulars respecting the householder and also particulars relating to the dwelling, (2) a Personal Slip for each individual, and (3) a Shipping Slip which gave for each ship in Australian waters a list of the persons on board and particulars relating to the ship. These slips were of foolscap size and were printed on paper instead of cardboard as used for the purpose of the previous Census. The occupier of a dwelling was responsible for filling up and supplying the particulars asked for on the Dwelling and Personal Slips.

The questions on the Personal Slip numbered sixteen with nine sub-headings. As the machine tabulation system was introduced for the first time at the 1921 Census the particulars supplied were transferred to machine tabulation cards for the purposes of electrical tabulation. Questions, additional to those asked in 1911, were as follows:—Birthplace of Father and Mother, and Cause of Unemployment, while the Age last Birthday was required for each individual and not only, as in 1911, for those whose exact date of birth was unknown. It may be mentioned that a new question on the Dwelling Slip related to the number of children under fourteen years of age dependent on the householder.

2. The 1933 Schedule.—At the 1933 Census the "Householder's Schedule" consisted of a large form of foolscap length but of triple foolscap width folded to foolscap size, which provided for the particulars required concerning each inmate of the dwelling to be inserted in columnar form under the name of each individual on the Schedule, eight columns being provided for the purpose. It will be seen that the Householder's Schedule was a combination of the Dwelling and Personal Slips previously used, although a Personal Slip was provided for use in special cases where objection might be raised to the entry of the required particulars on the Householder's Schedule. The occupier of the dwelling was made responsible for seeing that Personal Slips issued to boarders, servants, &c., were duly delivered, in the envelope provided, to the Collector. The size of the form was such as to permit the instructions and an example of a completed Householder's Schedule being printed on the back. Additional questions included in the 1933 forms related to Orphanhood, Foreign Language, War Service, Industry and Craft (which replaced Occupation), and Income, whilst the 1911 and 1921 question relating to issue from existing and any previous marriages was omitted. The questions concerning Age, Duration of Marriage, and Length of Residence in Australia, were modified slightly by the omission of the questions concerning the date of birth, date of existing marriage, and date of arrival in Australia, and by the substitution of "Period" for "Length" of Residence. The question concerning dependent children was broadened to cover all persons and to relate to children under sixteen years of age. An additional form relating to the number of poultry and live-stock on the premises was distributed in Victoria at the request of the Government Statist.

3. The 1947 Schedule.—As the composite 1933 Householder's Schedule proved so convenient to distribute, collect and subsequently handle a schedule of similar type and size was adopted in 1947. The size of the Personal Slip also was the same as in 1933. Particulars relating to the dwelling were required to be entered on the right hand side of the schedule, and eight columns, one for each person, were again provided for the individual particulars of the persons who spent the night of 29th June, 1947, in the dwelling to be inserted opposite to the personal questions printed on the left hand side of the schedule. Reproductions of a Householder's Schedule and a Personal Slip are given on pp. 11-14 and of a cover of the envelope for the Personal Slip on p. 15.

All answers must be given as correctly as possible.
Penalty for untrue statement—Fifty Pounds (£50).

CONFIDENTIAL.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

STATE OF QUEENSLAND.

Before writing on this Schedule, read carefully all the Instructions and Example overleaf.

Census Form 1.

HOUSEHOLDER'S SCHEDULE.

The Householder's Schedule must be completed and ready for delivery to the Collector on Monday, 30th June, 1947.

ONE COLUMN TO BE USED FOR EACH INMATE OF THIS DWELLING. ALL ENTRIES TO BE MADE IN INK.

QUESTION.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(1) **Name.**—Using one column for each person, write the **first name and surname** of each person— who spent the night of Sunday, 29th June, 1947, in this dwelling; or, who was absent on that night but returned to this dwelling on Monday, 30th June, without having been counted anywhere else. (UNDERLINE SURNAME. See Instructions also.)								
(2) **Sex.**—For male write "**M.**" and for female write "**F.**"								
(3) **Relation to Head of Household.**—State whether **head** of the household, **wife, son, daughter, mother,** or other relative, **visitor, boarder, domestic servant, other employee,** &c.								
(4) **Dependent Children under 16 Years of Age.**—State number of children **under 16 years of age** who are dependent at the time of the Census on the person whose name appears at the top of the column, and who reside in Australia (whether in this dwelling or not). (See instructions also.)								
(5) **Age.**—State the age last birthday. For children under one year of age write "**O.**"	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
(6) **Condition as to Marriage at 30th June, 1947**— If never married, write "**N.M.**" If married, write "**M.**" .. .. but .. .. .. If widowed and not remarried, write "**W.**" If divorced and not remarried, write "**D.**" If permanently separated (legally or otherwise), write "**S.**"								
(7) **Particulars of Existing Marriage**— (i) **Duration of Existing Marriage.**—For each person who is married (and not permanently separated) at 30th June, 1947, state the number of years the existing marriage (not including any previous marriage) has been in force.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
(ii) **Children Born to Existing Marriage.**—State the number of children, both living and dead, from existing marriage (**not** including children from any previous marriage)— **Living**								
Dead (excluding still-born) ..								
(8) **Birthplace.**—For persons born **in Australia** write the name of the State or Territory in which born. For persons born **outside Australia** write the name of the country where born (not town or other locality).								
(9) **Period of Residence in Australia.**—For persons born outside Australia write the **number of years of residence in Australia,** ignoring temporary absences. (If resident less than one year, write "**O**".)	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
(10) **Nationality.**—State the nationality of each person in relation to the country to which he or she owes legal allegiance, for example, "**British,**" "**French,**" "**U.S.A.,**" "**Stateless,**" &c. If British by naturalization write "**British (N)**". (See instructions also.)								
(11) **Race.**—For persons of European Race, wherever born, write "**European.**" For non-Europeans state the race to which they belong, for example, **Aboriginal, Chinese, Negro, Afghan,** &c. If the person is half-caste with one parent of **European** race write also "**H.C.,**" for example, "**H.C. Aboriginal,**" "**H.C. Chinese,**" &c. (See instructions also.)								
(12) **Religion.**—State the full name of the religious denomination. (There is no penalty for failure to answer this question)								
(13) **Occupational Status.** (Please read instructions carefully.) (i) **For those not engaged in an industry, business, trade or service who are**— Children not attending school, write "**C.**" Mainly dependent on pension or superannuation, write "**P.**" Inmates of institutions (e.g., for invalids and the aged, gaols. reformatories, &c.) write "**I.**" Full-time students or scholars, write "**S.**" Of independent means, write "**M.**" Engaged in unpaid home duties, write "**H.D.**" Others not engaged in industry, &c., write "**N.A.**"								
(ii) **For those who are usually engaged in an industry, business, trade or service but out of a job at time of the Census**— (Persons answering these questions must also answer questions (*b*) and (*c*) of Part (iii) below.) (*a*) State the period (in number of working days, or weeks, or months) since last working.								
(*b*) If not at present actively seeking a job state reason exactly; for example, Sickness, Accident, On strike, Locked-out, Resting, &c.								
(*c*) If able and willing to work but unable to secure employment, write "**U.**" (If only temporarily laid-off and expecting to resume former job, write "**U.L.**")								
(iii) **For those who are engaged in an industry, business, trade or service at the time of the Census**— (*a*) **Grade.**—If at present employing others in your own trade or business, write "**E.**" If conducting own business or farm without employing others (except casually), write "**O.**" If an employee working for wages or salary (including apprentices), write "**W.**" If helping but not receiving wages or salary, write "**H.**"								
(*b*) **Occupation or Craft.**—State in precise (or award) terms the present occupation, craft or calling; for example, "Builder's Labourer," "Clothing Machinist," "Motor Mechanic," "Electrical Fitter," &c. Avoid wherever possible general terms such as "Labourer," "Miner," "Machinist," "Farmer," "Public Servant," &c. For employers write "Employer" **only if not** also working at some defined occupation. For foremen, write "Foreman" **only if not** also exercising recognized trade qualifications. If **unemployed** or temporarily absent from work, write occupation or craft in which **usually** engaged.								
(*c*) **Industry, Trade or Service.**—State the exact branch of industry, business, trade or service in which at present engaged or employed; for example, "Dairy Farming," "Coal Mining," "Woollen Mills," "Retail Grocery," "Road Construction," &c. If employed by a government department or other public body state its name. For employees (other than domestics) state the exact branch of the industry or trade of the employer; for paid housekeepers and domestic servants in private households, write "**P.H.**". If **unemployed** or temporarily absent from work state industry, trade or service in which **usually** engaged.								

Record No...(from Collector's Record Book).
Town, Village or Locality:..
Census Division No..... .... **Census Sub-Division**.. ....
Collector's District..
Number of Persons who passed the night of Sunday, 29th June, 1947, in the dwelling to which this Schedule relates or who arrived on Monday, 30th June, not having already been counted elsewhere—
Males.......................... **Females**.......................... **Total**..........................

(NOTE.—Where more than one form is used for a Household, pin them together and give them the same Record Number.)

DESCRIPTION OF DWELLING.

(To be filled in by the Occupier, or Person in Charge.)

NOTE.—For Census purposes a "dwelling" is the collection of rooms occupied by a household group living together as a domestic unit, whether comprising the whole or only a part of a building. Rooms in non-attached buildings should be included as part of the dwelling if used for living or sleeping purposes by the household group. Each householder in a shared house or flat should answer the questions regarding his "dwelling" only for that part of the building occupied by his or her household. In each such case write "Shared House (or Flat)" in answer to Question (1).

1. Class of Dwelling—
State whether private house, shared house, flat, shared flat, tenement, hotel, boarding-house, institution, &c. ....

2. Materials of which Outer Walls and Roof are Built—
State the material of which the outer walls and roof of the dwelling are built. If more than one material is used, state that which is most largely used—
Outer Walls .. ..
Roof .. ..

3. Number of Rooms—
Include kitchen and permanently enclosed sleep-out, but not bathroom, pantry, laundry or storehouse. In the case of a shared house (or flat), the kitchen should be included only by the owner or principal tenant unless each part has its own kitchen .. ..

4. Sleeping Out—
State number of persons (if any) who sleep out throughout the year on verandahs (**not** enclosed sleep-outs) ....

5. Occupancy—
State whether occupier is owner, tenant, sub-tenant, purchaser by instalments, manager of establishment or caretaker .. ..

6. Weekly Rent—
If rented, state weekly rental including any rates, e.g., sanitation, garbage or water (other than excess water) payable separately by the tenant s. d.
Unfurnished (if so rented) ....
Furnished (if so rented) ....

7. Gas, Electricity and Water Supply—
State "**Yes**" or "**No**" whether the dwelling is supplied with—
(i) Electricity .. ..
(ii) Gas .. ..
(iii) Running Water (do not include rain-water tanks) ....

8. Toilet, Washing and Cooking Facilities—
(*a*) State "**Yes**" or "**No**" whether the dwelling has the following facilities. In the case of a shared house (or flat) only the owner or principal tenant should answer "**Yes**" (if applicable) unless each part has its own facilities. If "**Yes**" add "**(S)**" if also used by another household—
(i) Bathroom (containing bath or shower) ....
(ii) Flush toilet .. ..
(iii) Laundry .. ..
(iv) Cooking facilities .. ..
(*b*) State means of cooking mostly used, i.e., whether mainly electric stove, gas stove, wood or coal stove, oil stove, &c. .. ..

9. Date of Building—
Was the dwelling built before 30th June, 1933? (Answer "**Yes**" or "**No.**") .. ..

Countersigned..
Signature of Collector.

I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above return has been correctly and completely filled in.

Signature of Occupier or Person in Charge..
Postal Address..
Date..

7274.

Householder's Schedule—Census Form 1.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Instructions for Filling In the Householder's Schedule.

Owing to the national character of the Census and its importance to the Governments and the people, it is confidently expected that all will endeavour to make it successful by giving full and accurate information.

Information given on a Census Form is strictly confidential and is used only for statistical purposes. Collector or Occupier of a dwelling disclosing any particulars is liable to a penalty of £50.

A.—GENERAL.

There are two Census forms, the Householder's Schedule (white), and the Personal Slip (blue). The **Householder's Schedule** is the principal form and generally particulars regarding all persons who spent the night of 29th June, 1947, in the dwelling should be entered on that form. The **Personal Slip** is to be used only for special cases where some inmate of the dwelling objects to having his or her particulars entered on the householder's schedule. In that case the person who objects is required to fill in a separate Personal Slip which must be handed, in an envelope, to the head of the household or manager of the establishment for delivery with this Schedule to the Collector.

The **occupier,** or person in charge, of the dwelling (or ship) is responsible :—

(1) For filling in the particulars on the **Schedule** for **all members of the household.**

(2) For seeing that the **Personal Slips** issued to **boarders, servants, &c.,** are duly delivered to the Collector.

The name of each person who has been issued with a Personal Slip must be entered on the Householder's Schedule also, and the words "Personal Slip" must be written in the column under the name.

A Personal Slip is **not** required for any person whose particulars are supplied on this Schedule.

If any person who usually resides in the dwelling was away during Sunday night, 29th June, and returned to the dwelling on Monday, 30th June, without having been counted elsewhere, the name and particulars must be entered on the Schedule or a Personal Slip must be filled in by that person.

Where a building is occupied in tenements or flats each tenement or flat is a dwelling and requires a separate Householder's Schedule. An hotel, boarding-house, institution, or a ship is to be treated as a separate dwelling.

The householder or person in charge of the dwelling must answer the questions which the Collector asks for Census purposes. There is a penalty of £10 for not answering and a penalty of £50 for knowingly making an untrue statement either to the Collector or on a Census form.

Both the Schedule and the Personal Slip must be filled in with pen and ink—not pencil.

B.—THE HOUSEHOLDER'S SCHEDULE AND PERSONAL SLIP.

There are eight columns on the Schedule. **One column must be filled in for each person in the dwelling.** Opposite each question printed on the left hand side of the Schedule write the answer in the proper space of each person's column. **The first column should be used for the head of the family, if present ;** then the others in order for wife, children, relatives, visitors, boarders, domestic servants, other employees, &c.

Question 1. **Name.**—For a newly-born infant who has not yet been given a name write "Baby" as the first name.

Question 4. **Number of Dependent Children under 16 Years of Age.**—This question must be answered by every person in the dwelling who has dependent children **under 16 years of age** (including step-children and adopted children) who are at present residing in Australia (whether in this dwelling or not). Where the parents are together only one parent (the father, unless the circumstances are exceptional) should give the particulars. Where the parents are separated at the time of the Census, whether temporarily or permanently, the parent financially responsible for the maintenance of the children should give the particulars. Children boarded-out to persons other than parents are not to be counted as dependent on the persons with whom they are boarded-out. Children earning £1 or more per week are not to be counted as dependent children.

Question 10. **Nationality.**—If legally of ex-enemy nationality by reason of annexation, add previous nationality in brackets ; for example, **"German (Austrian)".**

Question 11. **Race.**—In the case of a person both of whose parents are **non-European** but of different races, state the race of that person's father (and do **not** add **"H.C."**).

Question 13. **Occupational Status—**

Part (i).—Temporary inmates of hospitals and members of religious orders (see below) should not be described as inmates of institutions.

For mother, wife, daughter and other relatives performing unpaid home duties, write **"H.D.".**

For young persons seeking work but not previously employed, write **"U"** in answer to question (c) in part (ii) and state the period since leaving school in answer to question (*a*) in part (ii).

Persons working regularly but for considerably less than normal working hours should answer only part (i), unless they look to their earnings from such work for their main livelihood (in which case they should answer part (iii) and part (ii) if applicable).

Question 13.— (*continued*). **Part (ii)—Unemployment.**—This question does not apply to those who have retired, or to those only temporarily absent from their jobs through illness. It **does** apply to those who have **lost** their jobs by reason of illness.

Part (iii)—(*a*) Grade.—Where partners are conducting their own business or farm without employing others (except casually) each partner should write **"O".** Where employing others each should write **"E".**

Managers, secretaries and similar classes of executives in receipt of salary as employees should not describe themselves as employers merely because they have the right to engage and dismiss staff.

Employees or relatives should not be described as "helping but not receiving wages or salary" unless they are assisting in the operation of a business or farm for a substantial part of their time, and are not more correctly classified under one of the headings in part (i) of Question 13.

(*c*) **Industry, Trade or Service.**—In the case of occupations found in a number of different industries, an employee should state the industry of the employer for whom he is working ; for example a carpenter engaged in housebuilding should write "Building" ; a carpenter in a coal mine "Coal Mining" ; and a carpenter in a jam factory, "Jam-making". In the case of an employee working for an employer who carries on more than one kind of business state the **particular branch** of the employer's business in which employed. Thus a carpenter working for a Railway Department should write "Railway Workshops" if he is engaged therein; "Railway perm. way" if he is engaged in the construction or maintenance of railways ; and a "Porter" should write "Railway Service".

For domestic workers employed in private households, write **"P.H."** ; for similar workers in institutions, write "Hospital", "School", &c., as the case requires.

NOTE.—Clergy and Members of Religious Orders—

Members of the clergy, of whatever denomination, are asked to write **"C"** in answer to question (*a*) of part (iii), their clerical designation in answer to question (*b*), and "Religion" in answer to question (*c*).

Members of religious orders engaged in such activities as care of the sick, teaching, conduct of charitable or similar institutions should write **"W"** in answer to question (*a*) of part (iii), their actual occupation in answer to question (*b*), and their industry (e.g., hospital, education, home for the aged, &c.) in answer to question (*c*). Those not engaged in such activities should answer as for members of the clergy.

Parts (i) and (ii) should not be answered.

C.—DESCRIPTION OF DWELLING.

Question 1. **Class of Dwelling.**—State whether this schedule relates to a private house*, tenement*, flat*, hotel, coffee palace, boarding or lodging house, caretaker's quarters, religious or educational institution, military or naval establishment charitable institution, hospital, penal institution, &c. Where it relates to an institution, give the name of the institution. Occupiers of semi-detached houses should write "Private house".

* If the "dwelling" is part of a house (or flat) not ordinarily intended for occupation by more than one family group write "Shared House (or Flat)". If the dwelling is part of a house or other building and is ordinarily intended for occupation by a separate family group write either "Flat" (for self-contained dwelling units which can be completely closed off and which include both cooking and bathing facilities) or "Tenement" (for all other such dwellings).

Question 2. **Materials of which Outer Walls and Roof are Built.**—Walls may be of stone, brick, brick-veneer, concrete, iron, fibro-cement, wood, lath and plaster, &c. If built of different materials state the material most largely used.

Question 3. **Number of Rooms.**—In caretakers' quarters include only those rooms actually occupied by the caretaker's household.

Question 5. **Occupancy.**—An occupier paying interest on a mortgage on his dwelling should enter "Owner".

Question 6. **Weekly Rent.**—An occupier who is a tenant or sub-tenant should state the rent per week actually paid for the "dwelling" occupied by him. If part of a house is let to sub-tenants the principal tenant should include only the proportion of the head-rent applicable to that part of the house not sub-let, and should add **"P.T."** after the amount. If the occupier is a caretaker, state the unfurnished rental value per week as accurately as possible. The average weekly payments on account of a purchase by instalments should not be inserted. If the dwelling **is not** rented do not answer this question.

Question 7. **Gas, Electricity and Water Supply.**—In the case of a shared house (or flat) or of a tenement answer these questions (**"Yes"** or **"No"**) only in relation to the householder's own "dwelling".

Question 8. **Toilet, Washing and Cooking Facilities.**—In the case of a shared house (or flat) or of a tenement answer these questions (**"Yes"** or **"No"**) only in relation to the householder's own "dwelling". If the answer is **"Yes"** add **"(S)"** to each answer if the facilities in question are also used by another household.

A "flush" toilet is one connected to a sewerage or septic tank system, capable of being flushed by running water.

Question 9. **Date of Building.**—If you are unable to answer this question with reasonable certainty inquiry should be made of the owner, house agent or other person from whom the information could probably be obtained.

D.—CERTIFICATE.

After having filled in all the required particulars in respect of the dwelling and of each person specified in this schedule to the best of his knowledge and belief, the occupier or person in charge must sign the **certificate** and must write the full **postal address** including name and number of the dwelling in the space provided at the foot of the schedule.

ROLAND WILSON,
Commonwealth Statistician.

CANBERRA.

7274.

By Authority : L. F. JOHNSTON, Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra.

EXAMPLE OF A COMPLETED HOUSEHOLDER'S SCHEDULE.

QUESTION.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Name	*William J. Brown*	*Alice L. Brown*	*Henry W. Brown*	*Annie L. Brown*	*George J. Brown*	*John D. Brown*	*Mary Jones*	
2. Sex	*M*	*F*	*M*	*F*	*M*	*M*	*F*	
3. Relation to Head of Household	*Head*	*Wife*	*Son*	*Daughter*	*Son*	*Brother*	*Domestic Servant*	
4. Dependent Children	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	
5. Age	45 *years*	43 *years*	22 *years*	19 *years*	14 *years*	40 *years*	27 *years*	
6. Condition as to Marriage	*M*	*M*	*N.M.*	*N.M.*	*N.M.*	*W.*	*N.M.*	
7. Existing Marriage								
(i) Duration	23 *years*	23 *years*	—	—	—	—	—	
(ii) Children born to existing Marriage— Living	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Dead	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	
8. Birthplace	*Victoria*	*U.S.A.*	*England*	*Victoria*	*Victoria*	*Tasmania*	*Scotland*	
9. Period of Residence in Australia	—	20 *years*	20 *years*	—	—	—	5 *years*	
10. Nationality	*British*	*British (N)*	*British*	*British*	*British*	*British*	*British*	
11. Race	*European*	*European*	*European*	*European*	*European*	*European*	*European*	
12. Religion	*Church of England*	*Church of England*	*Church of England*	*Church of England*	*Church of England*	*Church of England*	*Methodist*	
13. Occupational Status— (i) For those not engaged in Industry	—	*H.D.*	—	—	*S*	—	—	
(ii) For those out of work at time of Census—								
(*a*)	—	—	—	—	—	4 *weeks*	—	
(*b*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(*c*)	—	—	—	—	—	*U*	—	
(iii) For those engaged in Industry—								
(*a*) Grade	*W*	—	*W*	*W*	—	—	*W*	
(*b*) Occupation	*Shop Assistant.*	—	*Motor Mechanic*	*Typist*	—	*Bricklayer*	*Domestic Servant*	
(c) Industry Trade or Service	*Retail Grocery*	—	*Motor Engineering*	*Insurance Company*	—	*Building*	*P.H.*	

RECORD No. 125.

Town, &c. Westbourne

Division 3 ; **Sub-Div.** C

Collector's District *a*

Number of Inmates—

Males 4

Females 3

Total 7

DESCRIPTION OF DWELLING.

1. Class of Dwelling— *Private House*

2. Materials of which Outer Walls and Roof are built—
Outer Walls—*Brick*
Roof—*Tiles*

3. Number of Rooms— 6

4. Sleeping Out— 1

5. Occupancy— *Tenant*

6. Weekly Rent—
s. d.
Unfurnished 32 6
Furnished —

7. Gas, Electricity and Water Supply—
(i) **Electricity** *Yes*
(ii) **Gas** *No*
(iii) **Running Water** *Yes*

8. Toilet Washing and Cooking Facilities—
(*a*)—
(i) **Bathroom** *Yes*
(ii) **Flush Toilet** *No*
(iii) **Laundry** *Yes*
(iv) **Cooking Facilities** *Yes*
(*b*) **Means of Cooking—** *Wood Stove*

9. Date of Building—
Was building built before 30th June, 1933 ? *Yes*

I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the above return has been correctly and completely filled in.

Countersigned *C. M. James,* *Signature of Collector*

Signature of Occupier or person in Charge *W. J. Brown*

Postal Address *"Quentin", 39 Forrest Road, Westbourne.*

Date *30/6/1947.*

PERSONAL SLIP—CENSUS FORM 2.

(To be filled in by person whose particulars are NOT entered on a Householder's Schedule.)

All answers must be given as correctly as possible.
Penalty for untrue statement—Fifty Pounds (£50).

CONFIDENTIAL.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

STATE OF VICTORIA.

Before writing on this Personal Slip read carefully all the Instructions overleaf and Example.

Record No...
Town, Village or Locality..
Census Division No.
Census Sub-Division
Collector's District..

QUESTION.	All Entries to be made in Ink.	Example of a completed Personal Slip.
(1) **Name.**—Write **first name and surname** of the person to whom this Personal Slip relates and who spent the night of Sunday, 29th June, 1947, in the dwelling of (Name of householder, proprietor of boarding-house, hotel, &c.).. ....(Address).. or who was absent on that night but returned to this dwelling on Monday, 30th June, without having been counted anywhere else.	UNDERLINE SURNAME.	*John J.* *Smith.*
(2) **Sex.**—For male write "**M.**" and for female write "**F.**"		*M.*
(3) **Relation to Head of Household.—**State whether **head** of the household, **wife, son, daughter, mother,** or other relative, **visitor, boarder, domestic servant, other employee,** &c.		*Boarder.*
(4) **Dependent Children under 16 Years of Age.**—State number of children **under 16 years of age** who are dependent at the time of the Census on the person whose name appears at the top of the column, and who reside in Australia (whether in this dwelling or not). (See instructions also.)		—
(5) **Age.**—State the age last birthday.	years.	*24 years.*
(6) **Condition as to Marriage at 30th June, 1947.**— If never married, write "**N.M.**" If married, write "**M.**" .. .. but .. .. .. If widowed and not remarried, write "**W.**" If divorced and not remarried, write "**D.**" If permanently separated (legally or otherwise), write "**S.**"		*N.M.*
(7) **Particulars of Existing Marriage.**— (i) **Duration of Existing Marriage.**—For each person who is married (and not permanently separated) at 30th June, 1947, state the number of years the existing marriage (not including any previous marriage) has been in force.	years.	—
(ii) **Children Born to Existing Marriage.**—State the number of children, both living and dead, from existing marriage (**not** including children from any previous marriage)— **Living**		—
Dead (excluding still-born) ..		—
(8) **Birthplace.**—For persons born **in Australia** write the name of the State or Territory in which born. For persons born **outside Australia** write the name of the country where born (not town or other locality).		*Victoria.*
(9) **Period of Residence in Australia.**—For persons born outside Australia write the **number of years of residence in Australia,** ignoring temporary absences. (If resident less than one year, write "**O.**")	years.	—
(10) **Nationality.**—State the nationality of each person in relation to the country to which he or she owes legal allegiance, for example, "**British,**" "**French,**" "**U.S.A.,**" "**Stateless,**" &c. If British by naturalization write "**British (N)**". (See instructions also.)		*British.*
(11) **Race.**—For persons of European Race, wherever born, write "**European.**" For non-Europeans state the race to which they belong, for example, **Aboriginal, Chinese, Negro, Afghan,** &c. If the person is half-caste with one parent of **European** race write also "**H.C.,**" for example, "**H.C., Aboriginal,**" "**H.C. Chinese,**" &c. (See instructions also.)		*European.*
(12) **Religion.**—State the full name of the religious denomination. (There is no penalty for failure to answer this question)		*Church of England.*
(13) **Occupational Status.** (Please read instructions carefully.) (i) **For those not engaged in an industry, business, trade or service who are**— Children not attending school, write "**C.**" Mainly dependent on pension or superannuation, write "**P.**" Inmates of institutions (e.g., for invalids and the aged, gaols, reformatories, &c.), write "**I.**" Full-time students or scholars, write "**S.**" Of independent means, write "**M.**" Engaged in unpaid home duties, write "**H.D.**" Others not engaged in industry, &c., write "**N.A.**"		—
(ii) **For those who are usually engaged in an industry, business, trade or service but out of a job at time of the Census**— Persons answering these questions must also answer questions (*b*) and (*c*) of Part (iii) below. (*a*) State the period (in number of working days, or weeks, or months) since last working.		—
(*b*) If not at present actively seeking a job state reason exactly; for example, Sickness, Accident, On strike, Locked-out, Resting, &c.		—
(*c*) If able and willing to work but unable to secure employment, write "**U.**" (If only temporarily laid-off and expecting to resume former job, write "**U.L.**")		—
(iii) **For those who are engaged in an industry, business, trade or service at the time of the Census**— (*a*) **Grade.**—If at present employing others in your own trade or business, write "**E.**" If conducting own business or farm without employing others (except casually), write "**O.**" If an employee working for wages or salary (including apprentices), write "**W.**" If helping but not receiving wages or salary, write "**H.**"		*W*
(*b*) **Occupation or Craft.**—State in precise (or award) terms the present occupation, craft or calling; for example, "Builder's Labourer," "Clothing Machinist," "Motor Mechanic," "Electrical Fitter," &c. Avoid wherever possible general terms such as "Labourer," "Miner," "Machinist," "Farmer," "Public Servant," &c. For employers write "Employer" **only if not** also working at some defined occupation. For foremen, write "Foreman" **only if not** also exercising recognized trade qualifications. If **unemployed** or temporarily absent from work, write occupation or craft in which **usually** engaged.		*Tailor's Cutter.*
(*c*) **Industry, Trade or Service.**—State the exact branch of industry, business, trade or service in which at present engaged or employed; for example, "Dairy Farming," "Coal Mining," "Woollen Mills," "Retail Grocery," "Road Construction," &c. If employed by a government department or other public body state its name. For employees (other than domestics) state the exact branch of the industry or trade of the employer; for paid housekeepers and domestic servants in private household, write "**P.H.**" If **unemployed** or temporarily absent from work state industry, trade or service in which **usually** engaged.		*Tailoring.*

I CERTIFY that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above return has been correctly and completely filled in.

Countersigned..
Signature of Collector.

Signature..

Question 13.—(*contd.*)

Part (ii)—Unemployment.—This question does not apply to those who have retired, or to those only temporarily absent from their jobs through illness. It **does** apply to those who have **lost** their jobs by reason of illness.

Part (iii)—(*a*) **Grade.**—Where partners are conducting their own business or farm without employing others (except casually) each partner should write **" O ".** Where employing others each should write **" E ".**

Managers, secretaries and similar classes of executives in receipt of salary as employees should not describe themselves as employers merely because they have the right to engage and dismiss staff.

Employees or relatives should not be described as " helping but not receiving wages or salary " unless they are assisting in the operation of a business or farm for a substantial part of their time, and are not more correctly classified under one of the headings in part (i) of Question 13.

(*c*) **Industry, Trade or Service.**—In the case of occupations found in a number of different industries, an employee should state the industry of the employer for whom he is working ; for example a carpenter engaged in housebuilding should write " Building " ; a carpenter in a coal mine " Coal Mining " ; and a carpenter in a jam factory, " Jam-making ". In the case of an employee working for an employer who carries on more than one kind of business state the **particular branch** of the employer's business in which employed. Thus a carpenter working for a Railway Department should write " Railway Workshops " if he is engaged therein ; " Railway perm. way " if he is engaged in the construction or maintenance of railways ; and a " Porter " should write " Railway Service ".

For domestic workers employed in private households, write **" P.H."** ; for similar workers in institutions, write " Hospital ", " School ", &c., as the case requires.

NOTE.—Clergy and Members of Religious Orders—

Members of the clergy, of whatever denomination, are asked to write **" C "** in answer to question (*a*) of part (iii), their clerical designation in answer to question (*b*), and " Religion " in answer to question (*c*).

Members of religious orders engaged in such activities as care of the sick, teaching, conduct of charitable or similar institutions should write **" W "** in answer to question (*a*) of part (iii), their actual occupation in answer to question (*b*), and their industry (e.g., hospital, education, home for the aged, &c.) in answer to question (*c*). Those not engaged in such activities should answer as for members of the clergy.

Parts (i) and (ii) should not be answered.

C.—CERTIFICATE.

After having filled in all the required particulars to the best knowledge and belief of the person making the return, that person must sign the **certificate** at the foot of the form.

ROLAND WILSON,
Commonwealth Statistician.

CANBERRA.

By Authority: L. F. JOHNSTON, Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Instructions for Filling In the Personal Slip.

Owing to the national character of the Census and its importance to the Governments and the people it is confidently expected that all will endeavour to make it successful by giving full and accurate information.

Information given on a Census Form is strictly confidential and is used only for statistical purposes. Collector or Occupier of the dwelling disclosing any particulars is liable to a penalty of £50.

A.—GENERAL.

There are two Census forms, the Householder's Schedule (white), and the Personal Slip (blue). The **Householder's Schedule** is the principal form and generally particulars regarding all persons who spent the night of 29th June, 1947, in the dwelling should be entered on that form. The **Personal Slip** is to be used only for special cases where some inmate of the dwelling objects to having his or her particulars entered on the householder's schedule. In that case the person who objects is required to fill in a separate Personal Slip which must be handed, in an envelope, to the head of the household or manager of the establishment for delivery to the Collector.

The **occupier,** or person in charge, of the dwelling (or ship) is responsible :—

(1) For filling in the particulars on the **Schedule** for **all members of the household.**

(2) For seeing that the **Personal Slips** issued to **boarders, servants, &c.,** are duly delivered to the Collector. The name of each person who has been issued with a Personal Slip must be entered on the Householder's Schedule also, and the words " Personal Slip " must be written in the column under the name.

A Personal Slip is **not** required for any person whose particulars are supplied on a Householder's Schedule.

If any person who usually resides in the dwelling was away during Sunday night, 29th June, and returned to the dwelling on Monday, 30th June, without having been counted elsewhere, the name and particulars must be entered on the schedule or a personal slip must be filled in by that person.

Every person must answer the questions which the Collector asks for Census purposes. There is a penalty of £10 for not answering and a penalty of £50 for knowingly making an untrue statement either to the Collector or on a Census form.

The Personal Slip must be filled in with pen and ink—not pencil.

B.—PERSONAL SLIP.

The name and address of the householder, proprietor or person in charge of the dwelling must be entered in the space provided at the top left hand corner of the form, in Question 1.

Opposite each question write the answer in the space provided in the column for the purpose.

Question 1. **Name.**—The name of the person to whom the information on the Personal Slip relates must be written at the top of the column. Write only first name and the surname.

Question 4. **Number of Dependent Children under 16 Years of Age.**—This question must be answered by every person who has dependent children **under 16 years of age** (including step-children and adopted children) who are at present residing in Australia (whether in the same dwelling or not). Where the parents are together only one parent (the father, unless the circumstances are exceptional) should give the particulars. Where the parents are separated at the time of the Census, whether temporarily or permanently, the parent financially responsible for the maintenance of the children should give the particulars. Children boarded-out to persons other than parents are not to be counted as dependent on the persons with whom they are boarded-out. Children earning £1 or more per week are not to be counted as dependent children.

Question 10. **Nationality.**—If legally of ex-enemy nationality by reason of annexation, add previous nationality in brackets ; for example, **" German (Austrian) ".**

Question 11. **Race.**—In the case of a person both of whose parents are **non-European** but of different races, state the race of that person's father (and do **not** add **" H.C.").**

Question 13. **Occupational Status.—**

Part (i).—Temporary inmates of hospitals and members of religious orders (*see* below) should not be described as inmates of institutions.

For mother, wife, daughter and other relatives performing unpaid home duties, write **" H.D.".**

For young persons seeking work but not previously employed, write **" U "** in answer to question (*c*) in part (ii) and state the period since leaving school in answer to question (*a*) in part (ii).

Persons working regularly but for considerably less than normal working hours should answer only part (i), unless they look to their earnings from such work for their main livelihood (in which case they should answer part (iii) and part (ii) if applicable).

In 1947, the number of questions relating to each person was thirteen, together with nine sub-headings, whilst there were nine questions with twelve sub-headings relating to the dwelling. The personal questions asked in 1933 regarding Orphanhood, Blindness and Deafmutism, Foreign Language, Schooling, War Service and Income were omitted in 1947, whilst the question relating to Existing Marriage was expanded to include particulars of the number of children born to that marriage. The questions regarding occupation were re-arranged to assist householders filling in the schedule by providing separate sub-sections for (1) persons not engaged in industry, (2) those usually engaged in industry but out of employment at the time of the Census, and (3) those engaged in industry at the time of the Census. Additional questions included regarding the dwelling related to Materials of Roof, Gas, Electricity and Water Supply, Toilet, Washing and Cooking Facilities, and Date of Building.

[*Cover of Envelope for Personal Slip.*]

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Census Form 3.

CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947.

To the Householder or Person in Charge of the Dwelling—

Record No...
(From Collector's Record Book.)

(*Name of Householder, Proprietor of Boardinghouse, Hotel, &c.*)..

(*Address*) ....

....

This ENVELOPE contains a PERSONAL SLIP filled in by—

Mr. (Mrs., Miss)..**who spent the night of Sunday, 29th June, 1947, in your dwelling, or who arrived on Monday, 30th June, without having been counted elsewhere.**

This ENVELOPE must NOT be opened, but will be called for by the Collector on Monday, 30th June, 1947, or as soon after as practicable.

ROLAND WILSON, Commonwealth Statistician.

CHAPTER III.

PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS.

1. General.—The following outline of the organization and methods employed in the distribution of forms and the collection of data for the Census will probably prove of general interest.

2. Preparatory Work.—The success of a census depends largely on the planning of the organization and the completeness of the preliminary arrangements. The large area and the diverse conditions to be encountered make it necessary that the preparations for the Census of Australia should be commenced early, and that the varying conditions of transport to remote places, and kindred matters, should be kept under continuous observation to ensure that the Census material will reach its destination at the due date.

3. Collecting Staff.—The Census of 1911 was the first enumeration of the Australian population to be carried out under a central direction from the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. Prior to that date, the Census for each of the States now composing the Commonwealth of Australia was taken under the provisions of a State Act and was controlled by an officer of the State Government. In 1911, however, the local control in each State was still in the hands of an officer of the State, and much of the preliminary work was done by State officers working under the direction of the Commonwealth Statistician.

For the Censuses of 1921 and 1933, the organization of the Commonwealth Electoral Branch was enlisted and this arrangement proved so satisfactory on both occasions that approval was obtained to utilize the same organization in 1947. In 1921 and 1933, the Commonwealth Electoral Officer in each State was made directly responsible to the Commonwealth Statistician during the period of his appointment but, in 1947, the Chief Electoral Officer for the Commonwealth was appointed as Chief Field Supervisor of Census and undertook the responsibility for the organization of the field staff and the distribution and collection of the Census material. The Commonwealth Electoral Officer in each State became the Deputy Field Supervisor of Census, each electoral division became a Census division, and the Divisional Returning Officer became the Census Enumerator for his division, while the Sub-enumerators were in most instances the officers engaged in the electoral organization as Presiding Officers, Assistant Presiding Officers, Assistant Returning Officers or Electoral Registrars. As most of the last-named officers held official positions under the Government of the Commonwealth or of a State, it was necessary to obtain the permission of the heads of departments affected for these officers to undertake the Census work. Such permission was readily granted, and on all occasions the most cordial co-operation was received by the Commonwealth Statistician from other officers of the Public Services. A Deputy Field Supervisor of Census was appointed for each Territory, and this officer carried out the work with the assistance of collectors. The Deputy Field Supervisors appointed for the Territories were—Northern Territory, Superintendent of Police; Australian Capital Territory, Chief Officer of Police; Territory of Papua-New Guinea, Superintendent of Police; Norfolk Island, the Government Administrator; and Nauru, the Government Administrator. With the exception of those in the Australian Capital Territory, Norfolk Island, and a few in Papua-New Guinea, the collectors appointed were also Government officials.

When the apportionment of a State subdivision into collectors' districts had been approved, the Enumerator was instructed to procure suitable persons to act as collectors. The Enumerator was required also to determine the best method of collection in each district, and to indicate the time which he considered would be necessary for the work. These estimates were compared in the Census Office with the records for the same locality at the previous Census, and where necessary they were referred for reconsideration.

The necessary declarations having been made, the appointments of the Chief Field Supervisor, the Deputy Field Supervisors and Enumerators were duly published in the *Commonwealth Gazette*.

4. Scheme of Division.—(i) *States.*—For the Census of 1911 the several States of the Commonwealth were divided into Census districts, mainly in accordance with the districts which had been determined by State authorities for the 1901 Census. At each of the last three Censuses the Census divisions were identical with the electoral divisions, and the Census subdivisions were divided or grouped on the basis of electoral subdivisions. The Census subdivisions were apportioned into collectors' districts suitable to the most economical distribution and collection of the Census schedules.

(ii) *Territories.*—In the division of the Territories Census subdivisions were dispensed with, each Territory forming one Census division under the immediate control of the Deputy Field Supervisor. In allocating collectors' districts, police districts were used as a basis in the Northern Territory, and administrative districts and divisions in the Australian Capital Territory and the Territory of Papua-New Guinea. For Norfolk Island two collectors' districts sufficed, one embracing the eastern and one the western portion of the island. Nauru formed one district only.

(iii) *Shipping.*—Special subdivisions were created, where necessary, to permit of the enumeration of the shipping population as a separate group, under a sub-enumerator appointed for the purpose.

(iv) *General.*—Lists bearing the name and index letter of each Commonwealth electoral subdivision, and showing for each such subdivision the number of electors on the latest roll, the estimated population and the estimated number of dwellings, together with the maximum remuneration which it was proposed to pay to the respective Sub-enumerators, were prepared in the Bureau. These lists were forwarded to the Deputy Field Supervisors during October, 1946, for their consideration and comment. It was desired that particular attention should be given, on the one hand, to cases where two or more electoral subdivisions might be grouped to form a single Census subdivision, and, on the other hand, to cases where it might be desirable to subdivide an electoral subdivision for Census purposes. In such cases the Deputy Field Supervisor was asked to suggest an equitable remuneration for each Census subdivision recommended.

These lists, as amended, formed the basis for the preparation of maps, the appointment of the field staff and other allied matters.

As already stated in this chapter, the Commonwealth electoral organization was used to great advantage in the appointment of the collecting staff. Details of the staff employed in the several States and in the internal Territories were as follows:—

State or Territory.	Field Staff.					Average Population per—		Area in Square Miles.	Average Area in Square Miles per—	
	Deputy Field Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Sub-enumerators.	Collectors.	Population Enumerated.	Sub-enumerator.	Collector.		Sub-enumerator.	Collector.
New South Wales	1	28	408	3,973	2,984,838	7,316	751	309,433	758	78
Victoria	1	20	269	2,951	2,054,701	7,638	696	87,884	327	30
Queensland . .	1	10	139	1,766	1,106,415	7,960	627	670,500	4,824	380
South Australia . .	1	6	99	952	646,073	6,526	679	380,070	3,839	399
Western Australia	1	5	68	753	502,480	7,389	667	975,920	14,352	1,296
Tasmania . .	1	5	57	448	257,078	4,510	574	26,215	460	59
Northern Territory	1	. .	. .	22	10,868	. .	494	523,620	. .	23,801
Australian Capital Territory . .	1	. .	. .	24	16,905	. .	704	939	. .	39
Australia . .	8	74	1,040	10,889	7,579,358	7,261	696	2,974,581	2,356	273

The foregoing table shows that Tasmania had a smaller population per sub-enumerator and per collector than any other State although the averages were fairly uniform. On the other hand, the average area per Sub-enumerator and per Collector varied greatly in the States, owing to the existence in certain of the States of immense areas with few inhabitants.

The Census staff in each of the External Territories except Nauru comprised a Deputy Field Supervisor assisted by Collectors. In Nauru the Deputy Field Supervisor performed the collection without assistance. The number of Collectors in the other external Territories was as follows:—Territory of Papua-New Guinea 47, and Norfolk Island 2.

5. Scale of Pay.—The remuneration paid to the different classes of officers engaged in the preliminary work was as follows:—

(*a*) *Deputy Field Supervisors.*—New South Wales, £150; Victoria, £130; Queensland £110; South Australia and Western Australia, £90; and Tasmania, £80.

(*b*) *Enumerators.*—Mainland States, £80 each, Tasmania, £50 each.

(*c*) *Sub-enumerators.*—A minimum payment of £8 with an additional amount of 20s. per 1,000 persons enumerated over 1,000.

(*d*) *Collectors.*—Working on foot, 30s. per day; using an ordinary bicycle, 32s. 6d. per day; using a horse, 37s. 6d. per day; using a motor cycle, 40s. per day; and using a motor car, 57s. 6d. per day. Under special circumstances higher rates were approved by the Chief Field Supervisor as agent for the Commonwealth Statistician. A definite offer, based on the time it was considered would be occupied on the work, was made to each Collector, and if he agreed to perform the work for the total amount specified a contract was duly signed, one copy of which was held by the Collector and the other by the Enumerator.

6. Instructions.—(i) *Need for Instruction.*—The majority of persons connected with the Census are employed temporarily, and for no longer than is necessary. An organization has thus to be formed for each Census of persons who are, with very few exceptions, without experience or knowledge of the work, because a Census is normally taken in Australia only once in ten years. It was necessary, therefore, that provision should be made to enable the various members of the Census field staff of 12,063 persons to become acquainted with the objects and methods of the Census.

(ii) *Conferences.*—There can be no doubt that the most effective method of informing those responsible for the collection of the Census data of what is required of them, and the best method of attaining it, is by personal discussion. Following the practice of 1921 and 1933, the Chief Field Supervisor and the Deputy Field Supervisors of States met the Commonwealth Statistician and other officers of the Bureau in conference in Canberra from the 12th to 14th

November, 1946. Excellent results were obtained from the calling together of these officers. All aspects of the Census were discussed, including local State difficulties which required special consideration, and much valuable information was gained by all officers concerned.

In conformity with the practice of previous Censuses, and in order to enable the Enumerators in charge of divisions to become familiar with their duties, approval was obtained for the Electoral Divisional Returning Officers of each State to meet in conference with the Deputy Field Supervisor in the capital city of the State. These conferences were held early in 1947.

The electoral officers in the subdivisions were in most cases appointed as Census Sub-enumerators, and arrangements were made by which the Census Enumerator in each Division met all his Sub-enumerators in conference at an early stage in the preliminary period, so that the general outline of the procedure and all the instructions for taking the Census could be personally passed on to them.

In many instances, also, it was possible for the Collectors to be called together for personal instruction.

(iii) *Printed Booklets.*—In addition to the personal instruction imparted at these conferences, detailed instructions concerning the duties of Deputy Field Supervisors, Enumerators, Sub-enumerators, and Collectors were prepared separately, and issued in indexed booklets. Every effort was made to anticipate and provide guidance for any circumstance which might arise.

7. Estimates of Material Required.—Estimates of material required for each subdivision were based on the number of electors on the latest available Commonwealth rolls. As the total enrolment for Australia represented approximately 63 per cent. of the estimated population, the factor $\frac{100}{63}$ might have been used to obtain the estimated population for each subdivision, but in order to provide for any increase subsequent to the date of the rolls the number of electors was actually multiplied by 2. On the basis of four persons to each dwelling, estimates of the number of dwellings in each subdivision were then compiled. These estimates of dwellings were increased by 10 per cent. to arrive at the estimated number of Householders' Schedules required, the 10 per cent. increase representing an allowance for families of more than eight persons, as each Householder's Schedule provided for the recording of the personal particulars of a maximum of eight persons. The estimate of Personal Slips was quite arbitrary, and was based on the assumption that 60 Personal Slips would be required for every 100 dwellings.

The number of Householders' Schedules and Personal Slips so estimated to be required for each subdivision was set out on an appropriate form, which was forwarded from the Census Office to the Deputy Field Supervisor for checking and amendment, where necessary, by the Enumerator, who returned the form for the approval of the Deputy Field Supervisor. This form was in triplicate. The original was returned to the Census Office, the second copy was retained by the Deputy Field Supervisor and the third copy by the Enumerator. In submitting the estimates of material to the Enumerators it was intimated that, when ordering supplies from the Printer, an allowance of 10 per cent. would be added to the estimates of Householders' Schedules and Personal Slips for each subdivision as a specific reserve, and that an additional 15 per cent. general reserve would also be printed for the State. The latter was to be apportioned between the Sub-enumerators, Enumerators, and the Deputy Field Supervisor so that the material would be available for immediate distribution in any emergency. For certain subdivisions Enumerators sought and obtained increases in the original estimates.

8. Printing.—The whole of the printing in connexion with the 1921 Census was carried out by the Government Printer at Melbourne, and the distribution of the material to all States and Territories was arranged by the Census staff in Melbourne but for the 1933 Census, the printing and distribution of the material was carried out by the Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra, and the State Government Printers in Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth and Hobart. In 1947, owing to staff shortages, considerable difficulty was experienced in making arrangements for the printing of the Census forms, and it was again found necessary to distribute the work between the Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra, and the Government Printers in the various States. Contracts for the manufacture and printing of the envelopes required for enclosing Personal Slips were let to commercial firms in Melbourne and Brisbane. In order to ensure uniformity of printing the Commonwealth Government Printer supplied the stereos for the Householders' Schedules and Personal Slips and made arrangements for the supply of the necessary paper, most of which was obtained from a mill in Tasmania. The material for Queensland and the Territories, together with the general reserve supply required for each State, was printed by the Commonwealth Government Printer at Canberra, whilst the main supply of Householders' Schedules and Personal Slips for the other States was printed either by the State Government Printers or by commercial firms under their direction. The distribution of the material was carried out by the Deputy Field Supervisors of Census in the various States in conjunction with the Government Printers.

The main supply of Census forms was printed with the indicative information concerning the number of the Census division and the capital letter of the subdivision. It might be explained that for the purpose of reference the Census divisions were arranged lexicographically in each State, and were numbered from 1 onwards; the subdivisions in each division and the collectors' districts in each subdivision were similarly arranged, subdivisions being allotted capital letters and the collectors' districts small letters, in alphabetical sequence. Thus collector's district " d " of Census subdivision " B " of Census division " 5 " in the State of New South Wales could be briefly referred to as " N.S.W. 5 B d."

The general reserve supplies of Householders' Schedules and Personal Slips were not similarly stamped, and the Deputy Field Supervisor in each State was instructed to distribute one-third of this supply to Enumerators, one-third to Sub-enumerators and to retain one-third himself. Arrangements were also made for a small supply of Personal Slips to be available at each post office.

In May, 1947, advice was received that the contractors had dispatched all the envelopes to their destinations, and that all printing of Householders' Schedules and Personal Slips was completed.

9. Transmission of Material.—In the meantime arrangements were in train for the actual transmission of the material to the Sub-enumerators throughout Australia. As the printing of Householders' Schedules and Personal Slips for all States except Queensland was undertaken by the local State Government Printers, the distribution to the Sub-enumerators of these forms, together with the envelopes for Personal Slips received from the contractors in Melbourne and Brisbane, was carried out by the Deputy Field Supervisors. The Queensland Householders' Schedules and Personal Slips, which were printed in Canberra, were packed by the Commonwealth Government Printer separately for each subdivision and forwarded in bulk to Brisbane for distribution by the Deputy Field Supervisor. Early in January, 1947, the Deputy Field Supervisors were asked to report on the best means of transmission and the latest date by which the material should be dispatched from the capital city so that material could be checked and its receipt acknowledged in time. These arrangements were carried out, and all material reached its destination in ample time.

Collectors' record books, compilation books and maps were forwarded to the Sub-enumerators from the mapping section, which was located in Melbourne.

The general reserve supplies of Householders' Schedules and Personal Slips for each State were dispatched to the Deputy Field Supervisors by the Commonwealth Government Printer.

10. Return of Census Material.—After checking and parcelling the completed forms, record book and compilation book for each collector's district included in his subdivision, the Sub-enumerator forwarded them to his Enumerator. The latter repacked them in strong cases and, in all States except New South Wales, forwarded them to the Deputy Field Supervisor for transmission to the Census Office in Sydney.

In New South Wales the Enumerators forwarded the material direct to the Census Office.

The last parcels of completed Census material reached the Census Office in Sydney from the several States and Territories on the following dates:—New South Wales, 22nd August, 1947; Victoria, 15th September, 1947; Queensland, 16th October, 1947; South Australia, 10th September, 1947; Western Australia, 21st October, 1947; Tasmania, 1st October, 1947; Northern Territory, 2nd October, 1947; Australian Capital Territory, 19th July, 1947; Norfolk Island, 21st November, 1947; Territory of Papua-New Guinea, 11th February, 1948; Territory of Nauru, 30th September, 1947.

CHAPTER IV.

CENSUS MAPS AND DIAGRAMS.

One of the most important features of the preliminary arrangements for the taking of the Census was the preparation of the maps and plans required for the field staff. The preparation of these maps, with the exception of those for the Northern Territory, the Australian Capital Territory and the External Territories, which were prepared in Canberra by the Property and Survey Branch of the Department of the Interior, was carried out by the Australian Survey Corps of the Department of the Army in Melbourne. The compilation took about nine months. The Commonwealth electoral maps were used as a basis of operation, and these were very largely supplemented by maps obtained from various State departments and other sources. In many cases, as in previous Censuses, difficulty was experienced in obtaining suitable basic maps, and in some instances the best available were not very satisfactory. As a result many difficulties presented themselves as the work progressed, principally in attempting to define local government and other boundaries accurately upon maps which were many years out of date. For the purpose of the Census, Commonwealth electoral divisions were adopted as Census divisions and Commonwealth electoral subdivisions as Census subdivisions, except in a few cases where it was considered desirable to combine two or more electoral subdivisions to form one Census subdivision, or to divide an electoral subdivision to form two or more Census subdivisions. For reference purposes, the initial letter of the State was employed to indicate State of enumeration—numerals commencing at 1 for each State to indicate Census division, capital letters commencing at " A " for each Census division to indicate Census subdivision, and small letters commencing at " a " for each Census subdivision to indicate the collector's district. To enable the distribution and collection of Census forms to be carried out in the prescribed time, each Census subdivision was apportioned into collectors' districts of convenient size. The work of apportionment formed part of the duty of the Enumerator, assisted where necessary by the Sub-enumerator, so that full advantage might be taken of any knowledge of the district possessed by the latter officer. The number of inhabited dwellings allowed per collector was generally 250 to 350 in densely populated centres, 150 to 250 in less densely populated suburbs or towns, 50 to 150 in the comparatively more settled agricultural districts, and less than 50 in districts of widely scattered population. Subdivisional maps were forwarded to divisional Enumerators for this purpose, and on completion of the work of apportionment, the maps for each division showing the collectors' district boundaries, accompanied by a brief description of the boundaries, were forwarded by the divisional Enumerator to the State Deputy Field Supervisor for approval. The maps were then returned to the Census Office for examination to ensure that the instructions had been complied with, that all territory including islands off the coast had been embraced, and that shipping in navigable rivers, bays, and harbours had been provided for. Copies of the maps were then prepared in duplicate by the Australian Survey Corps, thus providing three sets, one of which was retained in the Census Office, one distributed to the Enumerators, and one to the Sub-enumerators concerned. In addition, a separate diagram of each collector's district was prepared, and, with a typed description of the boundaries, was pasted in the collector's record book for the use of the collector. Distribution of the State subdivisional maps to Enumerators for the allocation of collectors' districts commenced on 23rd December, 1946, and the last map forwarded to the Census Office for approval was received on 13th May, 1947. The dispatch of the maps complete with collectors' district boundaries for the use of Enumerators and Sub-enumerators, together with the collectors' record and compilation books, commenced on 15th April, 1947, and the final acknowledgment was dated 20th June, 1947. In the case of the Northern and Australian Capital Territories, the Deputy Field Supervisors apportioned the collectors' districts, and collectors' diagrams were prepared by the Property and Survey Branch of the Department of the Interior from the maps submitted. In the case of the External Territories any work of this nature was carried out by the Deputy Field Supervisors, who subsequently forwarded maps, with collectors' districts defined, from which copies were prepared for reference in the Census Office. The number of maps prepared by the Australian Survey Corps was about 3,700, and the number of diagrams about 12,000. The maps with very few exceptions were forwarded to their destinations and returned to the Census Office by post.

CHAPTER V.

AUTOMATIC MACHINE TABULATION.

1. Use of Machines.—The Census of 1921 marked the first occasion on which automatic machines were employed in connexion with the tabulation of a census in Australia, and they have been used for each subsequent Census. The Hollerith system, adopted for the Australian Census, was first used by the United States of America for its Census of 1890, and has since been employed for census or other statistical tabulation in a number of other countries. In this chapter no attempt will be made to describe the mechanical working of the machines, but a brief survey of the methods followed during the tabulation of the 1947 Census may prove of interest.

2. Machine Card.—The machine card used measured 7⅜ inches in length, 3¼ inches in breadth, and 0.007 inches in thickness. Two distinct cards were necessary for the Census (*a*) the "personal card," containing particulars relating to the individual and certain particulars relating to husbands and wives enumerated together, and (*b*) the "dwelling card," containing particulars relating to the dwelling and certain personal particulars relating to the householder. Samples of the cards are reproduced below. The black rectangles represent the punched perforations of the appropriate code numbers.

As will be seen from the reproductions, each card was divided into 80 vertical columns. In each column ten digits were printed beginning at "0" and ending at "9". In addition to the punch spaces represented by these digits two spaces designated "X" and "Y" were provided directly above the "0" in each column. Thus there were twelve punch positions in each column or 960 in all. The spaces between the vertical lines on the card are known as "fields," and the headings indicate the nature of the information each "field" contains.

FIGURE 1. PERSONAL CARD (AS PUNCHED)

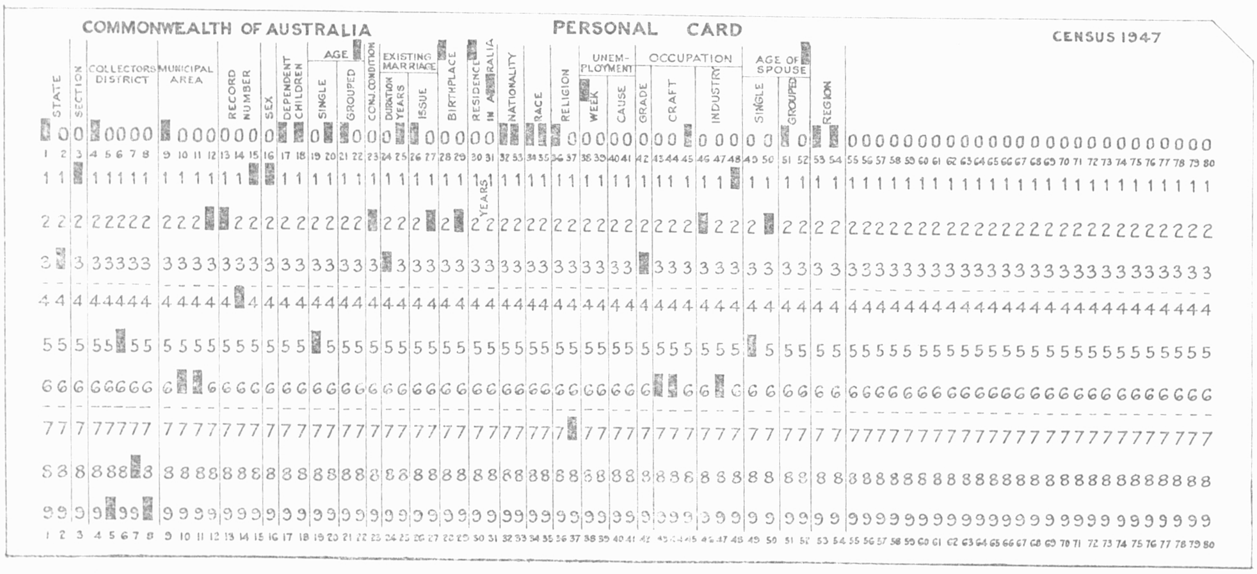
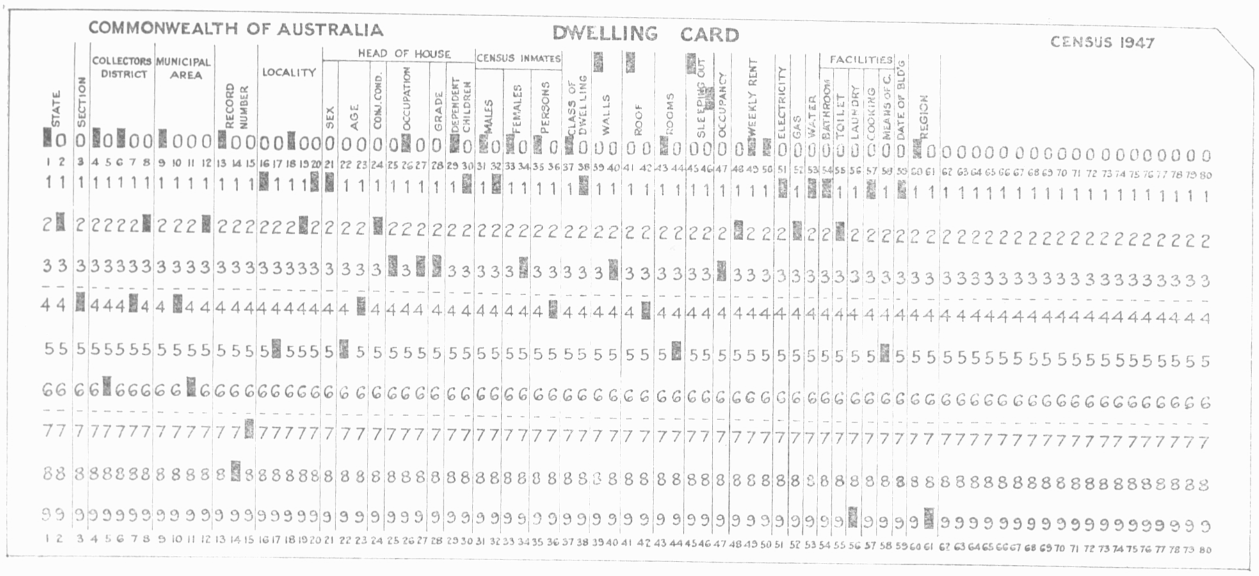

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
PERSONAL CARD
CENSUS 1947
STATE
SECTION
COLLECTORS DISTRICT
MUNICIPAL AREA
RECORD NUMBER
SEX
DEPENDENT CHILDREN
AGE
SINGLE
GROUPED
CONJ. CONDITION
EXISTING MARRIAGE
DURATION YEARS
ISSUE
BIRTHPLACE
RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA
YEARS
NATIONALITY
RACE
RELIGION
UNEMPLOYMENT
WEEK
CAUSE
OCCUPATION
GRADE
CRAFT
INDUSTRY
AGE OF SPOUSE
SINGLE
GROUPED
REGION

FIGURE 2. DWELLING CARD (AS PUNCHED)


COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
DWELLING CARD
CENSUS 1947
STATE
SECTION
COLLECTORS DISTRICT
MUNICIPAL AREA
RECORD NUMBER
LOCALITY
HEAD OF HOUSE
SEX
AGE
CONJ. COND.
OCCUPATION
GRADE
DEPENDENT CHILDREN
CENSUS INMATES
MALES
FEMALES
PERSONS
CLASS OF DWELLING
WALLS
ROOF
ROOMS
SLEEPING OUT
OCCUPANCY
WEEKLY RENT
ELECTRICITY
GAS
WATER
FACILITIES
BATHROOM
TOILET
LAUNDRY
COOKING
MEANS OF C.
DATE OF BLD'G
REGION

Before the diverse facts recorded at the Census can be punched on to the cards, they must be expressed in numerical terms. This was achieved by the use of codes designed for the purpose, in each of which one particular combination of figures represents one possible answer to the question covered by the code. The space provided on the cards was more than sufficient to accommodate all the information to be recorded together with required identification items and, in consequence, only 54 columns of the personal card and 61 columns of the dwelling card were punched.

3. Hollerith Machines Employed.—The plant installed for the Australian Census comprised 35 automatic duplicating key punches (card perforating machines), 30 hand punch verifying machines, 10 electric sorting-counting machines, and 2 electric tabulating machines.

(i) *Automatic Duplicating Key Punch.*—The automatic duplicating key punch, which is electrically operated, has twelve keys corresponding to the twelve punch positions in the columns of the card and is operated in a manner somewhat similar to a typewriter. As a position in a column is perforated the card is automatically advanced a column. When so arranged the key marked "x" may be used to skip a field where no information is to be punched. The machine is equipped with devices for the automatic feeding of the blank cards and the ejection of the punched cards. It is also capable of automatically reproducing the information punched from one card to another. By means of a master card this feature was used in the Census punching to reproduce information such as the "Collectors' District" and "Municipal Area" fields which was common to a large number of cards. The average rate of speed attained by the girl punch operators at the Census was 153 cards per hour. The number of cards punched, exclusive of spoiled cards requiring replacement, was as follows:—Personal Cards, 7,579,358; and Dwelling Cards, 1,907,895.

(ii) *Punch Verifier.*—The verifier which is a hand operated machine is similar in operation to the key punch except that the plungers operated by the keys have no cutting edges. The card to be verified is placed in the machine by hand and the operator proceeds as though punching a new card. The failure of the card to advance when the appropriate key is depressed indicates an error. The verifying staff, which was the same as that employed on the key punches, attained an average speed of 189 cards per hour.

(iii) *Electric Sorter-Counter.*—The sorter-counter, which is specially adapted for census tabulation, is a combination of the sorter with a card-counting machine enabling the two operations of sorting and counting to be performed at the same time. The function of the sorting unit which is entirely automatic in its action, is to arrange the cards in any desired order according to the holes punched in any particular field, one column being sorted at a time. It is fitted with thirteen pockets to receive the cards as sorted, twelve corresponding to the punch positions on the card and the thirteenth to receive unpunched cards. The counting unit is provided with two rows of counters known as "banks". Each bank consists of fifteen counters, thirteen corresponding to the pockets of the sorting machine and two total counters each with a cumulative capacity of five figures. As many columns on the card as there are banks on the machine may be counted simultaneously, but sorting is restricted to one column at a time. The machine will deal with 400 cards per minute or 24,000 per hour.

(iv) *Electric Tabulator.*—The tabulator is used to total amounts or quantities in fields containing such information. The model used for the Census was of the rolling total type and was equipped with six adding counters and automatic print unit. Each counter could be arranged to add from one to ten columns according to the number of columns in the field to be added. Regardless of its arrangement, each column had an accumulative capacity of ten figures. This type of tabulator will add 150 cards per minute or 9,000 per hour on the full number of counters if required. Much more complex tabulators are now used for other machine tabulation work carried out in the Bureau of Census and Statistics.

CHAPTER VI.

TABULATION PROCEDURE.

1. Tabulating Staff.—As living accommodation for the large number of temporary employees required for the Census Tabulating Staff could not be provided in Canberra, arrangements had to be made, for the first time, to carry out the whole of the tabulation work of the Census away from the headquarters of the Bureau of Census and Statistics. Suitable office accommodation having been secured in Mary Street, Sydney, the Census Office was established there in June, 1947. An examination conducted by the Commonwealth Public Service Board was held in all capital cities for men desiring to qualify for appointment as temporary clerks on the Census Tabulating Staff in Sydney. The examination provided an elementary educational test in arithmetic, spelling and essay writing. Preference in employment was given to ex-servicemen, and although many others passed the qualifying examination, very few were required.

The main work of the male staff consisted of preparing the figures for the preliminary results, entering and checking the code equivalent to the replies on the Householders' Schedules and Personal Slips for subsequent punching by the machine operators, and summarizing the machine results. With the exception of a small amount of hand tabulation, the whole of the tabulating work was performed by Hollerith machines. The use of these machines calls for a comparatively large female staff to operate the card-punching and verifying machines. Females over the age of sixteen years were employed on this work and were selected from among those who applied in response to newspaper advertisements and those registered for temporary employment at various employment centres in Sydney. With the exception of a very few who had previous experience of the machines to be operated all of the girls had to be trained before commencing the punching of the Census cards.

The male clerical staff reached a maximum of 266 on 29th September, 1947, the female staff a maximum of 70 on 7th October, 1947, and the staff of male assistants a maximum of 23 on 22nd October, 1947. Punching of the personal cards was completed in October, 1948, and of the dwelling cards in May, 1949. Retrenchment of the male staff commenced in July, 1948. In the case of the male clerks the fares for return from Sydney to their home towns were paid by the Bureau.

2. Tabulation Organization.—As the building which was made available in Mary Street, Sydney, for the housing of the Census Tabulating staff provided ample floor space to accommodate the whole staff, the usual Public Service hours were observed. The male tabulating staff was divided into three groups, each in charge of a permanent officer designated "tabulating superintendent" and directly responsible to the Supervisor of Census and Mechanical Tabulation. The staff in each group was further divided into sections of ten men in charge of "section leaders" appointed from the temporary staff to ensure discipline and uniformity of work. The duties of organizing and supervising the staff of female card punch operators were carried out by a permanent female officer of the Bureau of Census and Statistics who was assisted by four "section leaders" appointed from the temporary female staff.

3. Tabulation Programme. — (i) *Personal Particulars*—As in previous Censuses, the Local Government Area was adopted as the basic tabulating unit for each State and the Administrative District for the Territories.

After preliminary checking the punched cards for the collectors' districts in each Local Government Area were grouped according to sex and tabulated separately under each of the following characteristics:—Age (single years), Dependent Children, Conjugal Condition, Birthplace, Period of Residence in Australia of Persons born outside Australia, Nationality, Race, Religion, Occupational Status, Occupation, and Industry. Details of these tabulations by sex for all Local Government Areas throughout Australia and for Administrative Districts for the Territories are contained in Parts I. to VII. of the Detailed Tables of the Census.

On completion of the above-mentioned single entry tabulations the cards for the various Local Government Areas were grouped by sex into larger divisions of each State, namely the Metropolitan, Urban Provincial, Rural and Migratory Divisions, and all subsequent tabulations involving cross analysis of personal characteristics were made for each division separately. The tabulations completed in this form were as follows:—

Conjugal Condition in conjunction with single Years of Age, Age Groups and Occupational Status, Dependent Children, Religion.

Dependent Children in conjunction with Age Groups, Occupational Status, Occupation Order.

Birthplaces in conjunction with Age Groups, Occupational Status, Occupation Order, Race.

Period of Residence in Australia (For persons born outside Australia only), in conjunction with Single Years of Age, Nationality, Race, Birthplace.

Nationality in conjunction with Age Groups.

Race in conjunction with Age Groups.

Religion in conjunction with Age Groups, Occupational Status, Occupation Order.

Industry in conjunction with Age Groups, Occupation and Occupational Status.

Occupation in conjunction with Age Groups, Occupational Status.

Persons Not at Work (For persons usually engaged in industry, business, trade or service only)—Reason Not at Work in conjunction with Age Groups, Period since last at work, Industry.

In addition to the above, special "Family" tabulations were compiled from the particulars relating to both males and females who were married at the date of the Census, excluding those permanently separated either legally or otherwise. In these tabulations which contain particulars of (1) Relative ages of husbands and wives, (2) Age and issue of existing marriage of both husbands and wives, and (3) Average issue according to age and duration of existing marriage of both husbands and wives, distinction was made between those persons enumerated in Metropolitan and Extra-metropolitan divisions of the States.

Owing to limitations of space, complete particulars of all subjects cross-analysed by divisions of State with summaries for the various States and the Commonwealth could not be published, but as much relevant detail as practicable is contained in Parts IX. to XIX. and XXVIII. of the Detailed Tables of the Census.

(ii) *Particulars of Dwellings.*—Particulars relating to dwellings were tabulated for each Local Government Area separately for each class of private dwelling, namely (1) Private house (occupied by one family), (2) Private house shared by two or more families, (3) Share of private house, (4) Flat, and (5) Tenement, the subjects tabulated being—Class of Dwelling, Material of Outer Walls, Material of Roof, Number of Rooms, Number of Inmates, Nature of Occupancy, Number of Persons Sleeping Out, Household facilities, and Weekly Rental (of tenanted dwellings only). Dwellings other than private were tabulated under the first six subjects only. All subsequent tabulations involving cross-analysis of subjects were prepared for divisions of State for the several classes of private dwelling only. The tabulations completed in this form were as follows:—

Material of Outer Walls in conjunction with Material of Roof.

Number of Rooms in conjunction with Number of Inmates, Date of Building, Material of Outer Walls, Number of Persons Sleeping Out, Nature of Occupancy, Weekly Rent (tenanted dwellings only).

Nature of Occupancy in conjunction with Age of Householder, Conjugal Condition and Sex of Householder, Dependent Children of Householder, Industry of Householder, Occupational Status of Householder, Date of Building.

Details of the tabulations for Local Government Areas in each State and for administrative districts in each Territory are contained in Parts XX. to XXVI. of the Detailed Tables of the Census, whilst as much detail as practicable for all other tabulations is contained in Part XXVII.

From the cards prepared for occupied dwellings a special tabulation giving details of the number of occupied dwellings and population in each town, village, or other locality in rural areas throughout Australia was compiled. Details of all such localities and also all separately incorporated urban areas in which fifty or more persons were enumerated are contained in Part VIII. of the Detailed Tables of the Census.

CHAPTER VII.

PUBLICATION OF RESULTS OF CENSUS.

1. Preliminary Results.—The results of the preliminary count for the six States and internal Territories, made available on the 24th October, 1947, were as follows:—

PRELIMINARY COUNT OF CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

(Subject to revision.)

State or Territory.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
New South Wales	1,492,827	1,492,637	2,985,464
Victoria	1,014,508	1,040,744	2,055,252
Queensland	567,539	538,730	1,106,269
South Australia	320,220	325,996	646,216
Western Australia	258,303	244,428	502,731
Tasmania	129,285	127,832	257,117
Northern Territory	7,379	3,487	10,866
Australian Capital Territory	9,092	7,813	16,905
Australia	3,799,153	3,781,667	7,580,820

2. Revised Results.—On the 19th November, 1948, the following revised results were made available:—

REVISED RESULTS OF CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

(Subject to further revision.)

State or Territory.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
New South Wales	1,492,211	1,492,627	2,984,838
Victoria	1,013,867	1,040,834	2,054,701
Queensland	567,471	538,944	1,106,415
South Australia	320,031	326,042	646,073
Western Australia	258,076	244,404	502,480
Tasmania	129,244	127,834	257,078
Northern Territory	7,378	3,490	10,868
Australian Capital Territory	9,092	7,813	16,905
Australia	3,797,370	3,781,988	7,579,358

No subsequent revision of these results was found to be necessary.

3. Advance Bulletins.—As the information became available, advance bulletins were published from time to time. These bulletins, numbering 25, were as follows:—

Bulletin No.		Date of Issue.
1.	Population of States and Territories; Urban and Rural Population	25.5.48
2.	Population in Local Government Areas	27.5.48
3.	Summary for the Australian Capital Territory	31.5.48
4.	Summary for the Northern Territory	13.7.48
5.	Summary for the Territory of Norfolk Island	8.7.48
6.	Summary for the Territory of Papua-New Guinea	28.9.48
7.	Summary for the Territory of Nauru	12.10.48
8.	Dwellings in Urban and Rural Divisions and in Local Government Areas	2.11.48
9.	Summary for the State of New South Wales	4.11.48
10.	„ „ „ „ „ Victoria	12.11.48
11.	„ „ „ „ „ Queensland	17.12.48
12.	„ „ „ „ „ South Australia	9.2.49
13.	„ „ „ „ „ Western Australia	18.2.49
14.	„ „ „ „ „ Tasmania	21.3.49
15.	„ „ Commonwealth of Australia	3.6.49
16.	„ „ Tropical Australia	27.5.49
17.	Dwellings Summary for the State of New South Wales	18.7.50
18.	„ „ „ „ „ „ Victoria	18.7.50
19.	„ „ „ „ „ „ Queensland	2.8.50
20.	„ „ „ „ „ „ South Australia	26.7.50
21.	„ „ „ „ „ „ Western Australia	26.7.50
22.	„ „ „ „ „ „ Tasmania	16.8.50
23.	„ „ „ „ Australian Capital Territory	10.10.50
24.	„ „ „ „ Northern Territory	13.12.50
25.	„ „ „ „ Commonwealth of Australia	20.2.51

4. The Detailed Tables.—Details of the final results, including cross-classifications of subjects, were published in the various parts of the Detailed Tables of the Census. As has been mentioned earlier (*see* Chapter VI., Section 3) limitations of space prevented publication of the complete particulars, but as much relevant detail as practicable was published in these parts, numbering 28, which are listed hereunder:—

Part No.

I. Analysis of Population in Local Government Areas—New South Wales.
II. Analysis of Population in Local Government Areas—Victoria.
III. Analysis of Population in Local Government Areas—Queensland.
IV. Analysis of Population in Local Government Areas—South Australia.
V. Analysis of Population in Local Government Areas—Western Australia.
VI. Analysis of Population in Local Government Areas—Tasmania.
VII. Analysis of Population—Australian Capital Territory: Northern Territory: Papua-New Guinea: Norfolk Island: Nauru.
VIII. Population and Occupied Dwellings in Localities.
IX. Age.
X. Conjugal Condition.
XI. Dependent Children.
XII. Birthplace.
XIII. Period of Residence in Australia of Persons born outside Australia.
XIV. Nationality (Allegiance).
XV. Race.
XVI. Religion.
XVII. Industry.
XVIII. Occupation.
XIX. Occupational Status.
XX. Analysis of Dwellings in Local Government Areas—New South Wales.
XXI. Analysis of Dwellings in Local Government Areas—Victoria.
XXII. Analysis of Dwellings in Local Government Areas—Queensland.
XXIII. Analysis of Dwellings in Local Government Areas—South Australia.
XXIV. Analysis of Dwellings in Local Government Areas—Western Australia.
XXV. Analysis of Dwellings in Local Government Areas—Tasmania.
XXVI. Analysis of Dwellings—Australian Capital Territory: Northern Territory: Papua-New Guinea: Norfolk Island : Nauru.
XXVII. Dwellings.
XXVIII. Families.

CHAPTER VIII.

POST-CENSAL ADJUSTMENT OF POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR THE INTERCENSAL PERIOD 1933–1947.

1. Intercensal Records.—(i) *Normal Procedure.*—Between the date of the Census of 1933 and that of 1947 there elapsed a period of fourteen years. During this period records were kept of the several elements contributing to variations in the population of Australia as a whole, and of its component States and Territories. As regards the former the only variations were additions by births and by oversea arrivals, and deductions by deaths and oversea departures. The term "oversea" refers to countries, including Territories under the control of the Commonwealth, outside Australia. With regard to the States and Territories there is the further factor of interstate migration, which may be by land, sea or air. In the case of any State, therefore, to which migration by land is possible, twelve distinct sets of records were kept, namely:—(i) births registered; (ii) deaths registered; (iii) oversea arrivals by sea; (iv) oversea arrivals by air; (v) interstate arrivals by sea; (vi) interstate arrivals by land; (vii) interstate arrivals by air; (viii) oversea departures by sea; (ix) oversea departures by air; (x) interstate departures by sea; (xi) interstate departures by land; (xii) interstate departures by air.

Crew movements were included in the figures for oversea migration prior to July, 1922. Otherwise both oversea and interstate migration relate to passenger traffic. The records of interstate migration by land are incomplete, as no efficient system of recording overland migration other than by rail has yet been devised.

(ii) *War-time Records.*—With the outbreak of war in 1939, new problems arose in the recording of population. For security reasons it was essential that particulars of embarkations of Australian troops for overseas, and of returning troops, should be excluded from current migration statistics during the war. It was not, therefore, possible to maintain population estimates for Australia strictly on a *de facto* basis. The war-time population estimates accordingly represented the *de facto* position, together with Australian troops overseas. Initially, population estimates for States and Territories were prepared on a corresponding basis, Australian defence personnel within Australia being counted in the State or Territory in which they were located at the time. Subsequently, in order to avoid disclosing troop concentrations, interstate movements of troops were excluded from migration and population records. Previous statistics were revised on a similar basis and new population estimates prepared, as from the outbreak of war, for each State and Territory, which included Australian defence personnel enlisted in the particular State or Territory, irrespective of their actual location at the time.

Deaths of Australian defence personnel, whether occurring within Australia or overseas, were taken into account in the population estimates.

With the progress of the war, the accuracy of records of interstate civilian migration declined. Large movements of Australian and Allied servicemen made it increasingly difficult to keep records of civilian migration separate from those of defence personnel, while deficiencies were unavoidable in the records of some movements of civilian evacuees from areas within Australia and from overseas. When results became available for a quasi-Census based on civilian registration cards issued in June, 1943, population estimates from September, 1939, to June, 1943, for each State and Territory were adjusted for deficiencies in interstate migration records revealed by those results. Interstate migration was totally excluded from subsequent population estimates, which were based for the ensuing four years to the Census of June, 1947, on records of births, deaths of both civilians and defence personnel, and oversea migration. Australian defence personnel were still included in the population of the State or Territory from which they enlisted.

The war-time treatment of the Australian military population in respect of migration and deaths was continued until the taking of the Census in June, 1947.

Members of Allied forces, enemy prisoners of war and internees from overseas were not counted in the population but refugees and evacuees were included.

2. Comparison of Census Results with those derived from Intercensal Records.—For Australia as a whole, the number of live births registered during the fourteen years from 30th June, 1933, to 30th June, 1947, was—

Males, 966,629; females, 918,738; total 1,885,367. Against this must be set off the deaths registered, as follows:—

Deaths of Civilians: males, 531,683; females, 426,862; total, 958,545. Deaths of Australian defence personnel: males, 37,525; females, 158; total, 37,683. Overseas arrivals into Australia, as recorded during the same period, were—

Males, 295,621; females, 281,979; total, 577,600. During the same period oversea departures as recorded were—

Males, 272,520; females, 263,974; total, 536,494. Thus according to the records the net immigration to Australia—i.e., the excess of oversea arrivals over oversea departures—during the intercensal period was—

Males, 23,101; females, 18,005; total, 41,106. The figures for migration are exclusive of troop movements.

The following statement shows the result of applying to the Census population of 30th June, 1933, the foregoing *recorded* figures for the succeeding fourteen years to 30th June, 1947:—

Particulars.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Census population, 30th June, 1933	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839
Excess of births over deaths—fourteen years, 30th June, 1933, to 30th June, 1947	397,421	491,718	889,139
Excess of arrivals over departures—fourteen years, 30th June, 1933, to 30th June, 1947	23,101	18,005	41,106
Estimated population, 30th June, 1947	3,787,633	3,772,451	7,560,084

The population on the 30th June, 1947, according to the Census results was—Males, 3,797,370; females, 3,781,988; persons, 7,579,358. Thus the estimate based on the intercensal records of births and deaths and oversea migration was short of the Census figure by the following numbers:—

Males, 9,737; females, 9,537; persons, 19,274. This *understatement* indicated an average error of about 1,400 per annum.

3. Cause of Discrepancy.—The understatement of population estimates for Australia revealed by this comparison continues the experience of the previous census. From the nature of the case errors are probable in all records of population, and possible sources of error which could cause understatement are the practice of using figures for birth registrations rather than the actual number of births occurring in a given period, and deficiencies that may exist in the records of immigration from oversea countries. At the same time there may, of course, be errors in the opposite direction arising from deficiencies in the recording of deaths and oversea departures.

The numbers of births and deaths registered and the recorded oversea migration are believed to be substantially complete, but the period between the Censuses of 1933 and 1947 was abnormal in that (*a*) births increased greatly from the low rates of the depression era at the commencement of the period to record high levels in the post-war period, and (*b*) oversea migration records were liable to a greater degree of error, due to disturbances caused by the 1939-45 War. The effect of the unequal levels of the birth rate at the time of the two censuses, together with the increase in the number of births that would normally have resulted from the growth of population between the Censuses, was that the understatement in the estimated population at 30th June, 1947, caused by the omission of births that had occurred by that date but were registered subsequently was much greater than the overstatement due to the inclusion in the population estimates of births that occurred before the 1933 Census, but were registered during the 1933-47 intercensal period. War-time oversea migration records were affected by the principle adopted of excluding troops, numbers of whom, however, may possibly have been included in certain circumstances, while the arrival of those British and Allied servicemen who took their discharge in Australia after the war would not have been recorded. It is thought also that the records of evacuees who came to Australia after the entry of Japan into the war may not be complete.

It is possible again that an explanation of the discrepancy revealed by the results of the 1947 Census may be found to some extent in the Census itself. The understatement in population estimates could well be a reflection of a relatively higher standard of accuracy in the 1947 Census than in the previous Census, while also some differences in the composition of the enumerated population from Census to Census may be unavoidable due to changed circumstances, as for example the inclusion in the 1947 Census of Torres Strait Islanders, who on previous occasions had been regarded as full-blood aboriginals and accordingly excluded. The Census, moreover, gives a complete enumeration of all persons in Australia at the time of the Census, including passengers and crews of oversea ships, together with Australian naval personnel in port or travelling between ports. A difference, therefore, exists between the enumerated and the estimated population at the 30th June, 1947, which is represented approximately by the excess of this oversea migratory population at the 1947 Census over that recorded in 1933. This difference may in actual fact be larger or smaller than that in the oversea migratory population between Censuses, as a proportion of the migratory population who were passengers embarking or disembarking in Australia in the vicinity of the Censuses may have been excluded, included or duplicated in the intercensal migration and population records, depending on the nature of their movements. Owing to the difficulties involved, no attempt is made to record the movements of crews and naval personnel between Censuses.

It is likely that all the factors mentioned contributed to the discrepancy between the estimated and Census populations at 30th June, 1947, but the relative extent to which each factor did so is not definitely known.

4. Adjustment of Discrepancy.—At previous Censuses adjustments were made, for simplicity, on the recorded figures for oversea departures. In the case of the 1947 Census, however, this procedure would have resulted in a relatively greater adjustment to population estimates in the pre-war period than in the war and post-war period, when it was thought the major discrepancies would have occurred. As already mentioned, it was felt also that other factors in addition to unrecorded migration were important. A further consideration in the case of the 1933-1947 intercensal period was that this was the first complete period for which statistics of oversea migration were compiled according to permanent and temporary categories of migrants. These statistics are used extensively and it was desired to avoid arbitrary adjustment of the figures, as would have been involved under the previous procedure.

The method adopted for the 1933-1947 period was, therefore, to adjust the population estimates without corresponding amendment of migration or other records. An additional element was thus introduced, termed "intercensal adjustment", which represents unrecorded movement of population as disclosed by the results of the 1947 Census. The precise nature of this unrecorded population cannot be indicated, but is believed to represent largely unrecorded migration, although other elements are also involved.

5. Adjustment of Intercensal Estimates.—Under the procedure followed the adjustment was spread over the intercensal period in proportion to the total increase in population recorded in each quarter.

The recorded increase in population for the complete intercensal period was—

Males, 420,522; females, 509,723; persons, 930,245.

The error in the numbers derived by adding these recorded increases to the results of the Census of 1933 represented an understatement of—

Males, 9,737; females, 9,537; persons, 19,274,

which is equal to 2.3155 and 1.8710 per cent. of the total increase in males and females respectively.

By applying these percentages to the recorded increases in population in each quarter, corrected results for quarterly increases were obtained by means of which adjusted estimates of the population of Australia were made for successive periods throughout the intercensal period.

The following table gives a comparison of the estimates of population which were made prior to the Census of 1947 on the basis of the Census of 1933, with the estimates for the same years adjusted in accordance with the Census of 1947:—

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA: ADJUSTMENT OF INTERCENSAL ESTIMATES.

30th June—	Intercensal Estimates based on Census of 30th June, 1933 (*a*).			Intercensal Estimates adjusted in accordance with Census of 30th June, 1947 (*b*).			Error of Understatement in Original Estimates.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1934 ..	3,387,901	3,288,496	6,676,397	3,388,382	3,288,979	6,677,361	481	483	964
1935 ..	3,409,336	3,314,968	6,724,304	3,410,312	3,315,946	6,726,258	976	978	1,954
1936 ..	3,432,260	3,343,101	6,775,361	3,433,766	3,344,606	6,778,372	1,506	1,505	3,011
1937 ..	3,457,788	3,373,576	6,831,364	3,459,884	3,375,652	6,835,536	2,096	2,076	4,172
1938 ..	3,487,406	3,405,677	6,893,083	3,490,187	3,408,354	6,898,541	2,781	2,677	5,458
1939 ..	3,518,656	3,442,233	6,960,889	3,522,161	3,445,593	6,967,754	3,505	3,360	6,865
1940 ..	3,550,342	3,480,828	7,031,170	3,554,581	3,484,909	7,039,490	4,239	4,081	8,320
1941 ..	3,579,572	3,520,584	7,100,156	3,584,489	3,525,409	7,109,898	4,917	4,825	9,742
1942 ..	3,608,147	3,561,422	7,169,569	3,613,725	3,567,011	7,180,736	5,578	5,589	11,167
1943 ..	3,628,339	3,594,315	7,222,654	3,634,385	3,600,519	7,234,904	6,046	6,204	12,250
1944 ..	3,659,568	3,636,383	7,295,951	3,666,337	3,643,374	7,309,711	6,769	6,991	13,760
1945 ..	3,695,573	3,680,695	7,376,268	3,703,177	3,688,515	7,391,692	7,604	7,820	15,424
1946 ..	3,731,096	3.717,132	7,448,228	3,739,523	3,725,634	7,465,157	8,427	8,502	16,929
1947 ..	3,787,633	3,772,451	7,560,084	3,797,370	3,781,988	7,579,358	9,737	9,537	19,274

(*a*) Results of Census of 1933, plus natural increase, deaths of defence personnel and net migration. (*b*) Estimates for fourteen years 1933–1947, based on results of the Censuses of 1933 and 1947, natural increase, deaths of defence personnel and net migration, together with an addition to total recorded increase of 2.3155 per cent. for males and 1.8710 per cent. for females.

6. Post-censal Adjustment of State Populations.—Having adjusted the intercensal estimates of population for Australia as a whole, it remains to treat the estimates for the several States and Territories so that in the aggregate they will coincide, at any date, with the number already determined for the Commonwealth. In this connexion, there is, in addition to the natural increase and the oversea migration, the further factor of interstate migration to be taken into account. The discrepancy between the estimated number of the population of Australia at 30th June, 1947, based on the Census of 1933, plus recorded increase, and the number at the same date recorded at the Census of 1947, amounted to—

Males, 9,737; females, 9,537; persons, 19,274, the discrepancy being in the direction of an under-estimate.

The errors in the estimates for the several States and Territories, after exclusion of the interim adjustments made in the light of data obtained from the Civilian Register of 1943 and of interstate migration for the four years July, 1943, to June, 1947, were—

State or Territory.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
New South Wales ..	— 1,875	— 609	— 2,484
Victoria	+ 5,217	+ 2,177	+ 7,394
Queensland ..	— 53	— 3,672	— 3,725
South Australia ..	— 220	— 1,888	— 2,108
Western Australia ..	— 8,533	— 2,211	— 10,744
Tasmania	— 837	— 1,007	— 1,844
Northern Territory ..	— 45	— 183	— 228
Australian Capital Territory ..	— 3,391	— 2,144	— 5,535
Australia ..	— 9,737	— 9,537	— 19,274

It was stated in Section 5 above that, to compensate for the error in the totals for the Commonwealth the recorded total increase in population was increased by 2.3155 per cent. for males and 1.8710 per cent. for females. It is convenient to apply to the recorded increases for each State the correction factor which has been found to be necessary for Australia as a whole, and to effect further adjustment to the extent found to be necessary to bring the estimates for each State into harmony with the Census results. Assuming that the factors mentioned, namely, 2.3155 per cent. for males, and 1.8710 per cent. for females, have been applied to the population increases in each State during the intercensal period 1933 to 1947 the errors shown in the immediately preceding table would become—

State or Territory.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
New South Wales ..	+ 1,948	+ 3,146	+ 5,094
Victoria	+ 7,420	+ 4,275	+ 11,695
Queensland ..	+ 1,671	— 1,977	— 306
South Australia ..	+ 557	— 1,172	— 615
Western Australia ..	— 7,778	— 1,353	— 9,131
Tasmania	— 418	— 639	— 1,057
Northern Territory ..	— 43	— 169	— 212
Australian Capital Territory ..	— 3,357	— 2,111	— 5,468
Australia ..	—	—	—

It was necessary that these errors should be so adjusted that at any point of time during the intercensal period the aggregate of the several adjustments should be zero. The application of the correction as a percentage, on, say, recorded departures, would in practice involve awkward complications. The procedure was, therefore, followed as in the previous Census of making a uniform distribution of the error in each case over the 56 quarters comprised in the intercensal period as being simple in application as well as satisfactory from the standpoint of Commonwealth totals.

Further adjustment was necessary in order to reconcile the estimated population so obtained for the Australian Capital Territory at the 30th June, 1938, with the results of a special Census taken for the Territory at that date. The discrepancy shown was adjusted by distributing the error on a pro rata basis over the populations of the various States at 30th June, 1938, and spreading it for each State and the Territory by equal quarterly amounts to the 30th June, 1938, and by another set of equal amounts per quarter for the remaining 36 quarters.

The whole of the adjustments referred to in the preceding two paragraphs were effected by the one process of spreading, the corrections applied to the figures for the several quarters being approximately as follows:—

State or Territory.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	To June Quarter, 1938.	From September Quarter, 1938.	To June Quarter, 1938.	From September Quarter, 1938.	To June Quarter, 1938.	From September Quarter, 1938.
New South Wales	— 20	— 43	— 50	— 60	— 70	— 103
Victoria	— 123	— 138	— 71	— 79	— 194	— 217
Queensland	— 24	— 33	+ 38	+ 34	+ 14	+ 1
South Australia	— 7	— 12	+ 22	+ 20	+ 15	+ 8
Western Australia	+ 141	+ 137	+ 25	+ 24	+ 166	+ 161
Tasmania	+ 9	+ 7	+ 12	+ 11	+ 21	+ 18
Northern Territory	+ 1	+ 1	+ 3	+ 3	+ 4	+ 4
Australian Capital Territory	+ 23	+ 81	+ 21	+ 47	+ 44	+ 128
Australia	—	—	—	—	—	—

On the basis of these principles the populations of the several States as at the end of each quarter between 30th June, 1933, and 30th June, 1947, have been estimated, and from these the mean populations for the several intercensal years have been computed. These re-computed mean populations have been employed in the adjustment of intercensal rates based upon population in all the publications of the Bureau of Census and Statistics since January, 1950.

The following table summarizes the recorded facts of births, deaths and migration, and gives the intercensal adjustments necessary to reconcile the results of the Censuses of 1947 and 1933:—

INTERCENSAL INCREASE OF THE POPULATION FROM EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, AND FROM NET MIGRATION.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
MALES.									
Population—Census, 30th June, 1933	1,318,471	903,244	497,217	290,962	233,937	115,097	3,378	4,805	3,367,111
Natural Increase, 1st July, 1933, to 30th June, 1947—									
Births	376,105	247,680	153,827	79,649	68,808	37,588	864	2,108	966,629
Civilian Deaths (*a*)	206,572	147,506	76,806	43,776	37,514	18,243	746	520	531,683
Excess of Births over Civilian Deaths (*a*)	169,533	100,174	77,021	35,873	31,294	19,345	118	1,588	434,946
Deaths of Defence Personnel (*b*)	13,279	10,847	5,499	3,242	3,443	1,066	25	124	37,525
Migration (*c*)—1st July, 1933, to 30th June, 1947—									
Arrivals—									
From Oversea Countries	194,923	48,417	24,489	6,050	20,569	472	701	..	295,621
From other States (*d*)—By Rail	648,296	475,401	256,850	144,449	36,290	..	7,583	43,070	(*e*)
,, Sea	132,643	282,501	66,204	28,171	35,198	218,052	8,109	..	(*e*)
,, Air	99,240	106,141	43,476	27,322	8,300	41,445	10,258	6,291	(*e*)
Total Arrivals	1,075,102	912,460	391,019	205,992	100,357	259,969	26,651	49,361	295,621
Departures (*f*)—									
To Oversea Countries	186,044	42,608	21,576	5,138	15,804	661	689	..	272,520
To other States (*d*)—By Rail	645,191	461,387	259,168	150,042	47,729	..	5,444	42,978	(*e*)
,, Sea	131,342	277,703	66,251	27,903	39,936	222,277	5,466	..	(*e*)
,, Air	96,914	104,249	45,345	26,691	9,133	42,000	11,190	6,951	(*e*)
Total Departures	1,059,491	885,947	392,340	209,774	112,602	264,938	22,789	49,929	272,520
Excess of Arrivals over Departures	15,611	26,513	−1,321	−3,782	−12,245	−4,969	3,862	−568	23,101
Total Recorded Increase	171,865	115,840	70,201	28,849	15,606	13,310	3,955	896	420,522
Intercensal Adjustment (*g*)	1,875	−5,217	53	220	8,533	837	45	3,391	9,737
Population—Census, 30th June, 1947	1,492,211	1,013,867	567,471	320,031	258,076	129,244	7,378	9,092	3,797,370
FEMALES.									
Population—Census, 30th June, 1933	1,282,376	917,017	450,317	289,987	204,915	112,502	1,472	4,142	3,262,728
Natural Increase, 1st July, 1933, to 30th June, 1947—									
Births	358,013	234,733	146,295	75,190	66,063	35,542	816	2,086	918,738
Civilian Deaths	162,490	131,742	54,288	37,962	24,459	15,452	153	316	426,862
Excess of Births over Civilian Deaths	195,523	102,991	92,007	37,228	41,604	20,090	663	1,770	491,876
Deaths of Defence Personnel (*b*)	36	58	26	16	16	6	..	..	158
Migration (*c*)—1st July, 1933, to 30th June, 1947—									
Arrivals—									
From Oversea Countries	178,555	58,627	16,065	7,018	20,861	563	290	..	281,979
From other States (*d*)—By Rail	324,148	237,698	128,427	72,226	18,146	..	3,794	21,536	(*e*)
,, Sea	156,124	268,602	72,361	32,163	38,735	200,675	3,097	..	(*e*)
,, Air	31,163	44,427	11,464	8,409	1,896	21,370	1,361	2,027	(*e*)
Total Arrivals	689,990	609,354	228,317	119,816	79,638	222,608	8,542	23,563	281,979
Departures (*f*)—									
To Oversea Countries	173,338	49,451	17,433	5,964	16,613	954	221	..	263,974
To other States (*d*)—By Rail	322,594	230,696	129,584	75,020	23,869	..	2,725	21,487	(*e*)
,, Sea	148,958	263,868	75,656	33,699	41,132	205,428	3,016	..	(*e*)
,, Air	30,945	42,278	12,670	8,178	2,334	21,985	1,408	2,319	(*e*)
Total Departures	675,835	586,293	235,343	122,861	83,948	228,367	7,370	23,806	263,974
Excess of Arrivals over Departures	14,155	23,061	−7,026	−3,045	−4,310	−5,759	1,172	−243	18,005
Total Recorded Increase	209,642	125,994	84,955	34,167	37,278	14,325	1,835	1,527	509,723
Intercensal Adjustment (*g*)	609	−2,177	3,672	1,888	2,211	1,007	183	2,144	9,537
Population—Census, 30th June, 1947	1,492,627	1,040,834	538,944	326,042	244,404	127,834	3,490	7,813	3,781,988

See next page for notes.

INTERCENSAL INCREASE OF THE POPULATION FROM EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, AND FROM NET MIGRATION—*continued.*

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
PERSONS.									
Population—Census, 30th June, 1933 ..	2,600,847	1,820,261	947,534	580,949	438,852	227,599	4,850	8,947	6,629,839
Natural Increase, 1st July, 1933, to 30th June, 1947—									
Births	734,118	482,413	300,122	154,839	134,871	73,130	1,680	4,194	1,885,367
Civilian Deaths (*a*)	369,062	279,248	131,094	81,738	61,973	33,695	899	836	958,545
Excess of Births over Civilian Deaths (*a*)	365,056	203,165	169,028	73,101	72,898	39,435	781	3,358	926,822
Deaths of Defence Personnel (*b*) ..	13,315	10,905	5,525	3,258	3,459	1,072	25	124	37,683
Migration (*c*)—1st July, 1933, to 30th June, 1947—									
Arrivals—									
From Oversea Countries ..	373,478	107,044	40,554	13,068	41,430	1,035	991	..	577,600
From other States (*d*)—By Rail ..	972,444	713,099	385,277	216,675	54,436	..	11,377	64,606	(*e*)
,, Sea ..	288,767	551,103	138,565	60,334	73,933	418,727	11,206	..	(*e*)
,, Air ..	130,403	150,568	54,940	35,731	10,196	62,815	11,619	8,318	(*e*)
Total Arrivals	1,765,092	1,521,814	619,336	325,808	179,995	482,577	35,193	72,924	577,600
Departures (*f*)—									
To Oversea Countries	359,382	92,059	39,009	11,102	32,417	1,615	910	..	536,494
To other States (*d*)—By Rail ..	967,785	692,083	388,752	225,062	71,598	..	8,169	64,465	(*e*)
,, Sea ..	280,300	541,571	141,907	61,602	81,068	427,705	8,482	..	(*e*)
,, Air ..	127,859	146,527	58,015	34,869	11,467	63,985	12,598	9,270	(*e*)
Total Departures	1,735,326	1,472,240	627,683	332,635	196,550	493,305	30,159	73,735	536,494
Excess of Arrivals over Departures	29,766	49,574	−8,347	−6,827	−16,555	−10,728	5,034	−811	41,106
Total Recorded Increase	381,507	241,834	155,156	63,016	52,884	27,635	5,790	2,423	930,245
Intercensal Adjustment (*g*)	2,484	−7,394	3,725	2,108	10,744	1,844	228	5,535	19,274
Population—Census, 30th June, 1947 ..	2,984,838	2,054,701	1,106,415	646,073	502,480	257,078	10,868	16,905	7,579,358

(*a*) Deaths of defence personnel which were registered in civil registers during the years 1940 and 1941 and which were included in the tabulations of civilian deaths for those years have been deducted. (*b*) Provisional figures as available at the time of revision of intercensal population estimates. Final totals for deaths of defence personnel to June, 1947, are as follows:—New South Wales, 13,375 males, 55 females; Victoria, 10,913 males, 57 females; Queensland, 5,502 males, 25 females; South Australia, 3,247 males, 19 females; Western Australia, 3,461 males, 16 females; Tasmania, 1,074 males, 7 females; Northern Territory, 25 males; Australian Capital Territory, 2 males; Australia, 37,599 males, 179 females. The figures for States and Territories relate variously to place of enlistment or of usual residence. Separate details for the Territories are available only in part. (*c*) Excludes troop movements. (*d*) Owing to the uncertainty of war-time records, figures for the period July, 1943, to June, 1947, have been excluded. (*e*) Interstate arrivals equal interstate departures. (*f*) Includes adjustment for net migration of passengers entering or leaving a State or Territory on "round trip" or cruise voyages. (*g*) Unrecorded movement of population disclosed by the Census of 30th June, 1947. This item is believed to represent largely unrecorded migration but the period covered was abnormal and various factors were involved. The discrepancy has accordingly not been apportioned between the various elements of population growth.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

CHAPTER IX.

GROWTH AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA.

THE RECORD OF POPULATION CHANGES.

1. Early Enumerations of the Population in Australia.—The primitive form of the modern census is the simple enumeration, or "muster", as it was known when a count was made of the number of people in the early settlements of Australia. So far as the number can be ascertained, the nucleus around which the population of Australia has grown consisted in the first instance of 1,024 persons, including the military, who landed in Sydney Cove on the 26th January, 1788. For many years the number increased very slowly, and in 1825, when Tasmania (then known as Van Diemen's Land) was separated from New South Wales and constituted a separate colony, i.e., 37 years after the first settlement, the total population was only 52,505 persons, of whom 38,313 were in New South Wales and 14,192 were in Tasmania. With a view to estimating the food and other requirements of the early settlements, enumerations or "musters" were carried out at least annually from 1788 to 1825, when they were discontinued. A "muster" meant the compulsory attendance and the counting of inhabitants on a certain day at a specified place in their particular district.

2. Census-taking in Australia.—The first regular Census in Australia, as distinct from simple enumerations for administrative purposes, was taken in New South Wales in November, 1828. Particulars of the number, names, age groups, sex, nominal religious profession and civil condition of the inhabitants, as well as the number of horses, horned cattle and sheep, and the area of land located, cleared and cultivated in each district, were collected under the supervision of resident magistrates. Thereafter similar Censuses were taken at irregular intervals in the several colonies. Not until 1861 was anything like a simultaneous Census taken in the Australasian colonies. On the 7th April, 1861, the day chosen for the Census of the United Kingdom, a Census was taken in each of the colonies forming the Australasian group, with the exceptions of Western Australia and New Zealand. In 1871, of the Australasian colonies only New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia adopted the Imperial date. In 1881, however, all the Australasian as well as most of the other colonies fell into line, and the first simultaneous Census of the British Empire was taken. Practically simultaneous Censuses were also taken in 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921.

The first all-Australian Census was thus taken in 1881. This Census and those of 1891 and 1901 were taken by the statistical offices of the States, those of 1911, 1921 and 1933 by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. The seventh Census was to have been taken on the 30th June, 1941, but on account of the war was not taken until 30th June, 1947. It will be remembered that, for reasons of economy, the previous Census also was postponed, from 30th June, 1931, to 30th June, 1933.

Even though the taking of a census provides the most direct and accurate way of getting the facts about population, it must not be supposed that it is by any means error-proof. It is subject to all the liabilities to error of the questionnaire. It has to leave much to the intelligence and truthfulness of the people who supply the facts, and not a little to their judgment and to the judgment of the Statistician and his officers, who are practised in these matters. The latter know that the beginning of accuracy in statistics is the exactness, simplicity and clearness of the questions asked. A census schedule constitutes a group of questions. Every enlargement of the group increases the liability to imperfection in the replies. No little art and craftsmanship are therefore needed in the construction of a census questionnaire, if it is to be a really reliable extractor of information. It must be drawn up with care and tact having in mind the general intelligence and sensitiveness of the people questioned, and with understanding in order to secure their voluntary co-operation.

The following table gives a chronological statement of the Censuses taken in the several States of Australia, and the population enumerated on each occasion:—

AUSTRALIAN CENSUSES, 1828 TO 1947.

Year.	Population Enumerated (Excluding Full-blood Aboriginals).								
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
1828	(Nov.) 36,598	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1833	(2nd Sept.) 60,794	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1836	(2nd Sept.) 77,096	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1841	(2nd Mar.) 128,669	..	..	..	..	(27th Sept.) 50,216	..	..	..
1844	..	..	..	(26th Feb.) 17,366	..	..	..	..	..
1846	(2nd Mar.) 189,609	..	..	(26th Feb.) 22,390	..	..	..	..	..
1847	..	..	..	..	..	(31st Dec.) 70,164	..	..	..
1848	..	..	..	..	(10th Oct.) 4,622	..	..	..	..
1851	(1st Mar.) 268,344	..	..	(1st Jan.) 63,700	..	(1st Mar.) 70,130	..	..	..
1854	..	(26th April) (a) 234,298	..	..	(30th Sept.) 11,743	..	..	..	..
1855	..	..	..	(31st Mar.) 85,821	..	..	..	..	..
1856	(1st Mar.) 269,722	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1857	..	(29th Mar.) 408,998	..	..	..	(31st Mar.) 81,492	..	..	..
1859	..	..	..	..	(31st Dec.) 14,837	..	..	..	..
1861	(7th April) 350,860	(7th April) 538,628	(7th April) (a) 30,059	(7th April) 126,830	..	(7th April) 89,977	..	..	..
1864	..	..	(1st Jan.) 61,467	..	..	..	..	..	..
1866	..	..	..	(26th Mar.) 163,452	..	..	..	..	..
1868	..	..	(2nd Mar.) 99,901	..	..	..	..	..	..
1870	..	..	..	..	(31st Mar.) 24,785	(7th Feb.) 99,328	..	..	..
1871	(2nd April) 502,998	(2nd April) 730,198	(1st Sept.) 120,104	(2nd April) 185,626	..	..	..	..	..
1876	..	..	(1st May) 173,283	(26th Mar.) 213,271	..	..	..	..	..
1881 (b)	749,825	861,566	213,525	276,414	29,708	115,705	(c)3,451	..	2,250,194
1886	..	..	(1st May) 322,853		..	..	..	..	..
1891 (d)	1,127,137	1,140,088	393,718	315,533	49,782	146,667	4,898	..	3,177,823
1901 (e)	1,354,846	1,201,070	498,129	358,346	184,124	172,475	4,811	..	3,773,801
1911 (b)	1,646,734	1,315,551	605,813	408,558	282,114	191,211	3,310	(a)1,714	4,455,005
1921 (f)	2,100,371	1,531,280	755,972	495,160	332,732	213,780	3,867	2,572	5,435,734
1933 (g)	2,600,847	1,820,261	947,534	580,949	438,852	227,599	4,850	8,947	6,629,839
1947 (g)	2,984,838	2,054,701	1,106,415	646,073	502,480	257,078	10,868	16,905	7,579,358

(a) Previously included with New South Wales. (b) 3rd April. (c) Previously included with South Australia. Actually Northern Territory was not transferred to the Commonwealth until 1st January, 1911. (d) 5th April. (e) 31st March. (f) 4th April. (g) 30th June.

3. Growth of the Population.—As already stated, the growth of the population of Australia in its earliest years was very slow, and it was not until 1858, or 70 years after the first settlement, that the first million was reached. At this time the population was distributed among the States, or Colonies as they were then, as follows:—New South Wales, 31.97 per cent.; Victoria, 47.22 per cent.; South Australia, 11.29 per cent.; Tasmania, 8.14 per cent.; and Western Australia, 1.38 per cent. The second million was reached in 1877, after a lapse of nineteen years, by an average increase of 3.53 per cent. per annum. The third million was reached twelve years later, in 1889, by an annual rate of increase of 3.48 per cent.; the fourth million sixteen years later, in 1905, at the rate of increase of 1.74 per cent. per annum; and the fifth million thirteen years later, in 1918, by an annual average rate of 1.79 per cent. It had been anticipated that the fifth million would be reached in 1915, but the suspension of immigration and the dispatch of Australian troops to the war delayed its attainment until March, 1918. The sixth million was reached in December, 1925, by an annual rate of increase of 2.41 per cent. over the preceding seven years. The seventh million was reached towards the end of 1939 by an annual rate of increase of 1.11 per cent. after a lapse of fourteen years. The rate of growth of population was subsequently retarded by a falling off of immigration during the war and the immediate post-war period, with a net loss by migration actually being recorded in some years. However, the later resumption of large-scale immigration, and the high level of the birth-rate throughout and particularly from 1946 onwards, brought the population to the 8,000,000 level in November, 1949. This last million represented an annual rate of increase of 1.34 per cent. over a period of ten years. Of this total over 205,000 was added since the beginning of 1949.

The following table shows the estimated population of Australia at the end of each decade from the first settlement, and also the actual and proportional increment during each successive decade:—

ESTIMATED POPULATION—DECENNIAL INCREASE, AUSTRALIA.

Decade ended 31st December.	Estimated Population at end of Period.			Increase during Period.					
				Number.			Per Cent.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1788 (*a*) ..	(*b*)	(*b*)	1,024	..	..	..	..	..	..
1788 ..	(*b*)	(*b*)	859	..	..	..	..	..	..
1790 ..	(*b*)	(*b*)	2,056	(*b*)	(*b*)	2,056	..	..	..
1800 ..	3,780	1,437	5,217	(*b*)	(*b*)	3,161	(*b*)	(*b*)	153.75
1810 ..	7,585	3,981	11,566	3,805	2,544	6,349	100.66	177.04	121.70
1820 ..	23,784	9,759	33,543	16,199	5,778	21,977	213.57	145.14	190.01
1830 ..	52,885	17,154	70,039	29,101	7,395	36,496	122.36	75.78	108.80
1840 ..	127,306	63,102	190,408	74,421	45,948	120,369	140.72	267.86	171.86
1850 ..	238,683	166,673	405,356	111,377	103,571	214,948	87.49	164.13	112.89
1860 ..	668,560	477,025	1,145,585	429,877	310,352	740,229	180.10	186.20	182.61
1870 ..	902,494	745,262	1,647,756	233,934	268,237	502,171	34.99	56.23	43.84
1880 ..	1,204,514	1,027,017	2,231,531	302,020	281,755	583,775	33.47	37.81	35.43
1890 ..	1,692,831	1,458,524	3,151,355	488,317	431,507	919,824	40.54	42.02	41.22
1900 ..	1,976,992	1,788,347	3,765,339	284,161	329,823	613,984	16.79	22.61	19.48
1910 ..	2,296,308	2,128,775	4,425,083	319,316	340,428	659,744	16.15	19.04	17.52
1920 ..	2,751,730	2,659,567	5,411,297	455,422	530,792	986,214	19.83	24.93	22.29
1930 ..	3,311,722	3,189,029	6,500,751	559,992	529,462	1,089,454	20.35	19.91	20.13
1940 (*c*) ..	3,570,508	3,507,078	7,077,586	258,786	318,049	576,835	7.81	9.97	8.87
1950 ..	4,196,640	4,119,151	8,315,791	626,132	612,073	1,238,205	17.54	17.45	17.49

(*a*) On 26th January. (*b*) Not available. (*c*) Includes all defence personnel enlisted in Australia irrespective of movements subsequent to enlistment.

NOTE.—The estimated population of the various States and Territories at decennial periods up to 1940 and annually from 1941 may be found in the *Official Year Book* of the Commonwealth of Australia No. 39, Chapter XIII., section 3 (1).

4. Elements of Increase.—The next table shows for each decade from 1861 to 1950 the extent to which the increase in the population was due to the excess of births over deaths (natural increase) and to net migration:—

ELEMENTS OF POPULATION INCREASE, AUSTRALIA.

Decade.	Natural Increase.			Net Migration.			Total Increase.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1861–1870..	154,590	181,016	335,606	79,344	87,221	166,565	233,934	268,237	502,171
1871–1880..	177,825	214,146	391,971	124,195	67,609	191,804	302,020	281,755	583,775
1881–1890..	244,033	293,050	537,083	244,284	138,457	382,741	488,317	431,507	919,824
1891–1900..	269,446	319,659	589,105	14,715	10,164	24,879	284,161	329,823	613,984
1901–1910..	288,494	330,765	619,259	30,822	9,663	40,485	319,316	340,428	659,744
1911–1920..	366,528	412,115	778,643	88,894	118,677	207,571	455,422	530,792	986,214
1921–1930..	369,276	407,205	776,481	190,716	122,257	312,973	559,992	529,462	1,089,454
1931–1940..	244,178	291,518	535,696	10,197	22,045	32,242	(*a*)258,786	(*a*)318,049	(*a*)576,835
1941–1950..	434,587	469,341	903,928	223,053	137,840	360,893	(*a*)626,132	(*a*)612,073	*a*1,238,205

(*a*) Includes deaths of defence personnel, which were excluded from the records of natural increase during the period September, 1939, to June 1947, and also unrecorded intercensal movement of population as disclosed by the results of the 1947 Census.

The large increase in the population which marked the 'fifties (*see* table, Section 3) was due to the development of the gold-fields, and when the rush of gold seekers spent itself the rate of increase declined to the more moderate dimensions fitting to the normal development of the country. The average annual rate of natural increase per 1,000 of mean population fell from 24.37 for the period 1861–70 to 15.26 for the decade 1901–10, but rose to 15.82 for the decade 1911–20, reaching a maximum of 17.44 in 1914. This rise was almost entirely accounted for by the lower average death rate during the later period. For 1921 the rate was 15.04. By 1933 it had fallen to 7.87, by 1934 to 7.07, since when it had recovered to 7.71 in 1939. The rate of natural increase rose during the 1939–45 War, and increased still further after the war, when a peak of 14.37 was reached in 1947. The decline in the rate since 1914 is attributable to the much more marked fall in the crude birth rate as compared with the fall in the crude death rate.

The increase in the population from net migration has varied greatly from decade to decade. The greatest increase from this source which has occurred in any one decade was during the ten years 1881–90. This period, however, concluded in world-wide speculative activity, which in Australia took the form of speculation in land values, and one effect of the financial collapse which followed this boom is revealed in the small increment by migration from 1891 to 1910. In many of the years during this latter period, Australia experienced an actual loss of population by net migration. In 1907 the stream of migration again turned in favour of Australia, but the 1914–18 War interrupted the flow. During the quinquennium 1921–25 the increase of population by net immigration was 183,266 persons, the largest number recorded till then for any five-year period. For the period 1926–30 the figure was still substantial, though lower, at 129,707; but during the period including the great depression, 1931–35, departures exceeded arrivals by 10,886. This tendency was reversed in 1936 and for the period 1936–40 a net gain of 43,128 persons was recorded from migration. As a result of the war, the net gain in the succeeding quinquennium was only 7,809 persons, but largely as a result of the Government's policy of encouraging immigration after the war, the period 1946-50 saw a record high net influx of 353,084 persons. In the *Official Year Book* of the Commonwealth of Australia the increase of population is dealt with in greater detail, the position being reviewed for each of the States and Territories (*see Official Year Book,* No. 39, Chapter XIII., Section 5).

CHANGES IN CERTAIN GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AUSTRALIAN POPULATION.

5. Changes in Characteristics of the Population in General.—The data given in the following table, indicating changes which have taken place in certain characteristics of the population, are discussed in the sub-sections which follow:—

SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AUSTRALIAN POPULATION, CENSUSES, 1901 TO 1947.

Particulars.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.
Density (persons per square mile)	1.27	1.50	1.83	2.23	2.55
Australian-born per 100 males	73.85	80.02	82.45	84.59	89.02
,, ,, females	80.96	85.81	86.48	88.22	91.35
,, ,, persons	77.23	82.80	84.43	86.38	90.18
Masculinity (males per 100 females)	110.14	107.99	103.37	103.20	100.41
Average Age—Males	26.66	27.67	28.54	30.46	32.19
Females	24.97	26.65	28.03	30.64	32.99
Persons	25.86	27.18	28.29	30.55	32.59
Median Age—Males	23.62	24.61	26.18	27.60	30.44
Females	21.45	23.39	25.52	27.79	30.99
Persons	22.53	24.01	25.84	27.69	30.72
Minors—Males per 100 males—					
Age 0–15	35.92	32.77	33.43	29.33	26.95
Age 16–20	9.44	10.06	8.37	9.29	7.93
Females per 100 females—					
Age 0–15	38.72	34.54	33.60	29.22	26.04
Age 16–20	10.39	10.53	8.49	9.35	7.81
Persons per 100 persons—					
Age 0–15	37.25	33.62	33.52	29.27	26.50
Age 16–20	9.89	10.28	8.43	9.32	7.87
Total Minors—					
Males per 100 males	45.36	42.83	41.80	38.62	34.88
Females ,, ,, females	49.11	45.07	42.09	38.57	33.85
Persons ,, ,, persons	47.14	43.90	41.95	38.59	34.37
Adults—Per 100 males	54.64	57.17	58.20	61.38	65.12
,, ,, females	50.89	54.93	57.91	61.43	66.15
,, ,, persons	52.86	56.10	58.05	61.41	65.63
Females of Reproductive Age (15–44)—					
Per 100 of female population	48.82	49.43	47.61	47.46	45.29
Married Females of Reproductive Age (15–44)—					
Per 100 of females of reproductive age	46.76	46.78	52.09	51.84	62.51

(i) *Density.*—The density of population, as measured here, is little more than a convenient way of showing the increase in numbers. The density of the population in Australia as a whole, the greater part of which can never be more than sparsely settled, although still extremely low as compared with the density of population in countries of smaller habitable area and a longer history of occupation by Europeans, has more than doubled from 1891 to 1947. A comparative table showing the number and density of population of the more important countries of the world is to be found in the *Official Year Book* of the Commonwealth of Australia (*see* No. 39, Chapter XIII., Section 6 (1)). A table showing the different densities of population in the several States and Territories of Australia itself, in association with the percentage which the area of each State and Territory bears to the total Australian area, will also be found in the *Official Year Book* (*see* No. 39, Chapter XIII., Section 3 (3)). It must be pointed out, however, that neither the simple measure of density (number of inhabitants per square mile), nor the density measured by the ratio of number of inhabitants to the area of productive land, nor the measure of density obtained by reference to the ratio of the agricultural population to the area of land suitable for cultivation, is a satisfactory criterion in assessing how far a country is under-populated or over-populated. The concepts of under-population, over-population and optimum population imply reference to a general standard of living, and must take account, more particlularly in countries of advanced industrial development, of factors additional to those of soil and population, such as access to capital resources, development of marketing and banking facilities, the extent of technical developments in production, and the level of educational attainments among the population. The figures of density shown in the table above have, therefore, a very subordinate use in any attempt to determine what is the optimum population of Australia.

(ii) *Proportion of Australian-born in Total Population.*—Another feature of change shown in the table above is the growing proportion of the native-born element in the Australian population. At each Census since 1891 the ratio of native-born females to all females has been higher than the ratio of native-born males to all males. Over the period from 1891 to 1947, however, the two ratios have been tending progressively to come closer together. The higher proportion of oversea-born males throughout the period, especially from 1891 to 1911, was due to the relatively larger influx of male than of female immigrants. The significance of birthplace statistics is discussed in Chapter XI., " Birthplace ", Section 1.

(iii) *Masculinity.*—A general experience in the early stages of colonization and development of a new country is the large preponderance of males in the population. In 1800 the population of Australia, then confined to New South Wales, had 263.05 males for every 100 females. In 1830 the figure was 308.30 males for every 100 females, i.e., 75 per cent. of the population were males. From 1830 to 1921 the masculinity of the population declined, falling to 103.37 by 1921. After 1921, however, masculinity tended to rise until 1927 (104.54), since when it has been gradually falling. At the 1947 Census there was only a very slight excess of males over females, but as a result of the subsequent high immigration the ratio had risen to 101.88 by the end of 1950. An examination of masculinity according to age at the 1947 Census as compared with the situation at previous Censuses, and of the effects upon masculinity of the loss of male lives in the two world wars, will be found in Chapter X., " Age ", Section 7.

(iv) *Relation of Growth of Numbers to Australian-born and to Masculinity.*—With the increase in numbers there is eventually an improvement in the conditions of life, which induces a larger number of females to enter the country. With the growth of family life the native-born become an increasing element in the population, and, as the numbers of children born of each sex are substantially equal, the masculinity is further reduced. The relationship between the density and the masculinity of population and the industrial development of a country is strikingly illustrated by comparing the conditions in the several States of the Commonwealth of Australia (*see Official Year Book* of the Commonwealth of Australia, No. 39, Chapter XIII., Section 3 (3)).

(v) *Average Age, Age Composition and Expectation of Life.*—By the substitution of native-born for the immigrant population which has been eliminated by death, the average age of the population of a young country should tend to increase to a point where, birth and death rates being constant and other contributing factors remaining unchanged, it would remain comparatively stable. The average age of the Australian community has increased very materially during the period covered by the table, a fact reflected in the changing age composition of the population. Minors, both male and female, have been a progressively declining proportion of the total population. This is manifest from the figures in the table, more particularly in respect of minors fifteen years of age and under, despite the improvement in the birth-rate between 1933 and 1947. The growing proportion of the older age groups is brought out even more impressively in the table showing the percentage of population of each sex in each " natural age " group, 1881–1947 (*see* Chapter X., Section 11). The increasing average age is due partly to the decline in the birth-rate, which has failed to keep up the proportion of young lives, and partly to the greater longevity resulting from improvement in public health services, and in medical and surgical science, and from the more general accessibility to the people of medical aid, as well as from the higher wage scale and the consequently higher standard of living. The increase in longevity is indicated by the expectation of life, as ascertained from Australian experience during each of the decades 1881–90, 1891–1900, 1901–10, and during the three-year periods 1920–22, 1932–34 and 1946–48.

COMPLETE EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH ACCORDING TO AUSTRALIAN MORTALITY EXPERIENCE, 1881-1948.

Sex.	1881–90.	1891–1900.	1901–10.	1920–22.	1932–34.	1946–48.
	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
Males	47.20	51.08	55.20	59.15	63.48	66.07
Females..	50.84	54.76	58.84	63.31	67.14	70.63

From the most recent experience it appears that the average expectation of life for males is 66.07 years compared with 47.20 years about 60 years ago. Similarly the expectation of life for females has increased by nearly twenty years. From the actuarial point of view, however, these figures do not present the complete picture. The following table, which shows the probability of surviving ten years at each successive tenth year of age, indicates that the probability of surviving has increased continuously throughout all the ages specified, with the exception of the very old ages and in 1946–48 of males at ages 60 and 70 years. The improvement in mortality has been most striking in the first ten years of life.

AUSTRALIAN LIFE TABLES: PROBABILITY OF SURVIVING TEN YEARS.

Exact Age.	1881–90.	1891–1900.	1901–10.	1920–22.	1932–34.	1946–48.	1881–90.	1891–1900.	1901–10.	1920–22.	1932–34.	1946–48.
	MALES.						FEMALES.					
0	0.797	0.828	0.866	0.894	0.932	0.956	0.816	0.846	0.884	0.913	0.944	0.965
10	0.961	0.971	0.975	0.981	0.985	0.989	0.969	0.975	0.978	0.985	0.989	0.994
20	0.920	0.942	0.957	0.966	0.976	0.983	0.934	0.950	0.959	0.969	0.977	0.987
30	0.909	0.922	0.939	0.954	0.966	0.977	0.913	0.925	0.941	0.956	0.967	0.979
40	0.867	0.889	0.899	0.920	0.937	0.946	0.889	0.912	0.922	0.940	0.949	0.960
50	0.782	0.810	0.832	0.853	0.863	0.864	0.834	0.857	0.879	0.896	0.903	0.913
60	0.628	0.640	0.674	0.699	0.716	0.703	0.697	0.723	0.740	0.781	0.789	0.805
70	0.382	0.391	0.374	0.420	0.444	0.436	0.450	0.455	0.456	0.496	0.529	0.541
80	0.127	0.119	0.115	0.115	0.132	0.138	0.134	0.152	0.167	0.156	0.184	0.185
90	0.017	0.017	0.009	0.008	0.015	0.010	0.020	0.018	0.016	0.015	0.013	0.017

The economic effect of this improvement in the rates of mortality is apparent from the observed fact that the average length of the working life—between the ages of 15 and 65 years—of all persons born has been increased in the interval of 60 years or so between the decade 1881–90 and the triennium 1946–48, by about thirteen years in the case of males and slightly less in the case of females. The following table shows the marked improvement in recent years in the extent of life experienced in the ages from 15 to 65 for each 100,000 born:—

YEARS OF LIFE EXPERIENCED BETWEEN AGES 15 TO 65.

Period Investigated.	Males.			Females.		
	Total Number.	Average per Male born.	Average per Male attaining 15 years.	Total Number.	Average per Female born.	Average per Female attaining 15 years.
	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
1881–1890	3,098,605	30.99	39.37	3,300,165	33.00	40.91
1891–1900	3,374,153	33.74	41.23	3,554,834	35.54	42.42
1901–1910	3,655,653	36.56	42.61	3,819,502	38.20	43.59
1920–1922	3,902,039	39.02	44.00	4,082,021	40.82	44.98
1932–1934	4,181,717	41.82	45.15	4,313,407	43.13	45.89
1946–1948	4,376,451	43.76	45.96	4,530,851	45.31	47.05

The figures indicate that, on the rates of mortality experienced during the decennium 1881–90, approximately 31 years between ages 15 and 65 would be contributed on the average to the life of the community by each male born, and 33 years by each female. The improvements disclosed by successive investigations had the effect of increasing such contributions continuously, until on the basis of the 1946–48 rates each male born has an average life of 44 years between 15 and 65, and each female of 45 years. Similarly, males reaching age 15 would, on the basis of 1881–90 figures, contribute on the average about 39 years to the supporting ages, as compared with 46 years for

1946–48. For females reaching age 15 the corresponding contributions are 41 years and 47 years respectively.

(vi) *Females of Reproductive Age.*—The proportion of the female population which is of reproductive age is shown by the table at the beginning of the section to have fallen progressively since 1911, from 49.43 per cent. at that time to 45.29 per cent. in 1947, but the effect on the number of potential mothers has been more than offset by large increases in the proportion of women at the child-bearing ages who are married, which has risen over the same period from 46.78 to 62.51 per cent. The average number of children per married woman has, however, declined significantly, from 3.78 in 1911 to 3.22 in 1921 and still further to 2.36 in 1947. These averages refer to issue of existing marriages of married women of all ages. Further details of changes in the size of the Australian family will be found in Chapter XXII.—Families.

6. Changes in Characteristics of the Economically Active Population.—The data given in the following table, indicating changes which have taken place in certain characteristics of the economically active population, are discussed and amplified in the following sub-sections. The economically active population in this section and throughout this Report is referred to as the " work force ", and includes all persons who were either employed or were seeking employment in any industry, business, trade or service at the time of the Census. (See also Section 3 of Chapter XVIII.)

Persons of independent means and pensioners are excluded by definition from the work force and difficulties of comparison are consequently encountered with previous Reports where comparisons were drawn between breadwinners (including persons of independent means and pensioners) and dependants. Prior to the 1933 Census persons of independent means and pensioners were instructed to record their previous industry on the Census Schedule and they were classified according to the industry stated, but for purposes of comparison they have been deleted from the economically active population for the years 1911 and 1921 in all the tables in this section. In addition to persons of independent means and pensioners the inactive population or those not in the work force consisted of females engaged in unpaid home duties, children not attending school, full-time students, inmates of institutions, and a comparatively small number of others not engaged in industry.

SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1901 TO 1947.

Particulars.	1901.(*a*)	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.
Males of Supporting Age (15–64 years last birthday)—					
Per 100 of male population	61.80	64.82	63.88	66.09	67.08
In Work Force—					
Persons—					
Males per 100 of male population	65.48	66.42	64.50	63.69	65.29
Females per 100 of female population	18.97	18.00	17.03	18.36	18.96
Persons per 100 of total population	43.35	43.15	41.16	41.39	42.17
Juveniles (14 and under)—					
Males per 100 male juveniles	1.68	1.50	0.96	0.29	0.24
Females per 100 female juveniles	0.63	0.53	0.39	0.16	0.16
Persons per 100 juneviles	1.18	1.04	0.68	0.23	0.20
Adolescents (15–19)—					
Males per 100 male adolescents	8.29	8.97	7.43	6.79	6.35
Females per 100 female adolescents	4.31	4.60	4.11	4.38	5.07
Persons per 100 adolescent persons	6.40	6.87	5.80	5.61	5.71
Adults (20 and over)—					
Males per 100 of male population	55.51	55.95	56.11	56.61	58.70
Females per 100 of female population	14.03	12.87	12.53	13.82	13.73
Persons per 100 of total population	35.77	35.24	34.68	35.55	36.26
Males per 100 of male population aged 15 years and over	(*b*)	93.96	92.99	87.49	87.30
Females per 100 of female population aged 15 years and over	(*b*)	25.88	24.41	25.07	24.94
Employers per 100 persons in the work force	(*b*)	11.36	6.36	7.57	6.99
Self-employed per 100 persons in the work force	(*b*)	9.47	15.59	13.46	12.22
Employees (including unemployed) per 100 persons in the work force	(*b*)	74.14	75.69	76.52	79.88
Unemployed wage or salary earners per 100 wage or salary earners in the work force	(*b*)	4.00	9.57	22.91	(*c*) 3.27

(*a*) Includes pensioners and retired persons whose previous industry was recorded in Census schedules. (*b*) Not available. (*c*) Includes all persons not at work at the time of the Census.

(i) *Persons in the Work Force Generally.*—With the gradual increase in the average age of the population the number of persons whose ages range from 15 to 64 years are now a larger proportion of the population than was the case in the early part of the century. Despite the increase in the proportion of persons of supporting age the proportion of persons in the work force declined slightly over the period. There was a significant decline in the proportion of juvenile workers, and adolescents were also less proportionally than earlier, but persons of adult age increased slightly at recent Censuses. The reason for the notable decline in juvenile workers since 1901 was the diminishing pressure upon children to engage in bread-winning activities, but the decline in adolescent workers was primarily on account of a reduction in the ratio of young persons aged 15 to 19 years in the population.

The proportion of males in the work force per 100 of the males in the population aged 15 years and over declined from 93.96 per cent. in 1911 to 87.30 per cent. in 1947. It should be remembered, however, that changes in social conditions were an important factor in reducing the percentage at the latest Census. In 1947 there were proportionally to the population twice as many full-time students aged 15 years and over recorded as in 1911 and 50 per cent. more pensioners. A not inconsiderable part of the latter increase was due to the introduction of invalid pensions about the time of the earlier Census and to the liberalization of the conditions governing the granting of old-age pensions.

(ii) *Persons engaged in Primary, Secondary and Other Activities.*—Perhaps the most striking change in the characteristics of the Australian bread-winning population is the secular decline in the proportion engaged in the primary industries. In Australia the term "primary" is applied to the extractive industries, viz., fishing and trapping, agricultural, pastoral and dairying, forestry, mining and quarrying; whereas the term "secondary", whilst often confined to the manufacturing industries solely, is used broadly to describe manufacturing (including production of heat, light and power), building, and the construction of roads, railways and earthworks.

The following table provides a conspectus of the shifts in the percentage of persons engaged in the major industrial groups, as shown at each Census from 1901 to 1947.

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS IN EACH INDUSTRY ORDER ON TOTAL PERSONS IN INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1901 TO 1947.

Industry Order.	1901.(*a*)	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.
Primary Activities—					
Fishing and Trapping	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying	23.6	22.8	21.0	20.3	14.5
Forestry	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.8
Mining and Quarrying	7.4	5.5	2.9	2.6	1.8
Total Primary	32.9	30.1	25.7	24.4	17.6
Secondary Activities—					
Manufacturing (including Heat, Light and Power) . .	16.8	19.8	21.2	20.0	28.7
Building	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.5
Roads, Railways, Earthworks	6.1	4.6	6.0	(*b*) 8.1	3.9
Total Secondary	26.9	28.8	31.4	32.1	37.1
Other Activities—					
Transport and Communication	7.2	8.1	9.1	8.3	10.1
Commerce and Finance	13.2	14.5	14.4	16.7	16.2
Public Authority (N.E.I.) and Professional	7.4	7.4	9.4	8.6	11.5
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1
Personal and Domestic Service	12.0	10.4	9.2	9.0	6.4
Total Other Activities	40.2	41.1	42.9	43.5	45.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(*a*) *See* note (*a*) to previous table. (*b*) Includes 165,000 labourers (6.1 per cent. of persons engaged in industry) whose industry was not stated. The majority of these were unemployed or employed part-time.

Despite the short-period shifts associated with economic conditions the percentage distribution of persons in the work force among the broad categories of industry in 1947 emphasizes the persistence of the long-period or secular trend away from the primary activities and personal and domestic service to secondary and other activities. The decade 1911–20 marks the period during which the persons engaged in Australian manufacturing and other secondary processes became more numerous than those engaged in primary production. In 1911 the secondary group already had first place in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia. In other States, however, the predominance of the primary group was such that, for Australia as a whole, the primary group was the greater. By 1921 the preponderance of the secondary group in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia had increased to such an extent, and at the same time the excess in favour of the primary industries, although still existing in Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania, had so diminished, that the number of persons engaged in secondary occupations throughout Australia exceeded those in the primary group by about 22 per cent. Falling employment in the rural industries and in mining has been responsible for the decline in the primary group. Despite an increase of more than 60 per cent. in the total number of persons in the work force since 1911, the number engaged in agricultural, pastoral and dairying industries was only 25,000 higher (approximately 6 per cent.) than in 1911, whilst the number employed in mining in 1947 was less than half of that recorded in 1901. Every decade has witnessed a relative decline in employment in agricultural, pastoral and dairying industries, but the decline was particularly steep between 1933 and 1947, when the actual numbers recorded dropped by 83,000. In this connexion statistics of the numbers of milking machines and tractors on farms suggest that attempts are being made to offset the decline in employment by increased mechanization. The number of milking stands (units) has grown from 90,000 in 1943, when this information was first collected, to 166,000 in 1951, whilst the number of tractors on farms has increased from 42,000 in 1939 to 123,000 in 1951.

The number in the mining industry reached its peak at the Census in 1901 when more than 118,000 persons or 7.4 per cent. of those engaged in industry were recorded. Since that year the proportion of persons engaged in mining has decreased perceptibly at each Census mainly on account of the decline in gold, copper and tin mining.

The changes shown in the table and discussed in the sub-sections above have reference to persons in the work force only. A table appearing in Section 15 of Chapter XVIII., "Industry", shows comparable changes over the same period for the population as a whole (males, females, persons). The long and short period shifts between the population groups are substantially similar to those of persons in the work force, although some difference is produced by variations in the proportion of dependants at the several Census dates.

(iii) *Females Engaged in Industry.*—The following table shows for each of the Censuses from 1901 to 1947 the total female population of working age (i.e. ages 15–64) and the total persons engaged in industry, in relation to the total females engaged in industry:—

PERCENTAGES OF FEMALES IN INDUSTRY ON FEMALE POPULATION OF WORKING AGE AND TOTAL PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1901 TO 1947.

Census Date.	(1) Number of Females 15–64.	(2) Total Persons engaged in Industry.	(3) Total Females engaged in Industry.	(4) Percentage (3) on (1).	(5) Percentage (3) on (2).
1901	1,074,227	1,614,760	330,240	30.7	20.5
1911	1,355,239	1,922,320	385,641	28.5	20.1
1921	1,706,028	2,237,235	455,230	26.7	20.3
1933	2,153,134	2,743,805	599,068	27.8	21.8
1947	2,522,876	3,196,431	717,162	28.4	22.4

The percentage of females in the work force on the total number of females aged 15 to 64 years reveals a steady downward trend to 1921, and a gradual rise during each of the last two intercensal periods. Part of the downward trend may have been due to methods of statistical classification formerly adopted whereby persons not engaged in industry at the time of the Census were classified to their previous industry wherever stated. The rise in the proportion of females in the work force since 1921 has taken place in spite of a substantial increase in the proportion of married women to all women of working age. The percentage of all women aged 15–64 who were married increased from 51 per cent. in 1901 to 52 per cent. in 1911, 56 per cent. in 1921, 57 per cent. in 1933, and 65 per cent. in 1947. Since 1933 the number of married women in the work force has increased from 65,000 to 140,000.

The proportion of females in the total work force remained almost stationary from 1901 to 1921, but has risen during each of the last two intercensal periods. The rise since 1933 was not as great as that from 1921 to 1933, but this might have been due at least in part to the possible exclusion of a number of part-time female workers, who in 1947 were instructed to exclude themselves from the work force unless their earnings from such part-time work was their main source of livelihood. From these general figures it is impossible to come to any definite conclusions as to the relation of female to male employment. In order to do so it is necessary to consider changes in the distribution of female employment among industries.

The following table shows for the Census years 1901–47 the changes in the distribution of female employment amongst industries:—

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES IN SPECIFIED CLASSES OF INDUSTRY ON TOTAL FEMALES IN INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1901 TO 1947.

Industry Order.	1901.(a)	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.
Primary Production—					
Agricultural, Pastoral, Dairying	6.04	4.09	2.17	3.37	3.42
Other	0.02	0.02	0.09	0.06	0.11
Total	6.06	4.11	2.26	3.43	3.53
Manufacturing and Construction—					
Articles of Dress	20.24	22.74	17.12	13.15	11.95
Other	3.14	5.68	9.19	10.49	16.91
Total	23.38	28.42	26.31	23.64	28.86
Transport and Communication—					
Transport	0.35	0.38	0.62	0.78	2.19
Communication	0.69	0.87	0.96	1.23	2.28
Total	1.04	1.25	1.58	2.01	4.47
Commerce and Finance—					
Property and Finance	1.90	1.91	1.38	1.85	3.39
Commerce	8.14	10.66	14.44	17.42	19.64
Total	10.04	12.57	15.82	19.27	23.03
Public Authority (N.E.I.) and Professional—					
Health	3.54	4.37	5.81	6.13	7.84
Education	7.20	6.84	7.79	6.16	5.37
Other	2.04	2.43	4.83	6.08	7.59
Total	12.78	13.64	18.43	18.37	20.80
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	0.28	0.33	0.51	0.68	1.15
Personal and Domestic Service—					
Private Domestic Service	30.61	26.80	21.42	21.39	5.84
Hotels, Boarding Houses and Restaurants	12.12	10.17	11.37	8.23	9.08
Other	3.69	2.71	2.30	2.98	3.24
Total	46.42	39.68	35.09	32.60	18.16
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Includes pensioners and retired persons whose previous industry was recorded on Census Schedules.

This table offers decisive evidence of the more important shifts of female workers during the present century up to 1947. The most pronounced redistribution has been the shift of women from the traditional female field of personal and domestic service to other fields of work. The number engaged in personal and domestic service decreased at each successive Census from 46.42 per cent. in 1901 to 32.60 per cent. in 1933, and then fell steeply to 18.16 per cent. in 1947 with the many opportunities for more remunerative employment provided by war and post-war conditions. The latter decline occurred mainly in private domestic service, where the actual numbers engaged fell from 125,000 in 1933 to 42,000 in 1947.

The employment of females in manufacturing has fluctuated over the period. From 1901 to 1911 the proportion of females in factories rose appreciably, then declined successively during the next two intercensal periods, and finally rose again in 1947 to slightly more than the percentage obtaining in 1911. The principal feature in this sphere was the movement of females from the manufacture of articles of dress to other forms of manufacture such as food, textiles, paper and printing, and more recently to clerical and the lighter operative duties in engineering and metal-working.

Apart from the transport and communication industries where the numbers engaged are relatively small, the principal increases in female employment occurred in commerce and finance and public authority (n.e.i.) and professional activities. The increase in commerce may be attributed in considerable part to the growth of large-scale retailing and the increasing tendency to employ females as shop assistants in large retail stores. In the field of public authority (n.e.i.) and professional activities the main increase was in Commonwealth, State, semi-Government and Local Government services, wherein large numbers of female clerks and typists are now engaged. Of the two essential services of education and health, the former has fluctuated throughout the period but with a downward tendency, whilst the relative position of nurses has advanced steadily with the growth in health services.

THE GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION.

7. Changes in the Proportions of Rural and Urban Population.—(i) *The Trend Towards Urbanization.*—Closely linked with changes in the proportions of the economically active population engaged in primary and other industries are changes in the proportions of the population living in rural and urban areas respectively. Whilst a dissection of the results at each Census is made according to the three broad Divisions of metropolitan, urban provincial and rural areas, it is to be remembered that owing to the adoption of the local government area as the unit of Census tabulation and the lack of adequate maps of unincorporated towns, it is not possible without a vast amount of labour to make a completely accurate allocation of population to these Divisions. The numbers living in urban areas throughout Australia prior to 1911—when the first Census of Australia was taken under the one authority—are not readily available. According to the Census of 1911 the urban population represented 57.83 per cent. of the total population—excluding shipping and other migratory elements—whereas according to the Census of 1921 it represented 62.46 per cent. The proportion has increased further to 64.00 per cent. in 1933 and 68.86 per cent. in 1947. During the decade ending at the Census of 1921 the population of the metropolitan areas increased by about 38 per cent., and of the other urban areas by about 20 per cent., giving an increase over the whole urban population of about 32 per cent. During the same period the rural population increased by 9 per cent. only. During the period of 12¼ years ending at the Census of 1933, the population of the metropolitan areas increased by about 33 per cent., and the other urban areas by about 8½ per cent., giving an increase over the whole urban population of about 25 per cent. During the same period the rural population increased by about 17 per cent. A marked redistribution of the population occurred between 1933 and 1947. While the urban population as a whole rose by 23 per cent., which is a lower rate than in previous intercensal periods, the population of urban provincial areas increased 21 per cent., nearly treble the percentage growth between 1921 and 1933. The increase in metropolitan population, although low compared with previous changes, was still high at 24 per cent. For the first time at an Australian Census, an actual decrease in numbers was recorded in rural areas in 1947, the fall being about 1 per cent. since 1933. Changes of boundaries were responsible for some arbitrary transfers of population from the rural to urban areas in 1947, but if allowance is made for these transfers a fall in the rural population is still recorded.

An important factor to be kept in mind in interpreting the comparison between 1921 and 1933 is the prolonged depression which had not passed by 1933. The actual proportions of the population in rural and urban areas in 1933 were not what, in the light of the long period trend towards urbanization, might have been expected. During the depression years the mobility of men of the younger ages was considerably increased, as necessity drove many to seek work away from their usual place of residence. Many town-dwellers roved the country districts as prospectors for minerals or as seekers of casual farm work or as applicants for locally-distributed government relief. One result was the reversal, in 1933, of the downward trend from 1911 to 1921 of the masculinity of the rural population, especially of that portion of it within the range of age 15–34. Whereas the masculinity of this age group of the rural population in 1921 was 119.85, i.e., an excess of 58,619 males in a total of 649,349 persons, the masculinity of the same age group in 1933 was 134.79, i.e. an excess of 119,108 males in a total of 803,802 persons. The position had been adjusted by 1947, when there was an excess of only 45,303 males in a total of 706,979 persons aged 15–34 years, equivalent to a masculinity of 113.69.

A comparison of the first two intercensal periods in terms of increase by absolute numbers for the respective areas of population shows that, although in 1933 the rural population was a smaller proportion of the total population than in 1921, its gain between 1921 and 1933 was twice as much as its gain between 1911 and 1921; whereas the gain to the provincial urban population between 1921 and 1933 was only half as much as its gain between 1911 and 1921. Moreover, whereas the gain in absolute numbers to all-urban population between 1911 and 1921 was nearly five times as great as the gain to rural, it was only a little over twice as great between 1921 and 1933. To express the same facts in a rather different way, we may say that, whereas urban areas absorbed 83.39 per cent. of the total gain to the population (excluding migratory elements) between 1911 and 1921, they appear to have absorbed only 70.87 per cent. of a larger total gain to the population between 1921 and 1933. Were the influence of the depression years 1930 to 1933 to be overlooked, this comparison would suggest a slackening of the growth of urban population relatively to the rural. But this slackening was more apparent than real and in the succeeding period 1933–47 the urban areas absorbed the whole of the increase in population.

While the slackening in the relative growth of the population in the metropolitan areas continued, with actually a lower numerical increase between 1933 and 1947 than in the preceding intercensal period, the increment to the urban provincial population was nearly treble that of the 1921–33 period.

The percentages given in the following table show the striking changes between 1881 and 1947 in the proportion which the metropolitan population bears to the total:—

PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA IN METROPOLITAN AREAS, CENSUSES, 1881 TO 1947.

Sex.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Males	29.63	34.73	34.58	35.17	40.34	43.81	48.71
Females	34.81	39.84	39.21	41.13	45.77	50.03	52.73
Persons	32.00	37.10	36.78	38.03	43.06	46.87	50.72

(ii) *The "Drift to the Cities" from the Farming Areas.*—This long-period trend in the relative growth of city populations, and of the numbers engaged in the industries and services which may most economically be undertaken in large centres of population, is not peculiar to Australia. The trend is world-wide and characteristic of countries very dissimilar in geography, industrial structure, stage of industrial development, and industrial and fiscal policies. It is to be seen in Great Britain, the United States, Germany, Denmark, France and Sweden, as it is in Japan, Russia, New Zealand and Australia. Hence it is unlikely that the explanation is to be found in local conditions. As countries develop and real income per head rises, a larger part of the income takes the form of services and of commodities other than foodstuffs. We should therefore expect a tendency under modern conditions for activities on the land to increase at a slower rate than activities in other parts of a growing economy, and for a growth of the rural sections of the community slower than that of other sections. Each of the Australian Censuses of 1911 to 1947 shows a larger average family of dependants in the rural than in the metropolitan areas. This basic disparity at the source of material increase of population in the rural and metropolitan areas, in conjunction with the factors mentioned above, leads to a movement from country to city. A marked "drift to the cities" of the younger farming population might be expected, in the absence of opportunities in the rural areas to absorb them in attractive employment. One important factor limiting opportunities, as far as the pastoral, dairying and agricultural industries are concerned, lies in the change which the arts of farming have been undergoing since the beginning of the century. These have produced less dependence upon man-power, and more dependence upon machine-power, for a given output of goods. It is not possible to devise any statistical measure to show whether the use of mechanical appliances in farming has been *more* important than other technical improvements in bringing about this result, and, as a further result, the drift of part of the farming population to the cities. But there is enough evidence to suggest that mechanization of farming has been a major causal factor in accentuating the movement to non-rural centres of farm workers generally, and not merely of the maturing dependants.

CHAPTER X.

AGE.

THE RECORDING OF AGE STATISTICS.

1. Significance of Age Statistics.—Just as statistics of many kinds can gain their real significance only by being related to a given number of people who are in turn related to a given area, so also the statistics of population itself cannot attain completeness unless related to age-constitution. Information concerning the ages of the people given at a census is of the greatest importance. If given adequately in a succession of censuses, it permits observation of change in the average age of the population and in the proportions of the younger and older age groups. It provides a periodic check upon and increases the value of currently-recorded vital statistics. It yields the basic material required for the computation of nuptiality, fertility and death rates, of the probability of survival, and of annuity rates. Other information gained at the Census, when used in conjunction with age data, as is done in almost every chapter throughout this Report, takes on a significance which would otherwise be entirely lacking. Furthermore, the Census provides the basis of annual estimates of the age distribution of the population which may be made between Censuses with the aid of annual records of births, deaths and net migration according to age. For these reasons it is necessary that the age data themselves should be as full and as accurate as possible.

2. The Form of Inquiry.—The ensuring of accuracy of statement on the part of people answering the question of age is part of the difficulty in framing a satisfactory census schedule. This is illustrated in the discussion below concerning the degree to which ages are actually either unstated or mis-stated. At the Censuses of 1891 and 1901, the form of inquiry on the schedule was that of simply asking the age last birthday. In the hope of improving on the answers given at these two Censuses, the form of inquiry on the personal card at the 1911 Census was amended by asking the date of birth; those whose date of birth was unknown were asked to state their age last birthday. An appreciable improvement in results for 1911 followed. At the 1921 Census persons were asked on the personal slip to give specifically both the date of birth and age last birthday. Although relatively far fewer people failed to state their age in 1921 than in 1911, the results so far as other irregularities were concerned were not very different in 1921 from those in 1911. At the Censuses of 1933 and 1947 the form of inquiry reverted to the simple asking of the age last birthday, with the instruction "For children under one year write '0'." As shown in Section 3 (ii) below, mis-statement of age appears to have been smaller in 1947 than in 1933, although the proportion of ages omitted was much greater.

3. Completeness and Accuracy of Age Data.—(i) *Ages Unstated.*—For Australia as a whole the number of persons whose age was not stated at the 1947 Census was 48,793, of whom 24,847 were males and 23,946 were females. These numbers represent 6.54 per 1,000 males, 6.33 per 1,000 females, and 6.44 per 1,000 of the total persons. These rates of failure to state age were the highest experienced at an Australian Census and were more than twice those at the preceding Census, which were 3.03, 2.65 and 2.84 respectively. The corresponding proportions were lowest at the Census of 1921, being respectively 2.87, 2.35 and 2.61; at the Census of 1911 the proportions respectively were 5.36, 5.13 and 5.25. In distributing these unspecified ages it has been assumed that they all belonged to the ages fifteen and over, except at the 1911 Census when an attempt was made to distinguish, somewhat loosely, "children" from "adults" by means of other particulars on the Census cards, the cases of "children" so identified then being distributed over ages 0 to 14 and "adults" over ages fifteen and upwards.

(ii) *Mis-statement of Age.*—Besides those cases in which no age was stated, there were many others in which the age given on the Census schedule was not correct. To eliminate the effects of these mis-statements it has been customary to subject the recorded figures (after adjustment for unstated ages) to a process of graduation in order to obtain a series of figures more in accordance with the facts. (The processes employed for the 1933 and 1947 Census figures are described in Section 5.)

It should be borne in mind that the use of a series of graduated figures for the purpose of detecting *possible* mis-statements and the degree of such mis-statement is in itself no decisive measure of mis-statement, nor, indeed, is it a proof of the existence of mis-statement. The general grounds for believing mis-statement to occur at certain ages are discussed below.

One form in which mis-statement of age manifests itself at a census is the preference for certain digits. Several methods are available for showing the relative degree of such preferences, but no method is without its defects and none can go beyond providing hints as to the reasons for particular preferences. It should be possible to get some idea of the relative degree of total mis-statement of age among males and females and persons at a particular census by comparing the numbers of recorded single ages with the numbers of graduated ages. The extent to which the same kind of comparison will truthfully reveal relative degrees of preference for certain digits depends upon the method of graduation and, where the comparison involves the aggregation of numbers recorded for each digit, upon the range of ages selected and upon the digit of the first age in the selected range. Two simpler and perhaps less controversial methods are available. The first of these methods is merely to examine the crude recorded figures at each age for the evidence of "local" over-statement or understatement. The second method merely gives more precision to the first by expressing the degree of apparent preference for any age with a particular digit as the percentage by which the number recorded at that age exceeds the average of the numbers at that age and at the two adjacent ages. This method assumes that the preference for the end-digit of the middle age of a three-age group is at the expense mainly of correct statement of one or other, or of both, of the adjacent ages.

The following two tables, based on Canadian practice, show by this second method the degree of preference for certain digits in recorded ages by certain single years in the Australian Census: Table I. for males and females in 1947, and Table II. for persons in 1933 and 1947. The percentages shown in both tables are strictly comparable, provided no weight is attached to the absolute numbers in each three-year age group indicated, and therefore to the absolute number of apparent preferences for certain digits in recorded numbers throughout the whole range of single ages. From Table I. it will be seen that for both males and females from 30 years of age upwards there was a strong tendency in 1947 for many to state an age ending in 0 rather than to state a correct adjacent age ending in 9 or 1, and likewise to prefer 2 to 1 or 3. Females in particular showed a strong propensity to prefer round numbers. Except at age 65, the preference noted at previous Censuses for ages ending in 5 was not in evidence in 1947, but on the contrary a slight preference for 6 to 5 and 7 was expressed. Abnormal movements in the population can explain an excess of Census population at any one age over adjoining ages such as at age 5 in 1947, but generally there is no special reason to expect the numbers of the population at the ages for which preferences are shown to be appreciably greater than the numbers in adjacent ages, and on this ground it may be concluded that the preferences are mostly misstatements.

I. PREFERENCES FOR CERTAIN DIGITS IN REPORTING AGES OF MALES AND FEMALES BY SINGLE YEARS, CENSUS, 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Preference for digit 0 as per cent. of average of three years.		Age last Birthday (Years).	Preference for digit 5 as per cent. of average of three years.		Age last Birthday (Years).	Preference for certain even digits as per cent. of average of three years.	
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
10 ..	1.4	1.8	5 ..	3.7	3.5	2 ..	2.5	3.1
						6 ..	..	..
20 ..	..	..	15 ..	..	..	12 ..	..	..
						16 ..	1.1	1.9
30 ..	3.9	5.6	25 ..	..	0.4	22 ..	..	0.3
						26 ..	2.4	2.5
40 ..	3.4	5.0	35 ..	..	0.8	32 ..	3.1	3.9
						36 ..	1.1	0.3
50 ..	4.6	8.3	45 ..	..	..	42 ..	3.3	4.9
						46 ..	0.8	0.1
60 ..	4.3	9.7	55 ..	..	..	52 ..	2.8	3.7
						56 ..	2.6	2.4
70 ..	4.8	10.0	65 ..	2.6	3.2	62 ..	3.9	4.3
						66 ..	..	..
80 ..	5.8	7.8	75 ..	..	..	72 ..	5.3	4.4
						76 ..	1.2	1.3
90 ..	..	5.3	85 ..	..	..	82 ..	2.1	3.0
						86 ..	..	0.8

II. PREFERENCES FOR CERTAIN DIGITS IN REPORTING AGES OF PERSONS BY SINGLE YEARS, CENSUSES 1933 AND 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Preference for digit 0 as per cent. of average of three years.		Age last Birthday (Years).	Preference for digit 5 as per cent. of average of three years.		Age last Birthday (Years).	Preference for certain even digits as per cent. of average of three years.	
	1933.	1947.		1933.	1947.		1933.	1947.
10 ..	1.0	1.6	5 ..	1.4	3.6	2 ..	2.9	2.8
						6 ..	..	..
20 ..	..	..	15 ..	0.5	..	12 ..	3.4	..
						16 ..	1.2	1.5
30 ..	3.5	4.7	25 ..	0.1	0.1	22 ..	..	..
						26 ..	0.6	2.4
40 ..	7.6	4.1	35 ..	1.4	0.2	32 ..	4.8	3.5
						36 ..	0.1	0.7
50 ..	10.8	6.5	45 ..	5.7	..	42 ..	7.4	4.0
						46 ..	..	0.4
60 ..	12.8	7.0	55 ..	..	..	52 ..	8.9	3.3
						56 ..	3.6	2.5
70 ..	9.3	7.6	65 ..	4.9	2.9	62 ..	4.9	4.1
						66 ..	..	..
80 ..	4.7	6.9	75 ..	1.4	..	72 ..	7.0	4.8
						76 ..	1.6	1.3
90 ..	1.9	2.4	85 ..	..	..	82 ..	4.5	2.6
						86 ..	..	0.5

The tables bring out with precision what may be observed in a general way from inspection either of the crude recorded ages or of the differences between the recorded and graduated, or otherwise corrected, ages. The preference for even numbers over odd numbers observed at previous Censuses was again in evidence in 1947. The degree of clustering at these ages was, however, less pronounced in 1947. It will be seen also that unlike previous Censuses there was very little concentration at the digit 5, which in turn explains the slightly greater preference shown for digit 6 in 1947 compared with 1933. A preference noted in 1933 for ages ending with 8 was absent in 1947.

Inspection of the crude numbers of recorded ages in 1947 shows that among the avoided odd numbers the digit 1 received less favour than digit 9. The preference for the round number 0 goes far to explain the shift of preference from 9 and from 1. The slight preference for 6 as an even number does not in itself appear to indicate any greater aversion to 5 than to 7. Within the range of ages from 32 upwards, the appearance of strong favour for the digit 2 is to be explained by the pull of digit 0 over digit 1, whilst digit 2 as an even number receives preference over digit 3.

The inspection for local errors in the 1947 recorded figures reveals that mis-statements begin to show seriously from age 30 upwards. There is no apparent mis-statement by females at the ages 20 and 21, although some preference for age 21 was shown by males. In 1933 these ages appeared to be free of mis-statement by either sex, whereas in 1901 mis-statement by males favoured the age 21 and by females the age 20, in 1911 by both sexes the age 20, and in 1921 by females the age 21 and by males the age 20. No generalization as to uniformity of behaviour in the matter of overstating or understating age by young persons on the threshold of adulthood seems therefore possible.

At age 30 there appears to have been some overstatement but more understatement of age by males and females. The male preference for 40 appears to be mainly understatement, but both understatement and overstatement are apparent for females. At 50, where preference becomes marked, there appears to be much more understatement than overstatement for both sexes. At 60, 65, 70 and 80 the evidence points to understatement by both sexes.

In general, it would seem, the tendency for both males and females at the 1947 Census was for understatement rather than overstatement at ages where mis-statements usually occur, with this propensity somewhat stronger among females than among males. Among minors there is not much evidence of mis-statement. Mis-statement, with preference for understatement, appears to increase with age in adults up to 70 or so.

An independent check on the accuracy of age data at the 1947 Census was furnished by estimates available for the single age distribution of both male and female population for Australia as a whole, which represented the numbers at each age at the 1933 Census brought up to date by means of vital and migration statistics. The increase from Census to Census from one age in 1933 to the age 14 years older in 1947 given by these estimates, that is, the aggregate of recorded births, deaths and net migration at successive ages in each intercensal year, showed a high degree of regularity and it would have been expected that the estimated age distribution would have provided a close check on the Census results. It was found, however, that although mis-statements in Census ages were clearly indicated by these comparisons, it was not practicable by this means alone to determine the extent to which an inaccuracy related to the age at 1947 or to the age 14 years younger in 1933. However, an examination of the discrepancies between the estimated and Census age distributions verified generally the existence of the mis-statements discussed above and also indicated other probable mis-statements, which are not revealed by the preferences for an age calculated as a percentage of the three-yearly average centred around that age.

The actual reasons to which mis-statements of age are to be attributed are too uncertain and complex to permit unassailable generalization. Some of the mis-statements are due to ignorance of correct age; some reflect carelessness combined with a more or less conscious preference for certain attractive digits, and possibly unconscious aversion to certain other numbers, which varies to some extent from Census to Census; and some are wilful misrepresentations arising from motives of an economic, social or purely individual character. To what degree each of these factors plays its part in age mis-statement at a census it is impossible to say from the evidence of figures alone. It is, however, a gratifying feature of the 1947 Census that the answers to the age question contained fewer inconsistencies than in the past. This improvement is due probably to the increasing importance attached to the age factor in many people's lives in recent years arising out of the necessity for furnishing particulars of age for the purposes, for example, of the National Register, the war-time system of rationing, and of social benefits schemes.

4. Infantile Ages.—(i) *Effect of Decline in Birth Rate.*—The effect of fluctuations in the birth rate upon the age structure of the infantile population is to be seen in the following tables:—

ADJUSTED NUMBERS AT INFANTILE AGES IN AUSTRALIA AT CENSUSES 1891 TO 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Number.						Relative. (Age 0 = 100).					
	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.
0 ..	96,121	93,324	115,970	133,452	105,390	182,914	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 ..	87,243	84,979	107,485	114,001	105,342	147,186	91	91	93	85	100	80
2 ..	90,266	84,699	101,693	114,669	117,125	153,331	94	91	88	86	111	84
3 ..	88,535	86,002	102,342	117,803	118,939	147,017	92	92	88	88	113	80
4 ..	85,917	86,113	99,433	120,281	122,169	129,939	89	92	86	90	116	71

PERCENTAGES AT INFANTILE AGES ON TOTAL POPULATIONS AT CENSUSES 1891 TO 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Percentage.					
	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.
0	3.02	2.47	2.60	2.46	1.59	2.41
1	2.75	2.25	2.41	2.10	1.59	1.94
2	2.84	2.24	2.28	2.11	1.77	2.02
3	2.79	2.28	2.30	2.17	1.79	1.94
4	2.70	2.28	2.23	2.21	1.84	1.71

CRUDE BIRTH RATES(a) IN YEARS RELEVANT TO INFANTILE AGES, 0 TO 4, RECORDED AT CENSUSES 1891 TO 1947.

Period Relevant to Census of—

1891.		1901.		1911.		1921.		1933.		1947.	
Year.	Birth Rate.	Year.	Birth Rate.	Year.	Birth Rate.	Year.	Birth Rate.	Year.	Birth Rate.	Year.	Birth Rate.
1891 ..	34.47	1901 ..	27.16	1911 ..	27.20	1921 ..	24.95	1933 ..	16.78	1947 ..	24.06
1890 ..	34.98	1900 ..	27.33	1910 ..	26.73	1920 ..	25.45	1932 ..	16.86	1946 ..	23.62
1889 ..	34.65	1899 ..	27.27	1909 ..	26.69	1919 ..	23.53	1931 ..	18.16	1945 ..	21.73
1888 ..	35.50	1898 ..	27.15	1908 ..	26.59	1918 ..	25.00	1930 ..	19.86	1944 ..	20.98
1887 ..	35.60	1897 ..	28.21	1907 ..	26.76	1917 ..	26.27	1929 ..	20.25	1943 ..	20.64

(a) Number of births per 1,000 of mean population.

RATES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE(a) IN YEARS RELEVANT TO INFANTILE AGES, 0 TO 4, RECORDED AT CENSUSES 1911 TO 1947.

Period Relevant to Census of—

1911.		1921.		1933.		1947.	
Year.	Infant Mortality Rate.	Year.	Infant Mortality Rate.	Year.	Infant Mortality Rate.	Year.	Infant Mortality Rate.
1911 ..	68.49	1921 ..	65.73	1933 ..	39.52	1947 ..	28.52
1910 ..	74.81	1920 ..	69.14	1932 ..	41.30	1946 ..	29.01
1909 ..	71.56	1919 ..	69.21	1931 ..	42.14	1945 ..	29.38
1908 ..	77.78	1918 ..	58.57	1930 ..	47.24	1944 ..	31.34
1907 ..	81.06	1917 ..	55.91	1929 ..	51.10	1943 ..	36.26

(a) Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

Where, as is usual, the migration of young children is relatively insignificant, and the relationship between the movement of birth rates and the movement of infantile death rates does not vary greatly from year to year, it is to be expected that the number of children should diminish at successive ages from age 0 onward. Irregularity has characterized this expected symmetry in the age structure of the ages 0 to 4 at each of the decennial Censuses from 1891 to 1947. In consequence of the 1914-18

War, the stability of conditions necessary to give such results did not exist for some years prior to the 1921 Census, with the result that the order of numbers in ages 0 to 4 recorded at that Census is very much disturbed, though still tending to reflect the expected order. At the Census of 1933, however, the order is quite reversed. The sharp rise in the numbers from ages 0 and 1 to age 4 is due to the preponderant influence of the declining birth rate, which fell more rapidly over the five years 1929 to 1933 than over any previous five-yearly period. Although the mortality rate of infants under one year of age also fell in unprecedented degree from 1929 to 1933, its fall did not mean the survival of enough infants under one year of age to offset the progressive decline over the period in births per 1,000 of the population. The recovery of the birth rate under war and post-war conditions is reflected in the greatly increased numbers at corresponding ages in 1947 compared with 1933 and in the reversion to the general pattern of Censuses prior to 1933 with the numbers tending to fall from one age to the next higher age.

(ii) *Comparison of Infantile Census Returns with Registration Records.*—Except for the net migration of children under one year of age, which is relatively small, the number recorded at the Census as under one year of age should represent the number surviving from those born within the year ending at the time of the Census.

Statistics of births and deaths are compiled according to period of registration and not of occurrence. It is to be borne in mind, therefore, that the results which follow can be affected by the lag between the date of occurrence and registration of the events. Although it is not practicable to make an exact comparison between the number ascertained by the Census and the registrations of births and deaths, reasonable approximations can be made. Thus for the year ending 30th June, 1947, the number of births registered in Australia was 192,286, of which 99,047 were males and 93,239 were females. During the same period the number of deaths under one year of age registered was 5,385, of which 3,107 were males and 2,278 were females. What is required to be known is the number of these deaths which arose from births which took place in the year ended 30th June, 1947. Having this number, its subtraction from the number of births for that year would give approximately the number of registered children under one year of age living at 30th June, 1947. The fact that statistics of deaths under one year of age for the year in question were available in considerable detail enabled a fairly accurate estimate of the required number of deaths to be obtained. The following example, based on the deaths under one year for the whole of Australia, will illustrate the process:—

DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE REGISTERED IN AUSTRALIA DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age at Death.	Deaths under One Year of Age Registered.			Approximate Proportion whose birth occurred in the Year ended 30th June, 1947.	Estimated Number of Deaths during Year ended 30.6.47 arising from Births which took place in that Year.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.		Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 1 week	1,978	1,430	3,408	103/104	1,959	1,416	3,375
1 week and under 2 weeks . .	170	127	297	101/104	165	123	288
2 weeks and under 3 ,,	78	80	158	99/104	74	76	150
3 ,, ,, 1 month	72	47	119	97/104	67	44	111
1 month and under 2 months	155	103	258	21/24	136	90	226
2 months ,, 3 ,,	78	80	158	19/24	62	63	125
3 ,, ,, 4 ,,	103	77	180	17/24	73	55	128
4 ,, ,, 5 ,,	86	64	150	15/24	54	40	94
5 ,, ,, 6 ,,	61	47	108	13/24	33	25	58
6 ,, ,, 7 ,,	74	50	124	11/24	34	23	57
7 ,, ,, 8 ,,	57	41	98	9/24	21	15	36
8 ,, ,, 9 ,,	63	44	107	7/24	18	13	31
9 ,, ,, 10 ,,	48	37	85	5/24	10	8	18
10 ,, ,, 11 ,,	38	19	57	3/24	5	2	7
11 ,, ,, 12 ,,	46	32	78	1/24	2	1	3
Total	3,107	2,278	5,385	. .	2,713	1,994	4,707

It appears from the foregoing table that of the 5,385 deaths under one year registered during the year ended 30th June, 1947, approximately 4,707 or 87.41 per cent. were the deaths of children who had been born in that year. The percentages for males and females separately were 87.32 and 87.53 respectively.

The process of estimation may be stated as follows:—

Of the deaths in any year of children aged under one week, all except those who died in the first week of the year must have been born in that year, while of those who died in the first week, a proportion would have been born in the preceding year. In the calculation above, this proportion has been assumed to be half, which is probably somewhat too high, but not sufficiently so to affect the results seriously. In consequence of this assumption, $51\frac{1}{2}/52$ or 103/104 of the whole year's deaths are taken. Similar explanation applies to each of the other ages.

Similar calculations to that described above have been made for the several States for the year ended 30th June, 1947, and the figures obtained have been compared with the registration returns. The results are as follows:—

COMPARISON OF CENSUS AND REGISTRATION RESULTS FOR INFANT AGES.

State or Territory.	Births Registered during the Year ended 30th June, 1947.	Approximate Number of Deaths under One Year of Age in Year ended 30th June, 1947, arising from Births in that Year.	Estimated Number under One Year of Age at 30th June, 1947, based on Registration Returns.	Census Results.	Excess of Census Results over Registration Estimates.	Percentage of Error.
MALES.						
New South Wales	37,670	1,083	36,587	35,513	—1,074	2.94
Victoria	26,108	655	25,453	24,742	—711	2.79
Queensland	14,955	413	14,542	14,211	—331	2.28
South Australia	8,908	227	8,681	8,580	—101	1.16
Western Australia	7,097	211	6,886	6,659	—227	3.30
Tasmania	3,907	113	3,794	3,694	—100	2.64
Northern Territory	118	4	114	134	20	17.54(*a*)
Australian Capital Territory	284	7	277	202	—75	27.08(*a*)
Australia	99,047	2,713	96,334	93,735	—2,599	2.70
FEMALES.						
New South Wales	35,311	737	34,574	33,977	—597	1.73
Victoria	24,532	484	24,048	23,459	—589	2.45
Queensland	14,195	338	13,857	13,452	—405	2.92
South Australia	8,478	187	8,291	8,142	—149	1.80
Western Australia	6,651	149	6,502	6,322	—180	2.77
Tasmania	3,653	88	3,565	3,482	—83	2.33
Northern Territory	103	4	99	118	19	19.19(*a*)
Australian Capital Territory	316	7	309	227	—82	26.54(*a*)
Australia	93,239	1,994	91,245	89,179	—2,066	2.26
TOTAL.						
New South Wales	72,981	1,820	71,161	69,490	—1,671	2.35
Victoria	50,640	1,139	49,501	48,201	—1,300	2.63
Queensland	29,150	751	28,399	27,663	—736	2.59
South Australia	17,386	414	16,972	16,722	—250	1.47
Western Australia	13,748	360	13,388	12,981	—407	3.04
Tasmania	7,560	201	7,359	7,176	—183	2.49
Northern Territory	221	8	213	252	39	18.31(*a*)
Australian Capital Territory	600	14	586	429	—157	26.79(*a*)
Australia	192,286	4,707	187,579	182,914	—4,665	2.49

(*a*) The percentages shown for the Territories are affected by the fact that the figures for births and infant deaths are as registered in the respective Territories. The totals of births and infant deaths for the Northern Territory are slightly deficient due to the exclusion of cases which occurred outside the Territory but in respect of which the mother or infant was usually resident in the Territory, while a large proportion of the births and infant deaths registered in the Australian Capital Territory relates to mothers and infants whose usual residence was in Queanbeyan, just over the New South Wales border.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes excess of Registration Estimates.

5. Graduated (smoothed) Results.—As previously mentioned the tabulated results relating to age disclose many mis-statements. In an attempt to obtain results more nearly in accord with the facts, a process of graduation or smoothing was applied at previous Censuses to the recorded figures for each sex for each of the States and Territories and for Australia as a whole.

Since the purpose of graduating or smoothing is solely to eliminate the effects of a tendency to mis-statement at certain ages, not to achieve any hypothetically perfect smoothing which would ignore actual irregularities in the symmetry of the age composition of the population, it was considered preferable at those Censuses to employ a mechanical rather than a mathematical procedure. The method of smoothing adopted was as follows:—The number of persons of either sex for each age or group of ages last birthday, from 0 upwards (after adjustment for unstated cases), was plotted as a rectangle on cross-ruled paper, the base of each rectangle representing the number of years contained in the age group involved, and the height representing the number of persons in that age group. Through the upper part of these rectangles a smooth curve was drawn so that the area contained between it and the base would in some cases be greater and in others less than the area of the corresponding rectangle, the principle being that of making the excesses balance the defects within as short a range as practicable consistent with the maintenance of a fair degree of smoothness in the curve. From the curve so drawn values were read off for determining the areas, which had, by its means, been substituted for the original rectangles, and these areas were compared item by item with the original data. These values were further adjusted to eliminate irregularities or other defects indicated by a table showing the deviations from the data at each point, the accumulated deviations up to that point, and the first differences of the readings.

This procedure was discontinued at the 1947 Census, and at the time of publication of this Report no complete graduation of the 1947 age data had been made. A partial smoothing or adjustment has, however, been effected which corrects the more obvious errors of mis-statement. This departure from previous practice has arisen from the fact that the preparation and use of annual intercensal estimates of single age distributions have directed attention to the basic age data of the 1933 Census from which they are projected. Both the adjusted and graduated age distributions for 1933 were accordingly reviewed on the basis of available information, including a graphical comparison for each individual year of age between the 1933 results and those of 1911 and 1921 advanced 22 and 12 years respectively, and also of these various sets of data with the numbers of births in appropriate past years. These comparisons suggested that the graduation applied in 1933 went further than correcting mis-statements and in fact eliminated actual features of the population that are important when individual ages are being considered. Approximate modifications of the 1933 adjusted figures were accordingly determined in place of the original graduation and were used for intercensal estimates of ages up to the date of the 1947 Census. It is thus apparent that if a graduation is to give results that are representative and sufficiently accurate for practical use it must take into account any real irregularities that may be present in the age structure of the population. The difficulties in the way of preparing a graduation of the 1947 Census data that would be satisfactory from this point of view are many, and it has been decided to adopt for practical purposes an approximate adjustment of the major inaccuracies, disregarding those of lesser consequence which are difficult to distinguish from fluctuations actually present in the age distribution as a result of the ups and downs of the birth rate or other factors. The amount of the correction applied to the selected ages has been determined after a consideration of the preferences for certain ages indicated in Section 3 (ii), a graphical comparison between the 1947 results and those of earlier Censuses arranged according to age in 1947, past movements in the birth-rate, and the discrepancies between the estimated and enumerated age distribution in 1947. The latter are particularly significant as they reflect the variations in the intercensal increase or decrease at individual ages in 1947 from those 14 years younger in 1933, which were very marked at many ages in contrast to the regular progression of the corresponding increase or decrease derived from recorded births, deaths and net migration. The adjustments determined have been used to modify the adjusted Census results for the purpose of compiling post-censal estimates of the age distribution of the population, but because of their rather arbitrary nature have not been incorporated in the tables of this Chapter. The age groups shown herein, however, are not appreciably affected.

6. Age Grouping.—In the study of statistics of population, the labour involved usually renders it impracticable to deal thoroughly with single ages, so that it becomes necessary to adopt some grouping of the data. The method generally employed is that of quinquennial groups beginning with a multiple of 5, as for example, 10–14; 15–19; 20–24; etc. For most purposes this grouping has been used at the present Australian Census, because it facilitates comparisons with the past and with other countries.

The following table shows the distribution in these age groups of each sex and total population (after adjustment for unstated ages) by States and Territories. Similar tables for the age group distribution of persons in metropolitan and rural population respectively appear in Sections 15 and 16 below:—

AGES OF POPULATION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
					MALES.				
0– 4	149,627	100,830	60,600	34,302	26,812	14,788	508	834	388,301
5– 9	119,400	78,593	48,840	25,017	22,571	12,154	417	705	307,697
10–14	108,465	68,738	42,469	21,069	19,632	10,522	270	596	271,761
15–19	121,249	76,723	44,430	23,253	19,957	10,491	495	926	297,524
20–24	124,889	82,121	45,418	25,306	19,272	10,467	1,017	1,000	309,490
25–29	119,307	78,719	44,881	25,144	17,890	9,917	745	894	297,497
30–34	118,071	78,988	44,012	25,589	19,256	10,138	699	778	297,531
35–39	112,172	76,149	42,238	24,079	19,959	9,367	656	689	285,309
40–44	98,430	71,431	37,344	21,385	20,019	8,148	676	575	258,008
45–49	89,275	66,437	35,087	19,318	17,917	7,146	609	592	236,381
50–54	79,929	58,920	30,876	17,662	13,017	6,091	476	544	207,515
55–59	79,571	54,231	29,158	17,728	11,793	5,653	348	446	198,928
60–64	64,469	42,105	22,834	14,825	9,595	4,860	211	258	159,157
65–69	46,147	31,413	16,137	10,637	8,074	3,850	128	125	116,511
70–74	29,106	21,613	10,658	6,953	5,922	2,550	55	62	76,919
75–79	18,484	15,119	7,148	4,388	3,889	1,802	44	40	50,914
80–84	9,298	8,225	3,702	2,251	1,820	881	19	22	26,218
85 and over ..	4,322	3,512	1,639	1,125	681	419	5	6	11,709
Total ..	1,492,211	1,013,867	567,471	320,031	258,076	129,244	7,378	9,092	3,797,370

AGES OF POPULATION, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Age last Birthday (Years).	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
					FEMALES.				
0– 4	143,439	96,409	58,282	32,887	25,640	14,090	501	838	372,086
5– 9	115,888	75,518	46,579	23,562	22,021	11,634	355	729	296,286
10–14	105,017	66,655	41,030	20,143	19,050	10,183	279	565	262,922
15–19	116,448	75,271	43,109	23,153	19,982	10,261	231	687	289,142
20–24	123,669	83,762	43,580	26,557	19,162	10,615	326	793	308,464
25–29	121,323	80,764	43,104	26,001	18,236	10,322	412	727	300,889
30–34	120,049	81,337	42,977	25,779	19,329	9,985	378	733	300,567
35–39	109,865	75,585	38,421	23,777	18,219	8,878	310	582	275,637
40–44	93,278	67,871	32,980	19,944	16,065	7,416	222	508	238,284
45–49	89,058	66,565	32,316	19,332	14,554	6,868	156	498	229,347
50–54	84,956	63,955	29,817	19,662	12,047	6,503	112	421	217,473
55–59	79,122	57,809	26,163	18,367	10,813	5,882	78	287	198,521
60–64	66,291	47,274	20,828	15,831	9,051	5,029	63	185	164,552
65–69	50,130	37,195	15,694	12,080	7,735	3,875	40	114	126,863
70–74	34,310	27,910	11,069	8,370	6,012	2,729	12	69	90,481
75–79	22,313	20,010	7,363	5,643	3,800	1,896	10	44	61,079
80–84	11,400	11,344	3,792	3,175	1,880	1,077	5	23	32,696
85 and over ..	6,071	5,600	1,840	1,779	808	591	..	10	16,699
Total ..	1,492,627	1,040,834	538,944	326,042	244,404	127,834	3,490	7,813	3,781,988
					PERSONS.				
0– 4	293,066	197,239	118,882	67,189	52,452	28,878	1,009	1,672	760,387
5– 9	235,288	154,111	95,419	48,579	44,592	23,788	772	1,434	603,983
10–14	213,482	135,393	83,499	41,212	38,682	20,705	549	1,161	534,683
15–19	237,697	151,994	87,539	46,406	39,939	20,752	726	1,613	586,666
20–24	248,558	165,883	88,998	51,863	38,434	21,082	1,343	1,793	617,954
25–29	240,630	159,483	87,985	51,145	36,126	20,239	1,157	1,621	598,386
30–34	238,120	160,325	86,989	51,368	38,585	20,123	1,077	1,511	598,098
35–39	222,037	151,734	80,659	47,856	38,178	18,245	966	1,271	560,946
40–44	191,708	139,302	70,324	41,329	36,084	15,564	898	1,083	496,292
45–49	178,333	133,002	67,403	38,650	32,471	14,014	765	1,090	465,728
50–54	164,885	122,875	60,693	37,324	25,064	12,594	588	965	424,988
55–59	158,693	112,040	55,321	36,095	22,606	11,535	426	733	397,449
60–64	130,760	89,379	43,662	30,656	18,646	9,889	274	443	323,709
65–69	96,277	68,608	31,831	22,717	15,809	7,725	168	239	243,374
70–74	63,416	49,523	21,727	15,323	11,934	5,279	67	131	167,400
75–79	40,797	35,129	14,511	10,031	7,689	3,698	54	84	111,993
80–84	20,698	19,569	7,494	5,426	3,700	1,958	24	45	58,914
85 and over ..	10,393	9,112	3,479	2,904	1,489	1,010	5	16	28,408
Total ..	2,984,838	2,054,701	1,106,415	646,073	502,480	257,078	10,868	16,905	7,579,358

The foregoing figures reduced to percentages are shown below:—

AGES OF POPULATION: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
0– 4	9.82	9.60	10.75	10.40	10.44	11.23	9.28	9.89	10.03
5– 9	7.88	7.50	8.62	7.52	8.87	9.25	7.10	8.48	7.97
10–14	7.15	6.59	7.55	6.38	7.70	8.05	5.05	6.87	7.05
15–19	7.96	7.40	7.91	7.18	7.95	8.07	6.68	9.54	7.74
20–24	8.33	8.07	8.04	8.03	7.65	8.20	12.36	10.61	8.15
25–29	8.06	7.76	7.95	7.92	7.19	7.87	10.65	9.59	7.90
30–34	7.98	7.80	7.86	7.95	7.68	7.83	9.91	8.94	7.89
35–39	7.44	7.39	7.29	7.41	7.60	7.10	8.89	7.52	7.40
40–44	6.42	6.78	6.36	6.40	7.18	6.06	8.26	6.41	6.55
45–49	5.98	6.47	6.09	5.98	6.46	5.45	7.04	6.45	6.15
50–54	5.52	5.98	5.49	5.78	4.99	4.90	5.41	5.71	5.61
55–59	5.32	5.45	5.00	5.59	4.50	4.49	3.92	4.33	5.24
60–64	4.38	4.35	3.95	4.74	3.71	3.85	2.52	2.62	4.27
65–69	3.23	3.34	2.88	3.51	3.14	3.01	1.54	1.41	3.21
70–74	2.12	2.41	1.96	2.37	2.37	2.05	0.62	0.77	2.21
75–79	1.37	1.71	1.31	1.55	1.53	1.44	0.50	0.50	1.48
80–84	0.69	0.95	0.68	0.84	0.74	0.76	0.22	0.27	0.78
85 and over ..	0.35	0.45	0.31	0.45	0.30	0.39	0.05	0.09	0.37
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

GENERAL FEATURES OF THE AGE CONSTITUTION OF THE POPULATION.

7. Masculinity according to Age.—The "masculinity" or "femininity" of the population indicates the extent to which either sex predominates in the total. The figures in the following table, deduced from the Census results after distribution of unspecified ages, show for each age group the number of males to each 100 females:—

MASCULINITY OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE, 30th JUNE, 1947.

(Males per 100 Females.)

Age last Birthday (Years).	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
0– 4	104.31	104.59	103.98	104.30	104.57	104.95	101.40	99.52	104.36
5– 9	103.03	104.07	104.85	106.18	102.50	104.47	117.46	96.71	103.85
10–14	103.28	103.13	103.51	104.60	103.06	103.33	96.77	105.49	103.36
15–19	104.12	101.93	103.06	100.43	99.87	102.24	214.29	134.79	102.90
20–24	100.99	98.04	104.22	95.29	100.57	98.61	311.96	126.10	100.33
25–29	98.34	97.47	104.12	96.70	98.10	96.08	180.83	122.97	98.87
30–34	98.35	97.11	102.41	99.26	99.62	101.53	184.92	106.14	98.99
35–39	102.10	100.75	109.93	101.27	109.55	105.51	211.61	118.38	103.51
40–44	105.52	105.25	113.23	107.23	124.61	109.87	304.50	113.19	108.28
45–49	100.24	99.81	108.57	99.93	123.11	104.05	390.38	118.88	103.07
50–54	94.08	92.13	103.55	89.83	108.05	93.66	425.00	129.22	95.42
55–59	100.57	93.81	111.45	96.52	109.06	96.11	446.15	155.40	100.21
60–64	97.25	89.07	109.63	93.65	106.01	96.64	334.92	139.46	96.72
65–69	92.05	84.45	102.82	88.05	104.38	99.35	320.00	109.65	91.84
70–74	84.83	77.44	96.29	83.07	98.50	93.44	458.33	89.86	85.01
75–79	82.84	75.56	97.08	77.76	102.34	95.04	440.00	90.91	83.36
80–84	81.56	72.51	97.63	70.90	96.81	81.80	380.00	95.65	80.19
85–89	73.97	64.41	90.98	65.19	90.62	70.87	..	33.33	72.38
90–94	60.82	56.93	81.42	57.01	60.67	69.89	..	300.00	61.78
95 and over ..	59.24	47.89	83.33	50.00	55.56	78.57	..	..	58.04
All Ages ..	99.97	97.41	105.29	98.16	105.59	101.10	211.40	116.37	100.41

Several interesting observations may be made on the basis of this table and of the two which follow. In the column for Australia as a whole, which is not affected by interstate movements, the excess of male children at birth results in the high masculinity shown at early ages, although the higher mortality rate for males expresses itself in the decline in the masculinity rate as the young-age groups proceed from 0–4 to 15–19, and in the low masculinity rates for the old-age groups, there generally being no offsetting influence from oversea migration at these more extreme groups. In 1947 an approximate equality of sexes in the age group 20–24 and an excess of females between ages 25 and 34 were due to deaths of young men on service during the 1939–45 War and the absence of defence personnel who formed part of the occupation forces of Japan at the time of the Census. Another feature in the table above is the high masculinity rate for the age group 40–44, followed by a progressive fall in the rate through the succeeding groups, with the exception of group 55–59. This sharp rise and dip in the rates as they stood in 1947 is to be explained by the loss of young male lives in the War of 1914–18 and by the excess of male elements in the net gain from oversea migration during the early and middle years of the intercensal period 1921–33. Men of ages ranging from about 46 to 55 in 1947 would have been in the range 20 to 29 in 1921, when the masculinity for that range was definitely below 100 per cent. From 1921 to 1933 inclusive the country received an excess of 59,094 males over females by way of net oversea migration. This excess of males, more particularly of those in late adolescence and young adulthood, had not only increased masculinity by 1933 to a high percentage for the age group 20–29, but had also helped to offset the effects of the war upon the population attaining ages ranging from 30 to 44. These effects were still apparent in 1947 at correspondingly older ages.

The disparity between the States in 1933, especially for the age ranges just considered, is due, again, not only to the war and subsequent net migration from overseas as factors, but also to the influence of net interstate migration. At the 1933 Census all States, but more particularly Western Australia and Queensland, showed the influence upon the age range 25 to 34 of the influx of young male migrants during the years of greatest post-war net migration from overseas, viz., 1924 to 1927. Between 1933 and 1947 oversea migration was not at a high level and did not appreciably affect the masculinity of the population. Taken in combination with interstate migration, a net gain in migration was recorded in New South Wales and Victoria, in which males were in excess of females but not sufficiently so to be reflected in the masculinity of those States in 1947.

The next two tables are interesting in showing for each age group the differing rates of masculinity in the population of urban and rural areas respectively in 1933 and 1947. In considering the masculinity of any particular age group as between the two years, two comparisons must be made, namely, a diagonal comparison between any age group in 1933 and the appropriate survival age group in 1947, and a horizontal comparison between any age group in 1933 and the same age group in 1947.

MASCULINITY OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE IN URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS. 30th JUNE, 1933.

(Males per 100 Females.)

Age last Birthday (Years).	Urban.		Rural.	Migratory.	Total.
	Metropolitan.	Provincial.			
0– 4	104.20	104.81	104.17	87.50	104.29
5– 9	102.37	103.32	104.54	115.22	103.40
10–14	101.00	100.27	107.30	111.90	103.19
15–19	92.59	91.08	122.91	747.73	102.69
20–24	86.36	89.45	138.80	1,068.78	103.97
25–29	87.77	97.43	145.62	1,114.47	108.17
30–34	88.77	99.05	135.56	932.41	105.83
35–39	83.49	91.22	119.31	839.07	96.28
40–44	88.55	97.95	125.25	882.29	101.48
45–49	90.48	101.29	132.63	798.82	104.99
50–54	88.63	101.33	138.63	748.80	105.47
55–59	84.21	98.91	139.44	391.73	102.69
60–64	78.28	97.37	150.48	338.14	100.98
65–69	81.04	99.52	152.60	308.33	102.70
70–74	82.14	101.07	150.08	390.91	102.70
75–79	80.10	97.41	142.41	400.00	99.09
80–84	70.30	89.54	129.34	166.67	88.04
85–89	59.00	77.85	105.20	..	74.55
90–94	56.73	73.00	99.54	..	71.38
95 and over	49.12	90.16	74.51	..	64.18
All Ages	90.35	97.82	124.67	761.92	103.20

MASCULINITY OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE IN URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

(Males per 100 Females.)

Age last Birthday (Years).	Urban.		Rural.	Migratory.	Total.
	Metropolitan.	Provincial.			
0– 4	104.10	104.44	104.68	74.12	104.36
5– 9	103.01	102.83	105.34	91.18	103.85
10–14	101.67	101.03	106.74	109.62	103.36
15–19	95.26	93.08	120.39	2,010.08	102.90
20–24	93.05	92.57	117.14	1,278.20	100.33
25–29	94.58	93.68	108.08	987.60	98.87
30–34	93.50	96.28	109.52	720.28	98.99
35–39	95.52	100.62	118.91	678.14	103.51
40–44	97.83	106.83	128.34	748.09	108.28
45–49	91.86	102.49	126.11	685.03	103.07
50–54	86.14	94.74	116.13	507.73	95.42
55–59	90.09	99.32	123.49	579.03	100.21
60–64	85.27	95.68	123.54	378.90	96.72
65–69	77.80	91.14	125.12	218.92	91.84
70–74	69.31	85.67	122.67	164.10	85.01
75–79	66.73	86.33	123.58	57.89	83.36
80–84	64.81	85.54	117.46	57.14	80.19
85–89	58.63	76.94	105.57	..	72.38
90–94	50.94	69.88	83.51	..	61.78
95 and over	47.24	46.00	95.28	..	58.04
All Ages	92.76	97.82	114.65	747.52	100.41

In terms of the diagonal comparison, outstanding features in the tables are—(i) the lower masculinity in 1947 for the population in the various areas according to age attained by that year as follows:—Metropolitan, 60 and over; urban-provincial, 60 and over; and rural, 30 and over; (ii) the much higher masculinity in 1947 for the population in the rural areas attaining the ages 15 to 29 by that year, with a fall in masculinity at those ages in both metropolitan and urban-provincial areas.

In terms of the horizontal comparison, noteworthy features in the tables are—(i) an appreciably higher metropolitan masculinity in 1947 than in 1933 for ages between 15 and 49, and in some older age groups; (ii) the lower urban masculinity in 1947 than in 1933 for most age groups from 50–54 onwards; and (iii) the lower rural masculinity from 10–14 onwards in nearly all age groups, the drop being most marked between ages 20 and 34 and between ages 45 and 84.

The decline in masculinity for the metropolitan population reaching the ages 50 and over by 1947 continues the trend observed in the previous two intercensal periods, and while partly to be accounted for by the greater longevity of women it also reflects a tendency for life under city conditions to attract and retain relatively more women than men. The lower masculinity in 1947 than in 1933 for similar age groups from 10 upwards in the rural population also conforms to an expected trend. Masculinity for these ages in the rural areas in 1947 was still much greater than masculinity for the same ages in the population of the whole country, indicating the lag in the rural areas of the spread of those conditions of settlement attractive in equal degree to both sexes. The masculinity in 1933 for the rural population at ages 20 to 34 in that year was, however, abnormal. As was pointed out in Section 7 (i) of Chapter IX., the high masculinity among the younger age groups in the rural areas in 1933 is chiefly to be explained as a depression phenomenon, seen in the unusual mobility of young men of the towns and cities seeking work or relief in country areas. The tendency for young women in rural areas to seek occupations in the towns and cities, which was accelerated under war conditions, is no doubt the explanation of the higher masculinity rate for the ages 15 to 29 in the rural areas in 1947 compared with that of rural population fourteen years younger in 1933.

The next table gives a comparison of the masculinity of the population of Australia as a whole as ascertained from each Census from 1891 to 1947. The most striking point in this comparison is the fall in the masculinity of the population which has accompanied settlement, with its complementary spread of conditions suitable to women and to the establishment of families. Two factors have operated in the equalization of the sexes in the population. As social conditions improved there was a larger proportion of females among immigrants, and, consequently, as population grew, the native-born element—which tends to an equality of the sexes—provided an increasing proportion of the population. It is also possible from the table to trace the effects upon masculinity of variations in the flow of net migration from overseas. In the first eight years of the 'eighties, when the wave of immigration from overseas was at its highest since the years of the gold rushes in the 'fifties, there were on average two males for every female among the migrants who remained in the country. The influence of this excess of males and of the preponderance of youths and men of the younger ages is seen in the high rates of masculinity in 1891 for the ages 25 to 39, as compared with the masculinity rates for the corresponding age groups in 1901. The lower rates in 1901 are largely a reflection of the very considerable fall in net migration from overseas during the 'nineties. Likewise, the rates are again lower for these groups in 1911, since, with the exception of 1909 and 1910, net migration during the first decade of the present century was at a low ebb. The natural increase of the Australian-born population, moreover, was tending to equalize masculinity and femininity. The marked decline in the masculinity rate in 1921 for the age groups 20–24 and 25–29, as well as the decline in the rate for the middle years, is chiefly accounted for by the 1914-18 War, despite the contribution given to masculinity by the excess of males in another large wave of immigration from overseas from 1909 to 1913. During the intercensal period 1933 to 1947, immigration was a comparatively unimportant factor, and the decline in the masculinity rate by 1947 as a result of the loss of male lives in both World Wars, the absence of Forces abroad, and the higher mortality generally for males is apparent at the appropriate ages.

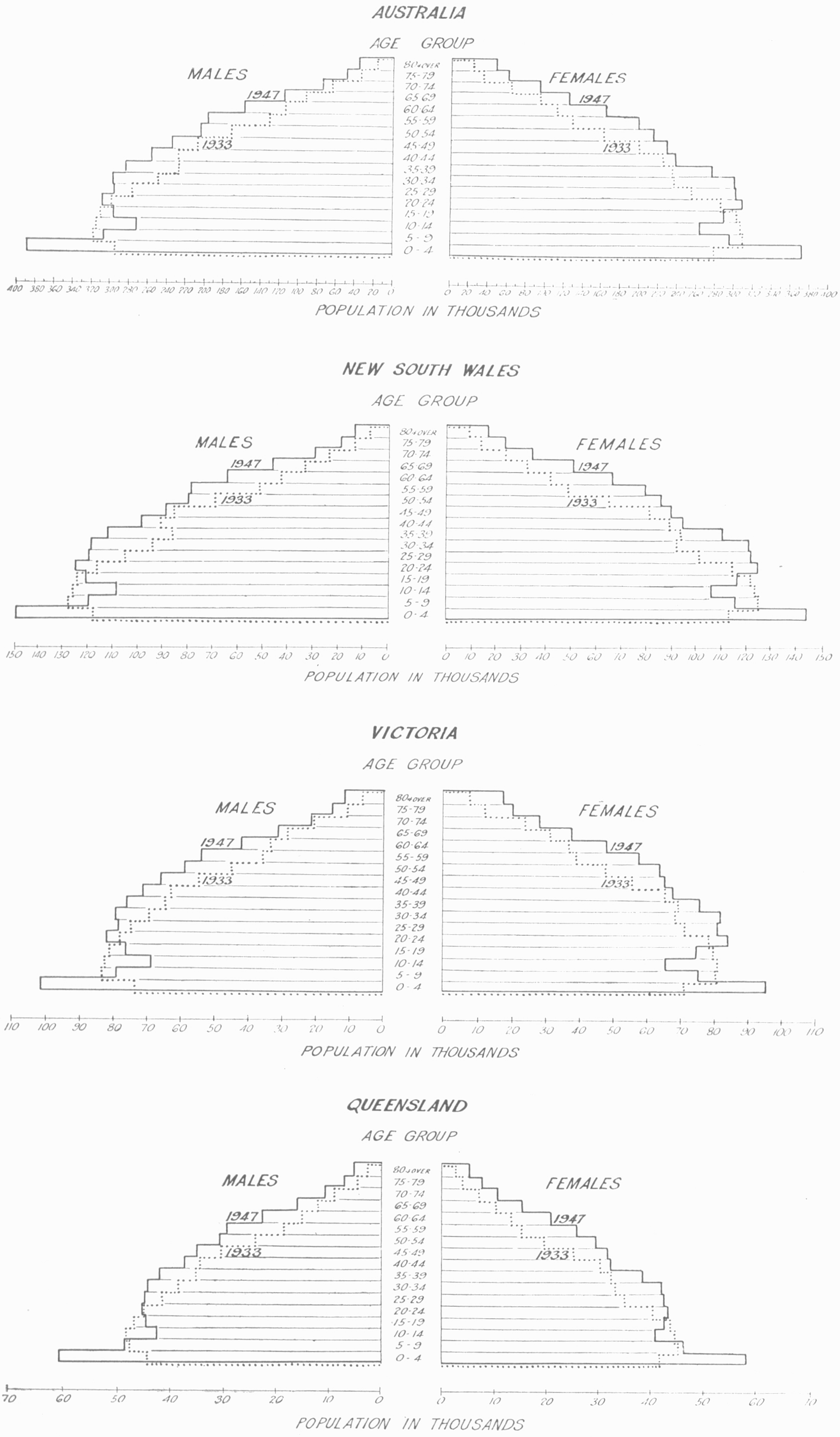
MASCULINITY OF POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO AGE, CENSUSES, 1891 TO 1947.

(Males per 100 Females.)

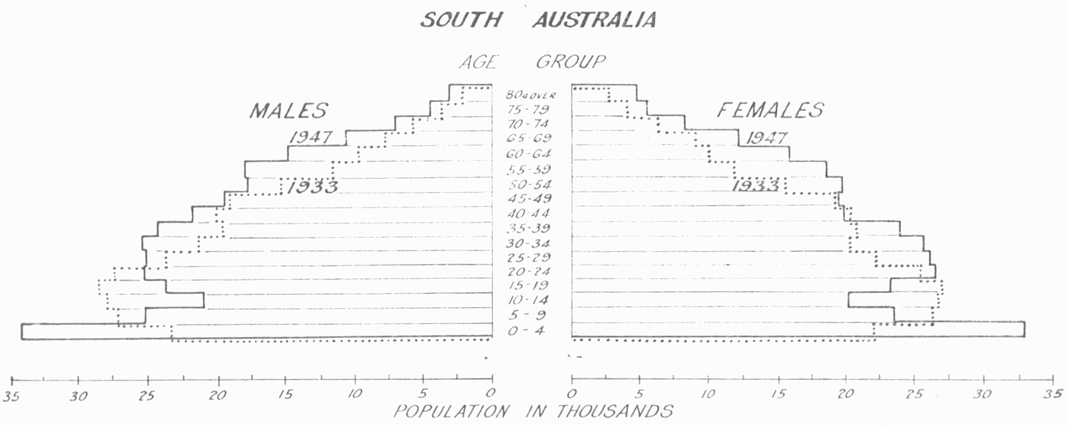
Age last Birthday (Years).	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.
0– 4	102.79	102.48	103.23	103.76	104.29	104.36
5– 9	101.97	102.24	102.15	102.59	103.40	103.85
10–14	102.42	101.98	101.75	102.20	103.19	103.36
15–19	100.78	100.45	103.02	102.54	102.69	102.90
20–24	108.76	99.12	105.07	94.53	103.97	100.33
25–29	126.76	104.46	106.52	95.45	108.17	98.87
30–34	136.78	116.94	107.22	102.49	105.83	98.99
35–39	134.83	125.41	109.11	104.45	96.28	103.51
40–44	138.38	130.66	115.14	105.27	101.48	108.28
45–49	134.63	134.59	122.62	107.09	104.99	103.07
50–54	136.04	132.11	128.03	113.32	105.47	95.42
55–59	138.76	122.76	124.43	116.63	102.69	100.21
60–64	148.28	119.32	116.74	115.48	100.98	96.72
65–69	147.86	130.40	111.13	114.94	102.70	91.84
70–74	143.06	140.30	111.45	104.63	102.70	85.01
75–79	149.65	130.54	114.33	96.14	99.09	83.36
80–84	143.31	116.70	115.64	92.44	88.04	80.19
85–89	128.09	114.83	95.87	87.14	74.55	72.38
90–94	168.18	111.21	90.18	79.70	71.38	61.78
95 and over	160.38	112.22	92.36	90.42	64.18	58.04
All Ages	115.89	110.14	107.99	103.37	103.20	100.41

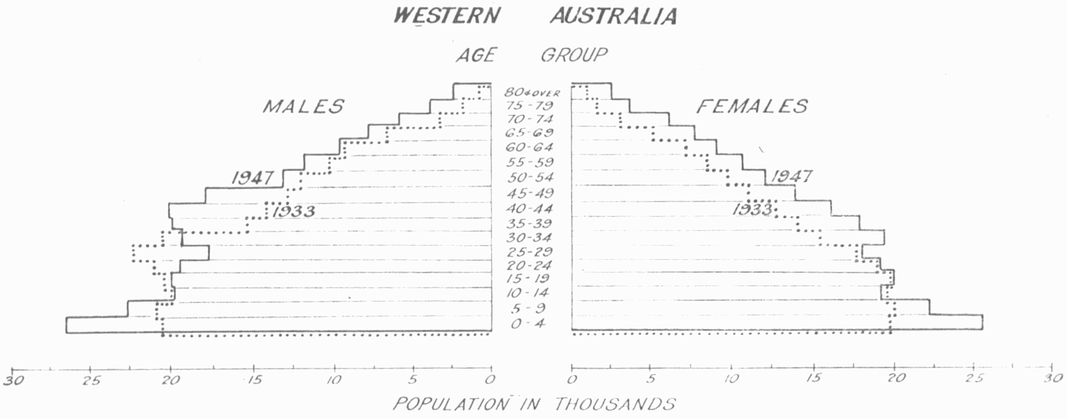
8. Age Distribution.—The fluctuations in birth rates which were mentioned in Section 4 (i) above are illustrated clearly in the accompanying diagrams. These present a comparison of the age distribution in Australia and in each State and Territory at the last two Census dates. In 1933, with some exceptions, the normal population pyramid had given place to a mushroom-shaped diagram which indicated that the children born were insufficient to replace those in the higher age groups. This deficiency now appears at the age groups 10–14 and 15–19 years. The broadening of the base of the age pyramid in 1947 is the result of the increase in births prior to the Census which is also referred to in Section 4 (i).

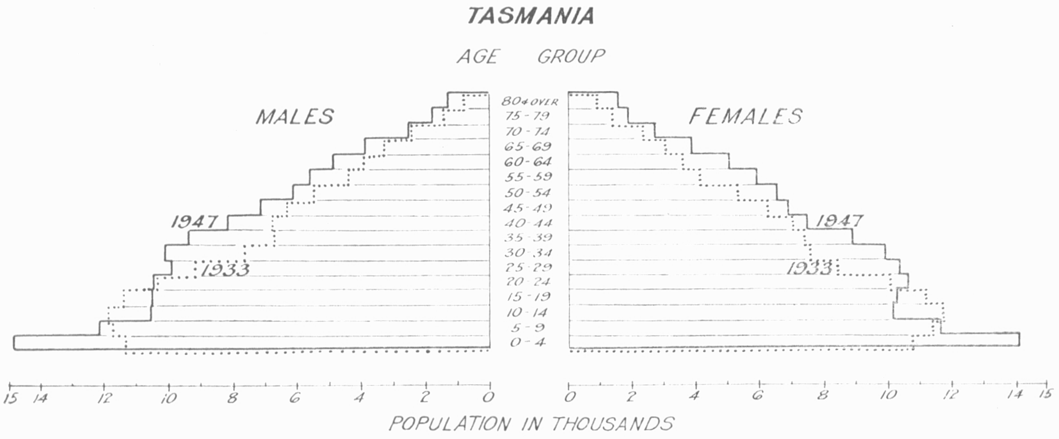
Diagrams for Australia only showing the conjugal condition of males and females in each age group at the Censuses of 1911 and 1947 which afford some idea of the reproductive potentialities of the population at each of the two Censuses compared will be found in Chapter XI. " Conjugal Condition ".

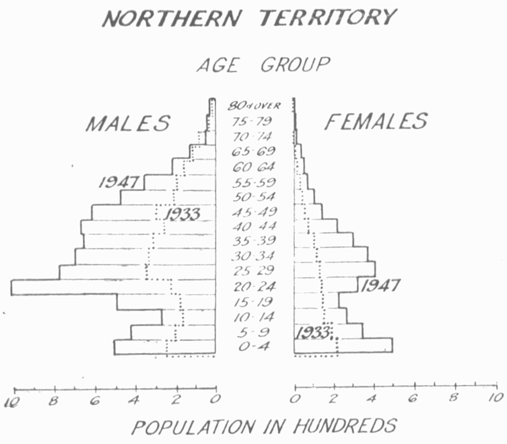


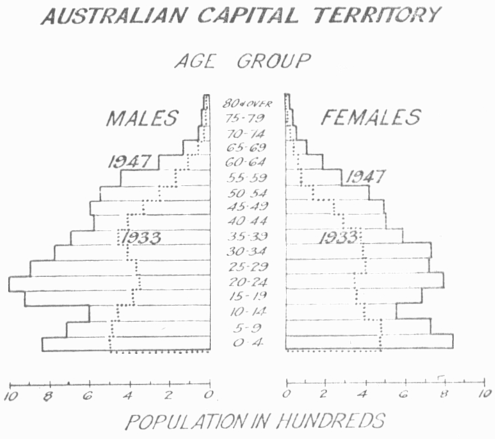
ADJUSTED NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES IN QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUPS
CENSUSES 1933 AND 1947











ADJUSTED NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES IN QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUPS
CENSUSES 1933 AND 1947

9. Average Age.—It may be desirable to know, not only the number of persons at each age, but also the average age of each sex or of the whole community. Two kinds of average are frequently employed in the statistics of demography, namely:—

(1) The mean age, obtained by totalling the ages of all the population, male, female, or combined, and dividing by the number of each sex, or of both combined, as the case may be.

(2) The median age, obtained by ascertaining that age for either sex, or for both combined, which is so situated that there are as many persons above it as there are below it.

In the case of the mean age, it is clear that, since in the Census returns all persons are shown as at their age last birthday, the totalling of the recorded ages and the division by the number of persons will understate the true mean age by approximately ½, for on the average approximately half a year has elapsed since the birthday.

In computing the average ages for the purposes of this section, use has been made in previous years of the smoothed results, as these were believed to represent the position with greater accuracy than the original data. The difference in average between crude data and graduated results will, however, be insignificant, and for 1947 the recorded figures after distribution of unspecified ages but omitting the arbitrary corrections for age mis-statements have been used. At each Census the calculations have been based on the single age distributions. The mean age for each sex, and for both combined, for each State and Territory in 1947 was as follows:—

MEAN AGE OF POPULATION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

State or Territory.	Mean Age.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.
New South Wales ..	32.06	32.87	32.47
Victoria	32.85	34.29	33.58
Queensland	31.56	31.45	31.51
South Australia	32.71	33.93	33.33
Western Australia ..	32.01	31.59	31.80
Tasmania	30.64	31.17	30.90
Northern Territory ..	32.71	25.67	30.45
Australian Capital Territory	29.69	28.63	29.20
Australia	32.19	32.99	32.59

Apart from the Australian Capital Territory, where the numbers are small, and the age composition exceptionally young, the lowest mean age for both males and females occurred in Tasmania. This applied also in 1933 and is due largely to heavy adult emigration combined with a high birth-rate.

The following table shows the median ages of males and females in each State and Territory in 1947:—

MEDIAN AGE OF POPULATION, 30th JUNE, 1947

State or Territory.	Median Age.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.
New South Wales ..	30.13	30.82	30.48
Victoria	31.35	32.61	32.02
Queensland	29.66	29.26	29.47
South Australia	31.16	32.13	31.65
Western Australia ..	30.79	29.44	30.14
Tasmania	28.08	28.35	28.22
Northern Territory ..	31.73	25.61	29.49
Australian Capital Territory	27.52	26.69	27.16
Australia	30.44	30.99	30.72

The median age was less than the mean age in all cases. For Australia as a whole, the mean age for males was greater than the median age by 1.75 years, for females by 2.00 years, and for persons by 1.87 years.

The next table gives a comparative statement of the mean and median ages for Australia, covering the Censuses from 1881 to 1947. From 1911 to 1921 the average age for males and the average age for females were rapidly approaching equality, with the former still somewhat higher than the latter. The average age of females actually exceeded that of males in 1933 and again in 1947 despite the effect of the 1939-45 War, which, with the curtailment of immigration and deaths of young men on war service, would have tended to raise the average age for males relatively to that of females. The absence overseas of Australian Forces in 1947 would contribute also to the increase in average age for males. The relative change in the average ages for males and females has been the outcome of the long-period tendency to equality of the numbers in each sex in the population, combined with the greater longevity of females. The gradual increase of the average age of both sexes since 1881 also reflects increasing longevity for each sex, and the ageing of the population is particularly emphasized by the marked rise from 1921 to 1947. During the 66 years covered by the table, the mean age of males increased by 6.76 years and of females by 10.50 years.

MEAN AND MEDIAN AGES OF POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1881 TO 1947.

Year of Census.	Mean Age.			Median Age.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1881 ..	25.43	22.49	24.08	21.74	18.42	20.08
1891 ..	25.54	23.29	24.50	23.10	20.08	21.65
1901 ..	26.66	24.97	25.86	23.62	21.45	22.53
1911 ..	27.67	26.65	27.18	24.61	23.39	24.01
1921 ..	28.54	28.03	28.29	26.18	25.52	25.84
1933 ..	30.46	30.64	30.55	27.60	27.79	27.69
1947 ..	32.19	32.99	32.59	30.44	30.99	30.72

10. Full (Adult) Age.—One of the most important divisions in the ages of a community is that which distinguishes the numbers under 21 years of age from those above that age. The following table gives the numbers of males and females who were over 21 years of age at the Census of 30th June, 1947, together with the percentages which they bore to the corresponding totals for all ages:—

ADULT POPULATION: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

State or Territory.	Males aged 21 years and upwards.		Females aged 21 years and upwards.		Persons aged 21 years and upwards.	
	Number.	Percentage on Total Males of all Ages.	Number.	Percentage on Total Females of all Ages.	Number.	Percentage on Total Persons of all Ages.
New South Wales	969,372	64.96	987,917	66.17	1,957,289	65.57
Victoria	673,450	66.42	710,803	68.29	1,384,253	67.37
Queensland	362,375	63.86	341,393	63.34	703,768	63.61
South Australia	211,542	66.10	221,052	67.80	432,594	66.96
Western Australia	165,440	64.11	153,866	62.96	319,306	63.55
Tasmania	79,323	61.37	79,678	62.33	159,001	61.85
Northern Territory	5,434	73.65	2,072	59.37	7,506	69.07
Australian Capital Territory	5,811	63.91	4,854	62.13	10,665	63.09
Australia.	2,472,747	65.12	2,501,635	66.15	4,974,382	65.63

Omitting the Territories, Victoria showed the highest percentage of adults of either sex, and Tasmania the lowest.

The following tables show comparable figures for Australia for each of the Censuses from 1881 to 1947, together with the estimated numbers at 30th June for the post-censal years 1948 to 1950:—

ADULT POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS, 1881 TO 1950.

Year.	Males aged 21 years and over.		Females aged 21 years and over.		Persons aged 21 years and over.	
	Number.	Percentage on Total Males of all Ages.	Number.	Percentage on Total Females of all Ages.	Number.	Percentage on Total Persons of all Ages.
1881	624,633	51.41	457,641	44.20	1,082,274	48.10
1891	924,463	54.19	706,858	48.02	1,631,321	51.33
1901	1,080,728	54.64	913,973	50.89	1,994,701	52.86
1911	1,322,439	57.17	1,176,646	54.93	2,499,085	56.10
1921	1,607,872	58.20	1,547,839	57.91	3,155,711	58.05
1933	2,066,858	61.38	2,004,418	61.43	4,071,276	61.41
1947	2,472,747	65.12	2,501,635	66.15	4,974,382	65.63
1948	2,509,386	64.92	2,537,314	66.01	5,046,700	65.45
1949	2,579,303	64.89	2,595,516	65.93	5,174,819	65.41
1950	2,673,793	64.79	2,664,525	65.66	5,338,318	65.22

The results given above show a striking increase (from 48.10 per cent. in 1881 to 65.63 per cent. in 1947) in the proportion of adults in the population, which is mainly the result of the joint causes of a falling birth-rate throughout the period and a greater longevity. From 1948 onwards, however, as a result of the high post-war level of the birth rate, this proportion showed a slight downward trend. The change in the age constitution of males, however, has differed materially from the change in that of females. During the 69 years covered by the table the proportion of adult males increased from 51.41 per cent. in 1881 to 64.79 per cent. in 1950, while the proportion of adult females increased from 44.20 per cent. in 1881 to 65.66 per cent. in 1950.

11. Natural Age Groups.—An interesting view of the age distribution of the population of Australia, and of the changes which have taken place therein at different stages from 1881 onwards, may be obtained by a classification into what have been termed "Natural Age Groups". For the present purposes the following groupings have been taken:—Infancy (ages under 2 years); Childhood (ages 2–13 inclusive); Adolescence (ages 14–20 inclusive); Early Adult Life (ages 21–44 inclusive); Mature Age (ages 45–64 inclusive); Old Age (65 and over). In each case the ages quoted are the ages last birthday.

Classified in this manner, the graduated, or in the case of 1947, the adjusted results for the Censuses from 1881 to 1947 are as follows:—

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA IN NATURAL AGE GROUPS, CENSUSES, 1881 TO 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Period of Life.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.
				MALES.				
0– 1 ..	Infancy ..	66,240	94,590	90,000	113,407	127,198	108,626	169,434
2–13 ..	Childhood ..	349,320	466,870	539,150	556,347	696,345	758,768	744,751
14–20 ..	Adolescence ..	174,720	219,910	268,050	320,842	331,455	432,859	410,438
21–44 ..	Early Adult Life	410,440	646,870	740,400	855,059	996,413	1,223,912	1,388,495
45–64 ..	Mature Age ..	179,760	223,110	255,050	366,980	487,808	628,200	801,981
65 and over ..	Old Age ..	34,433	54,485	85,278	100,400	123,651	214,746	282,271
	Total ..	1,214,913	1,705,835	1,977,928	2,313,035	2,762,870	3,367,111	3,797,370
				FEMALES.				
0– 1 ..	Infancy ..	64,800	91,850	87,900	109,383	121,923	103,611	160,666
2–13 ..	Childhood ..	342,880	456,480	527,100	544,563	678,253	733,388	719,189
14–20 ..	Adolescence ..	169,960	216,800	266,900	311,378	324,849	421,311	400,498
21–44 ..	Early Adult Life	323,840	508,280	650,600	789,826	997,117	1,184,704	1,363,924
45–64 ..	Mature Age ..	111,920	161,300	198,600	296,791	433,553	604,770	809,893
65 and over ..	Old Age ..	21,881	37,278	64,773	90,029	117,169	214,944	327,818
	Total ..	1,035,281	1,471,988	1,795,873	2,141,970	2,672,864	3,262,728	3,781,988

The proportion of the total of each sex in each of these natural age groups is shown in the next table.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA IN NATURAL AGE GROUPS: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, CENSUSES, 1881 TO 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Period of Life.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.
				MALES.				
0– 1 ..	Infancy ..	5.45	5.55	4.55	4.90	4.60	3.22	4.46
2–13 ..	Childhood ..	28.75	27.37	27.26	24.05	25.20	22.53	19.61
14–20 ..	Adolescence ..	14.38	12.89	13.55	13.87	12.00	12.86	10.81
21–44 ..	Early Adult Life	33.78	37.92	37.43	36.97	36.07	36.35	36.57
45–64 ..	Mature Age ..	14.80	13.08	12.90	15.87	17.66	18.66	21.12
65 and over ..	Old Age ..	2.84	3.19	4.31	4.34	4.47	6.38	7.43
	Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
				FEMALES.				
0– 1 ..	Infancy ..	6.26	6.24	4.90	5.11	4.56	3.18	4.25
2–13 ..	Childhood ..	33.12	31.01	29.35	25.42	25.38	22.48	19.02
14–20 ..	Adolescence ..	16.42	14.73	14.86	14.54	12.15	12.91	10.59
21–44 ..	Early Adult Life	31.28	34.53	36.23	36.87	37.31	36.31	36.06
45–64 ..	Mature Age ..	10.81	10.96	11.06	13.86	16.22	18.54	21.41
65 and over ..	Old Age ..	2.11	2.53	3.60	4.20	4.38	6.58	8.67
	Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The results show the decline which has taken place in the proportions furnished by the minor age groups, except the infant group in 1947, and the corresponding increase in the adult groups, a fact which, of course, is in harmony with the higher average age of the community already referred to. It may be noticed, too, that the changes have been much more marked in the females than in the males. In 1933, the absolute number in infancy diminished and the relative number in both infancy and childhood declined. The contrast between the low birth-rate under the adverse economic conditions existing at the 1933 Census and the high birth-rate under the favorable post-war influences is reflected in the rise in the proportion of infants in 1947 to a level slightly under that of 1921. The proportion of adolescents began to decrease in 1921, recovered slightly, though not to the 1911 proportion, in 1933, but decreased again in 1947. Early adult life will not be affected at the next Census, but mature age and old age will further increase. Eventually the numbers in early adult life and mature age must be influenced by the present reduction in infancy and childhood, unless migration and mortality rates operate as offsetting factors. The effect of the long-period changes shown in the tables above has been to bring the age structure of the population of Australia more into line with that of older countries.

The following tables give a similar analysis for males and females in each State and Territory:—

MALES IN NATURAL AGE GROUPS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Period of Life.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
				NUMBER.						
0– 1 ..	Infancy ..	64,698	44,636	26,110	15,248	11,622	6,535	220	365	169,434
2–13 ..	Childhood ..	291,267	189,991	117,686	60,836	53,544	28,854	921	1,652	744,751
14–20 ..	Adolescence ..	166,874	105,790	61,300	32,405	27,470	14,532	803	1,264	410,438
21–44 ..	Early Adult Life	548,771	371,875	205,136	116,655	92,732	46,071	3,539	3,716	1,388,495
45–64 ..	Mature Age ..	313,244	221,693	117,955	69,533	52,322	23,750	1,644	1,840	801,981
65 and over	Old Age ..	107,357	79,882	39,284	25,354	20,386	9,502	251	255	282,271
	Total ..	1,492,211	1,013,867	567,471	320,031	258,076	129,244	7,378	9,092	3,797,370
				PERCENTAGE.						
0– 1 ..	Infancy ..	4.34	4.40	4.60	4.76	4.50	5.06	2.98	4.01	4.46
2–13 ..	Childhood ..	19.52	18.74	20.74	19.01	20.75	22.32	12.48	18.17	19.61
14–20 ..	Adolescence ..	11.18	10.44	10.80	10.13	10.65	11.24	10.89	13.90	10.81
21–44 ..	Early Adult Life	36.78	36.68	36.15	36.45	35.93	35.65	47.97	40.87	36.57
45–64 ..	Mature Age ..	20.99	21.86	20.79	21.73	20.27	18.38	22.28	20.24	21.12
65 and over	Old Age ..	7.19	7.88	6.92	7.92	7.90	7.35	3.40	2.81	7.43
	Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

FEMALES IN NATURAL AGE GROUPS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Period of Life.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
				NUMBER.						
0– 1 ..	Infancy ..	61,580	42,137	24,764	14,552	10,852	6,185	212	384	160,666
2–13 ..	Childhood ..	282,252	183,254	113,246	58,054	52,157	27,718	877	1,631	719,189
14–20 ..	Adolescence ..	160,878	104,640	59,541	32,384	27,529	14,253	329	944	400,498
21–44 ..	Early Adult Life	544,266	373,141	192,511	116,813	87,166	45,228	1,596	3,203	1,363,924
45–64 ..	Mature Age ..	319,427	235,603	109,124	73,192	46,465	24,282	409	1,391	809,893
65 and over	Old Age ..	124,224	102,059	39,758	31,047	20,235	10,168	67	260	327,818
	Total ..	1,492,627	1,040,834	538,944	326,042	244,404	127,834	3,490	7,813	3,781,988
				PERCENTAGE.						
0– 1 ..	Infancy ..	4.13	4.05	4.59	4.46	4.44	4.84	6.07	4.91	4.25
2–13 ..	Childhood ..	18.91	17.61	21.01	17.81	21.34	21.68	25.13	20.88	19.02
14–20 ..	Adolescence ..	10.78	10.05	11.05	9.93	11.26	11.15	9.43	12.08	10.59
21–44 ..	Early Adult Life	36.46	35.85	35.72	35.83	35.67	35.38	45.73	41.00	36.06
45–64 ..	Mature Age ..	21.40	22.64	20.25	22.45	19.01	19.00	11.72	17.80	21.41
65 and over	Old Age ..	8.32	9.80	7.38	9.52	8.28	7.95	1.92	3.33	8.67
	Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE AGE CONSTITUTION OF THE POPULATION.

12. School Age.—In Australia it is compulsory for all children within certain ages to attend school, except under special circumstances. In all States this provision applies to children who have attained age 6, but the upper age for compulsory attendance varies from the fourteenth birthday in Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia, to the fifteenth and sixteenth birthdays in New South Wales and Tasmania respectively.

The number of children at each of the ages from 6 to 13 inclusive at the date of the Census is shown in the following table. The results are as recorded at the Census without graduation for mis-statements of age. Any inaccuracies that may be present as a result of age mis-statements appear, however, to be very slight at these ages:—

CHILDREN AT EACH SCHOOL AGE, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
				MALES.					
6	23,926	16,150	9,946	5,110	4,534	2,476	91	142	62,375
7	23,495	15,031	9,587	4,868	4,339	2,384	90	137	59,931
8	22,943	15,176	9,579	4,768	4,395	2,366	79	132	59,438
9	22,811	14,620	9,102	4,601	4,366	2,358	56	123	58,037
10	23,096	14,457	9,109	4,331	4,171	2,228	59	138	57,589
11	21,712	13,735	8,898	4,232	3,979	2,028	62	126	54,772
12	21,252	13,391	8,255	3,995	3,933	2,056	54	103	53,039
13	20,878	13,621	8,094	4,207	3,700	2,135	41	111	52,787
Total	180,113	116,181	72,570	36,112	33,417	18,031	532	1,012	457,968
				FEMALES.					
6	23,585	15,270	9,254	4,837	4,508	2,375	74	160	60,063
7	22,609	14,550	9,335	4,633	4,183	2,268	64	128	57,770
8	22,507	14,602	9,227	4,534	4,281	2,221	78	141	57,591
9	22,053	14,119	8,599	4,234	4,171	2,251	55	130	55,612
10	22,429	13,832	8,703	4,370	4,074	2,193	66	125	55,792
11	21,154	13,356	8,364	3,973	3,939	2,052	55	109	53,002
12	20,647	13,138	8,300	3,823	3,755	1,969	60	107	51,799
13	20,275	13,138	7,782	3,991	3,580	1,965	52	107	50,890
Total	175,259	112,005	69,564	34,395	32,491	17,294	504	1,007	442,519
				PERSONS.					
6	47,511	31,420	19,200	9,947	9,042	4,851	165	302	122,438
7	46,104	29,581	18,922	9,501	8,522	4,652	154	265	117,701
8	45,450	29,778	18,806	9,302	8,676	4,587	157	273	117,029
9	44,864	28,739	17,701	8,835	8,537	4,609	111	253	113,649
10	45,525	28,289	17,812	8,701	8,245	4,421	125	263	113,381
11	42,866	27,091	17,262	8,205	7,918	4,080	117	235	107,774
12	41,899	26,529	16,555	7,818	7,688	4,025	114	210	104,838
13	41,153	26,759	15,876	8,198	7,280	4,100	93	218	103,677
Total	355,372	228,186	143,134	70,507	65,908	35,325	1,036	2,019	900,487

The next table gives a comparison of the number of children above 6 and under 14 years of age in Australia at each Census from 1891—

CHILDREN AT EACH SCHOOL AGE IN AUSTRALIA: NUMBERS AT CENSUSES AND INTERCENSAL CHANGES, 1891 TO 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Number.						Increase.				
	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1891 to 1901.	1901 to 1911.	1911 to 1921.	1921 to 1933.	1933 to 1947.
						MALES.					
6 ..	40,800	45,800	47,543	61,972	63,305	62,375	5,000	1,743	14,429	1,333	— 930
7 ..	39,400	46,400	46,084	61,459	63,807	59,931	7,000	— 316	15,375	2,348	— 3,876
8 ..	37,990	46,850	44,783	59,635	64,293	59,438	8,860	— 2,067	14,852	4,658	— 4,855
9 ..	36,700	46,850	43,770	57,831	64,760	58,037	10,150	— 3,080	14,061	6,929	— 6,723
10 ..	35,620	46,300	43,049	56,068	65,108	57,589	10,680	— 3,251	13,019	9,040	— 7,519
11 ..	34,740	45,100	42,753	54,580	65,333	54,772	10,360	— 2,347	11,827	10,753	— 10,561
12 ..	33,910	43,700	42,748	53,172	65,091	53,039	9,790	— 952	10,424	11,919	— 12,052
13 ..	33,040	42,400	42,990	51,845	62,464	52,787	9,360	590	8,855	10,619	— 9,677
Total	292,200	363,400	353,720	456,562	514,161	457,968	71,200	— 9,680	102,842	57,599	— 56,193
						FEMALES.					
6 ..	39,960	44,750	46,298	60,246	61,136	60,063	4,790	1,548	13,948	890	— 1,073
7 ..	38,540	45,400	45,111	59,924	61,744	57,770	6,860	— 289	14,813	1,820	— 3,974
8 ..	37,310	45,900	44,055	58,452	62,308	57,591	8,590	— 1,845	14,397	3,856	— 4,717
9 ..	36,150	45,850	43,236	56,607	62,853	55,612	9,700	— 2,614	13,371	6,246	— 7,241
10 ..	35,040	45,100	42,654	54,834	63,371	55,792	10,060	— 2,446	12,180	8,537	— 7,579
11 ..	33,990	44,050	42,222	53,371	63,613	53,002	10,060	— 1,828	11,149	10,242	— 10,611
12 ..	33,000	42,850	42,001	52,044	63,249	51,799	9,850	— 849	10,043	11,205	— 11,450
13 ..	32,090	41,750	42,072	50,772	59,824	50,890	9,660	322	8,700	9,052	— 8,934
Total	286,080	355,650	347,649	446,250	498,098	442,519	69,570	— 8,001	98,601	51,848	— 55,579
						PERSONS.					
6 ..	80,760	90,550	93,841	122,218	124,441	122,438	9,790	3,291	28,377	2,223	— 2,003
7 ..	77,940	91,800	91,195	121,383	125,551	117,701	13,860	— 605	30,188	4,168	— 7,850
8 ..	75,310	92,750	88,838	118,087	126,601	117,029	17,440	— 3,912	29,249	8,514	— 9,572
9 ..	72,850	92,700	87,006	114,438	127,613	113,649	19,850	— 5,694	27,432	13,175	— 13,964
10 ..	70,660	91,400	85,703	110,902	128,479	113,381	20,740	— 5,697	25,199	17,577	— 15,098
11 ..	68,720	89,150	84,975	107,951	128,946	107,774	20,430	— 4,175	22,976	20,995	— 21,172
12 ..	66,910	86,550	84,749	105,216	128,340	104,838	19,640	— 1,801	20,467	23,124	— 23,502
13 ..	65,130	84,150	85,062	102,617	122,288	103,677	19,020	912	17,555	19,671	— 18,611
Total	578,280	719,050	701,369	902,812	1,012,259	900,487	140,770	— 17,681	201,443	109,447	— 111,772

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

The decreases shown in the preceding table in the results for 1911 as compared with 1901 were due to the smaller number of births during the period 1898–1905 inclusive than in the corresponding years of the earlier decade. The late 'eighties and the early 'nineties were a "boom" period of trade and speculation, and the smaller birth rate was an effect of the subsequent collapse. Another striking feature is the smaller increase in the number of children of school age over the twelve years 1921 to 1933 than over the ten years 1911 to 1921 and the large decrease during the succeeding intercensal period. Whereas the increases recorded in the total population between successive Censuses from 1911 to 1947 were 22.01, 21.97 and 14.32 per cent., the children of school age increased by 28.72 and 12.12 per cent. during the periods 1911 to 1921 and 1921 to 1933 respectively and decreased by 11.04 per cent. between 1933 and 1947.

13. Supporting (Working) Age. — An interesting grouping of the male population is that according to productive capabilities. The first group embraces those up to and including 14 years as Dependants, the second group includes the

Supporting Ages—15–64 inclusive, and the Old Age group covers all 65 and over. The number of males in these groups is given below for each State and Territory:—

MALE POPULATION IN ECONOMIC AGE GROUPS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years)	Period of Life.	Male Population.								
		New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
		NUMBER.								
0–14 ..	Dependent Age	377,492	248,161	151,909	80,388	69,015	37,464	1,195	2,135	967,759
15–64 ..	Supporting Age	1,007,362	685,824	376,278	214,289	168,675	82,278	5,932	6,702	2,547,340
65 and over	Old Age ..	107,357	79,882	39,284	25,354	20,386	9,502	251	255	282,271
	Total ..	1,492,211	1,013,867	567,471	320,031	258,076	129,244	7,378	9,092	3,797,370
		PERCENTAGE.								
0–14 ..	Dependent Age	25.30	24.48	26.77	25.12	26.74	28.99	16.20	23.48	25.49
15–64 ..	Supporting Age	67.51	67.64	66.31	66.96	65.36	63.66	80.40	73.71	67.08
65 and over	Old Age ..	7.19	7.88	6.92	7.92	7.90	7.35	3.40	2.81	7.43
	Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Amongst the States, the proportion at Supporting Age was highest in Victoria—67.64 per cent., and lowest in Tasmania—63.66 per cent. The proportion of boys at Dependent Ages was highest in Tasmania at 28.99 per cent., and the proportion of males who had attained the Old Age of 65 was greatest in South Australia at 7.92 per cent.

Similar particulars are given for Australia in the next table for each Census from 1891—

MALE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA IN ECONOMIC AGE GROUPS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, CENSUSES 1891 TO 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Period of Life.	Male Population.											
		Number.						Percentage.					
		1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.
0–14 ..	Dependent Age	593,710	670,350	713,375	874,167	926,922	967,759	34.80	33.89	30.84	31.64	27.53	25.49
15–64 ..	Supporting Age	1,057,640	1,222,300	1,499,260	1,765,052	2,225,443	2,547,340	62.00	61.80	64.82	63.88	66.09	67.08
65 and over	Old Age ..	54,485	85,278	100,400	123,651	214,746	282,271	3.20	4.31	4.34	4.48	6.38	7.43
	Total ..	1,705,835	1,977,928	2,313,035	2,762,870	3,367,111	3,797,370	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The change which has taken place in the age composition of the male population is clearly shown by the percentages in the last table. The eccentric movement shown by the results for 1911, in the small proportion of children, is covered by the explanation of the decline in the number of children at school age given in Section 12 above. The even greater percentage decline in the proportion of children in 1933 is explained by the marked fall in the birth rate since 1921. The further decrease in 1947 was modified by the recovery of the birth rate during the latter portion of the intercensal period. By far the largest proportionate changes shown are those in the population aged 65 and over, which has risen from 3.20 per cent. of the total male population in 1891 to 7.43 per cent. in 1947. This increase in the older age groups taken in conjunction with the relatively small increase in the proportion of males of supporting age is of important social and economic consequence. The explanation for the relatively rapid growth of the old age group is to be explained not only by the long decline in the birth rate but also by the small volume of immigration during the past twenty years or so and by improved mortality rates.

14. Childbearing Age.—It has been, and still is, a common practice to compare the birth-rates of different countries by dividing the number of births occurring in each country during a stated period by the total population of the same country. As, however, the most important primary factor in the birth-rates so compared is the proportion of women in the respective communities who are capable of contributing children, any proper comparison of birth-rates requires that allowance should be made for the varying age composition of the female sections of the populations concerned. The same remark applies to any country in the different stages of its development. For the purpose of modifying these crude birth-rates it is convenient to divide the female population into the three groups which are physiologically controlled by age, viz., Immature, Reproductive, and Sterile. Although the limits of the groups are not precise, they may be taken in practice as 0–14 for the Immature, 15–44 for the Reproductive, and 45 and onward for the Sterile.

The number and proportion of the female population in each State and Territory according to the three age groups mentioned are given below, together with a comparison of similar results for Australia as a whole since 1891:—

FEMALE POPULATION IN REPRODUCTIVE AND NON-REPRODUCTIVE AGE GROUPS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Period of Life.	Female Population.								
		New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
		NUMBER.								
0–14 ..	Immature ..	364,344	238,582	145,891	76,592	66,711	35,907	1,135	2,132	931,294
15–44 ..	Reproductive ..	684,632	464,590	244,171	145,211	110,993	57,477	1,879	4,030	1,712,983
45 and over	Sterile ..	443,651	337,662	148,882	104,239	66,700	34,450	476	1,651	1,137,711
	Total ..	1,492,627	1,040,834	538,944	326,042	244,404	127,834	3,490	7,813	3,781,988
		PERCENTAGE.								
0–14 ..	Immature ..	24.41	22.92	27.07	23.49	27.30	28.09	32.52	27.29	24.63
15–44 ..	Reproductive ..	45.87	44.64	45.31	44.54	45.41	44.96	53.84	51.58	45.29
45 and over	Sterile ..	29.72	32.44	27.62	31.97	27.29	26.95	13.64	21.13	30.08
	Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

FEMALE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA IN REPRODUCTIVE AND NON-REPRODUCTIVE AGE GROUPS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, CENSUSES, 1891 TO 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Period of Life.	Female Population.											
		Number.						Percentage.					
		1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.
0–14 ..	Immature ..	579,712	655,700	696,448	849,711	894,640	931,294	39.38	36.51	32.51	31.79	27.42	24.63
15–44 ..	Reproductive	693,701	876,800	1,058,702	1,272,431	1,548,374	1,712,983	47.13	48.82	49.43	47.61	47.46	45.29
45 and over	Sterile ..	198,575	263,373	386,820	550,722	819,714	1,137,711	13.49	14.67	18.06	20.60	25.12	30.08
	Total ..	1,471,988	1,795,873	2,141,970	2,672,864	3,262,728	3,781,988	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Amongst the States the proportions at reproductive ages were fairly uniform, the highest being 45.87 per cent. in New South Wales and the lowest 44.54 per cent. in South Australia. On the other hand, the proportions at immature ages and of those who have passed the childbearing age varied widely. Tasmania had the highest proportion (28.09 per cent.) in the immature group and the lowest proportion (26.95 per cent.) at the sterile ages, while Victoria had the lowest (22.92 per cent.) and the highest proportions (32.44 per cent.) in these respective groups.

Over the period from 1891 to 1947 (and, indeed, from the year of the first all-Australian Census, 1881) the effect of the declining birth-rate is seen in the decreasing proportion of the female population in the immature group from decade to decade, with a corresponding contrary movement in the sterile group. Up to 1911 the proportion in the reproductive group rose steadily; in 1921 it fell abruptly and declined again in 1933 and 1947. These changes in the proportion of the female population in the reproductive ages are most significant from the point of view of the future growth of the population of Australia. It is obvious that the falling proportion represented by the immature group will render it difficult to maintain the proportion of women of childbearing age at the present level. Unless this trend is reversed by a rise in the birth-rate or by immigration, the capacity of the population to replace itself will be reduced progressively by the declining proportion of the population that is physiologically capable of bearing children.

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF THE AGE CONSTITUTION OF THE POPULATION.

15. Metropolitan Population in Ages.—The following table gives the number of persons in each age group who were enumerated in the several metropolitan areas throughout Australia and the aggregate for those areas combined. In compiling these results, persons of unspecified age have been distributed *pro rata* over the several age groups above 10–14 years.

A feature of the table is the large proportion formed by the youngest age group 0–4 years, and to a lesser extent by the next oldest group 5–9 years, in all metropolitan areas. These results are a reflection of the high level of the birth-rate in recent years and particularly the boom following the end of the war. If comparison is made with a preceding table in Section 6, it will be seen, however, that the capital cities had proportionately fewer children at these ages than did the respective States. Another abnormal condition depicted in this table is the smaller number in each of the young age groups 10–14 and 15–19 than in the group next above, except for the ages 15–19 in Perth. This is due, as was similarly pointed out in Section 4 (i) above in the examination of the infantile age structure for the country as a whole, to the preponderant influence of the pre-war decline in the number of births per 1,000 of the population.

METROPOLITAN POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
0– 4	129,893	111,178	39,642	36,995	26,340	7,513	351,561
5– 9	95,318	80,797	28,801	25,364	21,245	6,010	257,535
10–14	87,057	69,919	25,219	21,818	19,879	5,501	229,393
15–19	111,170	87,270	29,755	26,641	22,598	6,133	283,567
20–24	129,464	103,597	33,738	31,302	21,837	6,894	326,832
25–29	127,013	101,300	33,702	30,949	19,826	6,404	319,194
30–34	123,356	99,894	32,378	30,662	20,784	6.102	313,176
35–39	113,047	91,883	29,677	28,576	20,299	5,339	288,821
40–44	99,523	84,846	26,043	24,735	19,273	4,631	259,051
45–49	95,268	83,298	25,720	23,936	17,706	4,491	250,419
50–54	91,498	78,384	24,559	23,336	14,192	4,271	236,240
55–59	88,082	71,264	22,597	22,420	12,930	3,866	221,159
60–64	71,861	55,258	17,617	19,522	10,823	3,082	178,163
65–69	50,883	40,944	12,955	14,542	9,406	2,431	131,161
70–74	33,090	28,844	8,889	9,689	7,229	1,753	89,494
75–79	21,060	20,593	6,018	6,560	4,759	1,133	60,123
80–84	10,926	11,752	3,217	3,490	2,417	635	32,437
85–89	4,414	4,387	1,210	1,518	806	287	12,622
90–94	944	873	256	352	163	49	2,637
95–99	136	120	35	43	16	8	358
100 and over	1	8	2	4	..	1	16
Total	1,484,004	1,226,409	402,030	382,454	272,528	76,534	3,843,959

The foregoing figures reduced to percentages are shown below:—

METROPOLITAN POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
0– 4	8.75	9.07	9.86	9.67	9.66	9.82	9.15
5– 9	6.42	6.59	7.17	6.63	7.80	7.85	6.70
10–14	5.87	5.70	6.27	5.71	7.29	7.19	5.97
15–19	7.49	7.12	7.40	6.97	8.29	8.01	7.38
20–24	8.72	8.45	8.39	8.19	8.01	9.01	8.50
25–29	8.56	8.26	8.38	8.09	7.27	8.37	8.30
30–34	8.31	8.14	8.06	8.02	7.63	7.97	8.15
35–39	7.62	7.49	7.38	7.47	7.45	6.98	7.51
40–44	6.71	6.92	6.48	6.47	7.07	6.05	6.74
45–49	6.42	6.79	6.40	6.26	6.50	5.87	6.51
50–54	6.17	6.39	6.11	6.10	5.21	5.58	6.15
55–59	5.93	5.81	5.62	5.86	4.74	5.05	5.75
60–64	4.84	4.50	4.38	5.10	3.97	4.03	4.64
65–69	3.43	3.34	3.22	3.80	3.45	3.18	3.41
70–74	2.23	2.35	2.21	2.53	2.65	2.29	2.33
75–79	1.42	1.68	1.50	1.72	1.75	1.48	1.56
80–84	0.74	0.96	0.80	0.91	0.89	0.83	0.84
85–89	0.30	0.36	0.30	0.40	0.30	0.37	0.33
90–94	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.08
95–99							
100 and over							
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The proportions of the populations of the several metropolitan areas in the economic groups, Dependent Ages, Supporting Ages, and Old Ages, respectively, are as follows:—

METROPOLITAN POPULATION IN ECONOMIC AGE GROUPS: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Period of Life.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
0–14 ..	Dependent Age	21.04	21.35	23.30	22.01	24.75	24.86	21.81
15–64 ..	Supporting Age	70.77	69.88	68.60	68.53	66.15	66.91	69.63
65 and over ..	Old Age ..	8.19	8.77	8.10	9.46	9.10	8.23	8.56
	Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

It thus appears that for the metropolitan areas as a whole 21.81 per cent. of the population in 1947 were under 15; 69.63 per cent. were of ages from 15 to 64; and 8.56 per cent. were 65 years of age or over. For the corresponding ages in 1933 the percentages were 24.64, 68.24 and 7.12, respectively.

For the population outside the metropolitan areas throughout Australia in 1947 the proportions were—Under 15, 28.39 per cent.; from 15 to 64, 64.08 per cent.; and 65 and over, 7.53 per cent. For the corresponding ages in 1933 the percentages were 29.98, 64.10 and 5.92. Thus, there was a larger proportion at working ages in the metropolitan cities than outside them in 1933 and 1947. In both years the reverse is true for children. In both years the proportion of persons 65 and over was somewhat larger in the metropolitan than in the extra-metropolitan areas.

The masculinity of the metropolitan population in age groups is given in the following table. The results present a striking contrast to the results for the States and for Australia as a whole which are given in the first table of Section 7 of this chapter. In the populations of the metropolitan areas it is an exception to find an excess of males in any age groups but the very young. In 1947 the low masculinity in the age groups 15–19 to 35–39 was accentuated in metropolitan cities as in other areas by the effects of the 1939–45 War, including the curtailment of immigration, loss of male lives during war service, absence of Australian Forces in Japan, and the impetus given to the movement of females from the country to the city to meet the war demand for labour.

MASCULINITY OF METROPOLITAN POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE, 30th JUNE, 1947.

(Males per 100 Females.)

Age last Birthday (Years).	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
0– 4	103.90	104.46	103.38	104.83	104.01	102.67	104.10
5– 9	102.29	103.47	104.49	105.46	100.48	100.13	103.01
10–14	101.10	101.10	101.93	104.35	102.97	101.72	101.67
15–19	97.26	96.06	92.79	93.61	88.80	91.84	95.26
20–24	94.93	93.53	93.45	89.01	86.13	90.60	93.05
25–29	94.91	95.49	95.27	94.00	89.43	89.52	94.58
30–34	93.95	93.66	93.45	93.71	90.36	91.83	93.50
35–39	95.16	95.83	97.14	95.87	93.53	94.57	95.52
40–44	96.62	97.87	97.22	99.65	102.85	96.81	97.83
45–49	89.83	93.53	89.63	92.40	99.21	86.97	91.86
50–54	85.76	86.61	88.23	82.18	89.88	83.94	86.14
55–59	91.77	87.87	93.34	87.29	92.04	84.98	90.09
60–64	87.14	81.81	91.70	82.81	85.87	83.56	85.27
65–69	78.51	74.27	82.85	76.74	84.18	79.94	77.80
70–74	68.81	65.47	76.12	69.00	79.16	73.74	69.31
75–79	63.81	62.37	76.69	67.01	87.14	75.66	66.73
80–84	63.46	61.36	75.89	60.68	82.83	61.99	64.81
85–89	55.59	55.18	73.10	57.14	82.77	53.48	58.63
90–94	46.81	50.00	63.06	49.79	56.73	88.46	50.94
95–99	49.45	37.93	59.09	59.26	45.45	100.00	47.93
100 and over	..	14.29	100.00	100.00	..	..	33.33
All Ages	92.93	92.27	94.28	91.85	93.48	91.26	92.76

The next table shows the proportion which the numbers in the metropolitan areas bear to the total in the respective States—

POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE: PROPORTIONS PER CENT. IN METROPOLITAN DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
0– 4	44.32	56.37	33.35	55.06	50.22	26.02	46.23
5– 9	40.51	52.43	30.18	52.21	47.64	25.26	42.64
10–14	40.78	51.64	30.20	52.94	51.39	26.57	42.90
15–19	46.77	57.42	33.99	57.41	56.58	29.55	48.34
20–24	52.09	62.45	37.91	60.36	56.82	32.70	52.89
25–29	52.78	63.52	38.30	60.51	54.88	31.64	53.34
30–34	51.80	62.31	37.22	59.69	53.87	30.32	52.36
35–39	50.91	60.56	36.79	59.71	53.17	29.26	51.49
40–44	51.91	60.91	37.03	59.85	53.41	29.75	52.20
45–49	53.42	62.63	38.16	61.93	54.53	32.05	53.77
50–54	55.49	63.79	40.46	62.52	56.62	33.91	55.59
55–59	55.50	63.61	40.85	62.11	57.20	33.52	55.64
60–64	54.96	61.82	40.35	63.68	58.04	31.17	55.04
65–69	52.85	59.68	40.70	64.01	59.50	31.47	53.89
70–74	52.18	58.24	40.91	63.23	60.57	33.21	53.46
75–79	51.62	58.62	41.47	65.40	61.89	30.64	53.68
80–84	52.79	60.05	42.93	64.32	65.32	32.43	55.06
85–89	52.75	59.31	43.31	65.83	66.07	34.70	55.05
90–94	54.50	58.01	43.69	66.92	67.63	31.01	55.48
95–99	48.06	60.30	38.04	64.18	57.14	36.36	51.81
100 and over	10.00	72.73	28.57	80.00	..	33.33	44.44
All Ages	49.72	59.69	36.34	59.20	54.24	29.77	50.72

The results given above show that of the total population of Australia at the time of the 1947 Census, 50.72 per cent. were enumerated in one or other of the metropolitan cities of the various States. The proportion of population in the metropolitan area varied widely between States but in all cases rose from age 45 onwards, with, however, a falling off in New South Wales and Victoria amongst the more advanced ages.

In Section 9 of this chapter the mean and median ages of the several States and Territories are shown. Similar particulars for the various metropolitan areas are given in the following table:—

METROPOLITAN POPULATION: MEAN AND MEDIAN AGES, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Metropolitan Division.	Mean Age.			Median Age.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Sydney and Suburbs	33.24	35.02	34.16	31.63	33.31	32.50
Melbourne and Suburbs	33.32	35.45	34.43	31.99	33.87	32.96
Brisbane and Suburbs	32.67	33.97	33.34	30.91	32.19	31.57
Adelaide and Suburbs	33.45	35.59	34.56	32.01	33.90	32.99
Perth and Suburbs	32.48	33.41	32.96	30.84	31.41	31.14
Hobart and Suburbs	31.53	33.22	32.42	28.99	30.55	29.84
Total, Metropolitan	33.14	34.95	34.08	31.60	33.25	32.47

A comparison between the metropolitan areas, and the States as a whole, will show that for both mean and median ages the averages for the metropolitan areas are the higher. For instance, the mean age for all the persons in the metropolitan areas was 34.08 years, as compared with a mean age of 32.59 years for Australia, and the metropolitan median age was 32.47 years against 30.72 years for Australia.

For the metropolitan areas the mean age of the population exceeded the median age by 1.61 years, whereas for Australia the mean age was greater than the median by 1.87 years.

16. Rural Population in Ages.—The following table gives the number of persons in each age group in the rural areas of each State and Territory and the aggregate for those areas combined. The recorded figures are adjusted by distributing unspecified ages *pro rata* over the several age groups above 10–14 years.

RURAL POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
0– 4	94,086	64,029	52,791	22,910	20,526	13,772	814	189	269,117
5– 9	81,181	54,397	45,288	17,633	18,265	11,475	628	176	229,043
10–14	70,515	47,111	38,922	14,636	14,055	9,757	455	135	195,586
15–19	67,121	45,168	36,512	14,620	12,829	8,312	526	145	185,233
20–24	62,475	43,566	34,076	15,224	12,408	7,685	965	136	176,535
25–29	61,247	41,436	33,588	14,899	12,200	7,719	816	147	172,052
30–34	62,688	43,525	34,774	15,290	13,403	8,141	771	139	178,731
35–39	59,685	42,950	32,099	14,268	13,415	7,360	707	128	170,612
40–44	50,399	39,183	27,688	12,282	12,833	6,080	661	114	149,240
45–49	45,591	35,680	25,663	10,811	11,393	5,234	575	115	135,062
50–54	40,477	31,720	21,581	10,335	8,432	4,551	456	86	117,638
55–59	39,362	29,086	19,421	10,187	7,438	4,170	339	71	110,074
60–64	33,788	24,199	15,417	8,195	6,010	3,710	213	73	91,605
65–69	26,219	19,437	10,801	6,016	4,933	2,871	144	37	70,458
70–74	17,459	14,140	7,104	4,114	3,517	1,855	55	28	48,272
75–79	11,107	9,819	4,526	2,485	2,247	1,319	43	21	31,567
80–84	5,424	5,183	2,270	1,400	925	660	20	8	15,890
85–89	2,195	1,924	831	568	284	285	3	1	6,091
90–94	427	397	183	119	48	60	1	..	1,235
95–99	84	46	32	15	10	7	..	..	194
100 and over	6	2	3	..	..	2	..	..	13
Total	831,536	592,998	443,570	196,007	175,171	105,025	8,192	1,749	2,354,248

The foregoing figures reduced to percentages are shown below:—

RURAL POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
0– 4	11.32	10.80	11.90	11.69	11.72	13.11	9.94	10.81	11.43
5– 9	9.76	9.17	10.21	8.99	10.43	10.93	7.67	10.06	9.73
10–14	8.48	7.94	8.77	7.47	8.02	9.29	5.55	7.72	8.31
15–19	8.07	7.62	8.23	7.46	7.32	7.91	6.42	8.29	7.87
20–24	7.51	7.35	7.68	7.77	7.08	7.32	11.78	7.78	7.50
25–29	7.37	6.99	7.57	7.60	6.97	7.35	9.96	8.40	7.31
30–34	7.54	7.34	7.84	7.80	7.65	7.75	9.41	7.95	7.59
35–39	7.18	7.24	7.24	7.28	7.66	7.01	8.63	7.32	7.25
40–44	6.06	6.61	6.24	6.27	7.33	5.79	8.07	6.52	6.34
45–49	5.48	6.02	5.79	5.51	6.50	4.98	7.02	6.57	5.74
50–54	4.87	5.35	4.87	5.27	4.81	4.33	5.57	4.92	5.00
55–59	4.73	4.90	4.38	5.20	4.25	3.97	4.14	4.06	4.67
60–64	4.06	4.08	3.48	4.18	3.43	3.53	2.60	4.17	3.89
65–69	3.15	3.28	2.43	3.07	2.82	2.73	1.76	2.11	2.99
70–74	2.10	2.38	1.60	2.10	2.01	1.77	0.67	1.60	2.05
75–79	1.34	1.66	1.02	1.27	1.28	1.26	0.52	1.20	1.34
80–84	0.65	0.87	0.51	0.71	0.53	0.63	0.24	0.46	0.67
85–89	0.27	0.32	0.19	0.29	0.16	0.27	0.04	0.06	0.26
90–94 95–99 100 and over	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.07	0.03	0.07	0.01	..	0.06
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The proportions of the population in the rural areas of the several States and Territories in the economic groups, Dependent Ages, Supporting Ages and Old Ages, respectively, are as follows:—

RURAL POPULATION IN ECONOMIC AGE GROUPS: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Period of Life.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
0–14 ..	Dependent Age	29.56	27.92	30.89	28.15	30.17	33.33	23.16	28.59	29.47
15–64 ..	Supporting Age	62.87	63.49	63.31	64.34	63.00	59.95	73.59	65.98	63.15
65 and over ..	Old Age ..	7.57	8.59	5.80	7.51	6.83	6.72	3 25	5.43	7.38
	Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

When this table of proportions is compared with the corresponding table for the metropolitan areas (in Section 15 above), it will be seen that in the rural areas (i.e., excluding provincial towns) there was a smaller proportion of population at working ages than in the metropolitan centres, a smaller proportion of elderly persons, and a larger proportion of children.

The masculinity of the rural population proper by States and Territories and for Australia is given in the following table. The high rates for the rural areas for all but the youngest and oldest ages may be contrasted with the rates for the whole area of each State and of Australia (see first table, Section 7 above) and with the still lower rates for the metropolitan areas (see fourth table, Section 15 above). As already explained in Section 7, the much higher masculinity in the rural areas indicates the lag in the spread to "country" areas of conditions of settlement attractive in equal degree to both sexes. The relatively low level of masculinity at the early adult ages is due to special war factors, as already referred to in connexion with metropolitan masculinity.

MASCULINITY OF RURAL POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE, 30th JUNE, 1947.

(Males per 100 Females.)

Age last Birthday (Years).	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
0– 4	105.15	104.44	103.88	103.66	105.73	105.74	104.01	107.69	104.68
5– 9	104 39	105.78	105.70	107.47	104.24	106.50	121.13	102.30	105.34
10–14	107.57	107.15	105.59	105.88	105.33	107.02	93.62	128.81	106.74
15–19	120.79	118.85	121.28	115.57	123.93	120.65	195.51	168.52	120 39
20–24	115.59	113.19	125.33	107.72	124.38	112.06	325.11	147.27	117.14
25–29	105.79	104.49	119.13	102.18	109.30	103.88	183.33	145.00	108.08
30–34	107.62	106.12	114.96	108.91	112.27	110.91	204.74	90.41	109.52
35–39	116.69	112.67	127.46	113.02	133.47	119.44	210.09	120.69	118.91
40–44	121.68	123.20	137.71	119.95	159.67	126.87	310.56	115.09	128.34
45–49	120.01	116.48	137.58	114.93	168.51	128.46	427.52	112.96	126.11
50–54	110.81	109.58	131.43	105.43	144.83	110.21	418.18	115.00	116.13
55–59	120.37	112.43	144.54	117.30	147.19	112.11	429.69	136.67	123.49
60–64	121.10	109.57	144.68	121.43	154.23	116.33	343.75	231.82	123.54
65–69	122.86	112.89	142.83	118.60	152.97	138.26	380.00	105.56	125.12
70–74	121.50	108.77	139.76	123.83	152.48	129.30	511.11	133.33	122.67
75–79	126.12	109.54	144.52	109.88	149.94	130.19	514.29	200.00	123.58
80–84	123.67	104.06	143.04	98.02	140.89	113.59	566.67	60.00	117.46
85–89	114.57	90.68	127.67	89.97	136.67	93.88	..	..	105.57
90–94	89.78	75.66	103.33	77.61	60.00	71.43	..	..	83.51
95–99	86.67	91.67	166.67	25.00	100.00	133.33	..	..	92.08
100 and over ..	200.00	..	..	..	..	100.00	..	..	160.00
All Ages ..	112.93	110.32	120.94	110.20	125.46	113.23	213.75	124.81	114.65

The next table shows the proportion which the numbers in the rural areas proper bear to the total in the respective States and Territories—

POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE: PROPORTIONS PER CENT. IN RURAL DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
0– 4	32.10	32.46	44.41	34.10	39.13	47.69	80.67	11.30	35.39
5– 9	34.50	35.30	47.46	36.30	40.96	48.24	81.35	12.27	37.92
10–14	33.03	34.80	46.61	35.51	36.33	47.12	82.88	11.63	36.58
15–19	28.24	29.72	41.71	31.50	32.12	40.05	72.45	8.99	31.57
20–24	25.13	26.26	38.29	29.35	32.28	36.45	71.85	7.59	28.57
25–29	25.45	25.98	38.17	29.13	33.77	38.14	70.53	9.07	28.75
30–34	26.33	27.15	39.98	29.77	34.74	40.46	71.59	9.20	29.88
35–39	26.88	28.31	39.80	29.81	35.14	40.34	73.19	10.07	30.42
40–44	26.29	28.13	39.37	29.72	35.56	39.06	73.61	10.53	30.07
45–49	25.57	26.83	38.07	27.97	35.09	37.35	75.16	10.55	29.00
50–54	24.55	25.81	35.56	27.69	33.64	36.14	77.55	8.91	27.68
55–59	24.80	25.96	35.11	28.22	32.90	36.15	79.58	9.69	27.70
60–64	25.84	27.07	35.31	26.73	32.23	37.52	77.74	16.48	28.30
65–69	27.23	28.33	33.93	26.48	31.20	37.17	85.71	15.48	28.95
70–74	27.53	28.55	32.70	26.85	29.47	35.14	82.09	21.37	28.84
75–79	27.23	27.95	31.19	24.77	29.22	35.67	79.63	25.00	28.19
80–84	26.21	26.49	30.29	25.80	25.00	33.71	83.33	17.78	26.97
85–89	26.23	26.01	29.74	24.63	23.28	34.46	75.00	8.33	26.57
90–94	24.65	26.38	31.23	22.62	19.92	37.97	100.00	..	25.98
95–99	29.68	23.12	34.78	22.39	35.71	31.82	..	..	28.08
100 and over ..	60.00	18.18	42.86	..	..	66.67	..	..	36.11
All Ages ..	27.86	28.86	40.09	30.34	34.86	40.85	75.38	10.35	31.06

The results given above show that of the total population of Australia at the time of the 1947 Census, 31.06 per cent. were enumerated in rural, i.e., the "country" areas. As will be seen from the corresponding table in Section 15 above, 50.72 per cent. of the State populations in the aggregate were in metropolitan areas. (The addition of persons in the Territories to the total of the States makes no appreciable difference to this percentage.) The remaining 18.22 per cent. were in provincial towns or, to a much smaller degree, comprised migratory population. A comparison with the corresponding proportions of 35.91, 46.87 and 17.22 per cent. respectively in 1933 indicates the relative growth of urban areas at the expense of rural communities.

17. Census Records for Subdivisions of States.—In the foregoing statement reference has been restricted to the various States and Territories and to the metropolitan and rural areas. In Part IX. of the Detailed Tables of the Census further particulars will be found concerning the ages of the population in Urban Provincial and in Rural Divisions of each State and in Tropical and non-Tropical Regions of Australia. Particulars relating to the age composition of the population of each Local Government Area—Municipalities, Shires, District Councils, &c.—are given in Parts I. to VI. inclusive, which deal with the several States separately; similar particulars for the Territories are given in Part VII.

CHAPTER XI.

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

NATURE AND SCOPE OF THE INQUIRY.

1. The Importance of Statistics of Conjugal Condition.—Statistics of the conjugal condition of the population are of great social and economic importance. The relation of conjugal condition to age and the ratio of the married to the unmarried in the population have a bearing on the socially-significant question of reproduction. Again, the relation of the married structure to birthplace, nationality, race, and religion has social significance. And there is an economic interest in the relation of conjugal condition to industry, occupation, occupational status, and dependent children.

2. Form of Inquiry in 1947.—At the Census of 1947 persons were asked to state their conjugal condition as at the Census date under three headings—

(i) Condition as to Marriage;
(ii) Duration of Existing Marriage;
(iii) Children Born to Existing Marriage.

The first item comprised the following direction:—" If never married, write 'N.M.' If married, write 'M'; but—If permanently separated (legally or otherwise), write 'S'; If widowed and not remarried, write 'W'; If divorced and not remarried, write 'D'." The other items on the Schedule relating to duration and issue of marriage, which were to be answered only by those persons who were married (and not permanently separated) at the date of the Census, are not dealt with in the present Chapter but are discussed at length in Chapter XXII.—Families.

3. Tabulation of the Results in 1947.—As in 1933, detailed classifications of the population according to conjugal condition were made in conjunction with related characteristics of age, dependent children, religion and occupational status. Additional data were tabulated in 1933 in relation to conjugal condition in conjunction with birthplace, nationality, race, industry and occupation, but these items were omitted from the tabulations in 1947.

The relationship of conjugal condition to geographic location and to the ages of the population is considered in the present Chapter, while conjugal condition classified in conjunction with other characteristics (dependent children, religion and occupational status) is dealt with in the respective Chapters relating to those subjects.

Special cross-classifications relating to age, duration of marriage and issue of married males and females were made in considerable detail in 1947, and summaries will be found in Chapter XXII.—Families. Married females in the work force were tabulated according to occupation in conjunction with occupational status, and separate details are available for those married women who were permanently separated from their husbands.

Further details of the conjugal condition of the Australian population, such as the numbers in the urban and rural divisions of each State and Territory and classifications in conjunction with age and occupational status and with dependent children, will be found in Part X. of the Detailed Tables of the Census; particulars of conjugal condition in conjunction with other classifications will be found in the following Parts:—Religion, Part XVI.; and Occupational Status, Part XIX. Particulars of the conjugal condition of the population in the several local government areas throughout each of the States and Territories of Australia will be found in Vol. I., Parts I. to VII.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE AUSTRALIAN POPULATION.

4. Conjugal Condition of the Population in States and Territories.—The following table shows the conjugal condition of the population in each State and Territory in 1947.

Those for whom particulars as to conjugal condition were not given—3.2 per 1,000 males and 2.8 per 1,000 females—have been distributed proportionately throughout this Chapter. Those for whom age was unspecified have been similarly apportioned over ages 15 and upwards.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Conjugal Condition.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
MALES.									
Never Married—									
Under 15 years of age ..	377,492	248,161	151,909	80,388	69,015	37,464	1,195	2,135	967,759
15 years of age and over	366,119	246,678	149,969	70,805	63,914	29,523	3,227	2,703	932,938
Total	743,611	494,839	301,878	151,193	132,929	66,987	4,422	4,838	1,900,697
Married	694,135	481,307	246,922	157,169	115,335	57,741	2,650	3,999	1,759,258
Widowed	43,268	32,010	15,820	9,638	7,442	3,828	179	178	112,363
Divorced	11,197	5,711	2,851	2,031	2,370	688	127	77	25,052
Total	1,492,211	1,013,867	567,471	320,031	258,076	129,244	7,378	9,092	3,797,370

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Conjugal Condition.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
FEMALES.									
Never Married—									
Under 15 years of age . .	364,344	238,582	145,891	76,592	66,711	35,907	1,135	2,132	931,294
15 years of age and over	294,127	220,795	104,207	62,692	42,692	24,602	621	1,624	751,360
Total	658,471	459,377	250,098	139,284	109,403	60,509	1,756	3,756	1,682,654
Married	697,630	483,844	246,078	157,610	112,844	57,479	1,527	3,638	1,760,650
Widowed	123,576	90,815	39,985	26,979	20,057	9,213	166	377	311,168
Divorced	12,950	6,798	2,783	2,169	2,100	633	41	42	27,516
Total	1,492,627	1,040,834	538,944	326,042	244,404	127,834	3,490	7,813	3,781,988
PERSONS.									
Never Married—									
Under 15 years of age . .	741,836	486,743	297,800	156,980	135,726	73,371	2,330	4,267	1,899,053
15 years of age and over	660,246	467,473	254,176	133,497	106,606	54,125	3,848	4,327	1,684,298
Total	1,402,082	954,216	551,976	290,477	242,332	127,496	6,178	8,594	3,583,351
Married	1,391,765	965,151	493,000	314,779	228,179	115,220	4,177	7,637	3,519,908
Widowed	166,844	122,825	55,805	36,617	27,499	13,041	345	555	423,531
Divorced	24,147	12,509	5,634	4,200	4,470	1,321	168	119	52,568
Total	2,984,838	2,054,701	1,106,415	646,073	502,480	257,078	10,868	16,905	7,579,358

As might be expected, the numbers of persons in each marital group were distributed throughout the various States and Territories generally in accordance with their respective total populations (of all conjugal conditions), minor exceptions only occurring in Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory. The proportions of each marital category within the respective States and Territories, however, varied, although not greatly if the Territories, in which conditions are abnormal, are disregarded. Of the States, the highest ratios of "never married" persons aged fifteen years and over to the total population of all ages and conjugal conditions were recorded in Queensland in the case of males (26.43 per cent.) and in Victoria for females (21.21 per cent.), while this group was lowest proportionately in South Australia (22.12 per cent.), and Western Australia (17.47 per cent.), for males and females respectively. The married population varied from 49.11 per cent. of total population in South Australia to 43.51 per cent. in Queensland for males, and from 48.34 per cent. in South Australia to 44.96 per cent. in Tasmania for females. Widowers and widows were more numerous relatively in Victoria, where they represented 3.16 and 8.73 per cent. respectively of the total population. The proportions of widowers (2.79 per cent.) and of widows (7.21 per cent.) were lowest in Queensland and Tasmania respectively. The relative distribution of divorced persons was more variable, ranging from 0.92 per cent. in Western Australia to 0.50 per cent. in Queensland for males and from 0.87 per cent. in New South Wales to 0.50 per cent. in Tasmania for females.

As children under 15 years of age are included among the unmarried, a more concise statement of the conjugal condition of the population is obtained by excluding all persons under 15 years. Such a statement is given below:—

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Conjugal Condition.	Number.			Percentage.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Never married	932,938	751,360	1,684,298	32.97	26.36	29.65
Married	1,759,258	1,760,650	3,519,908	62.17	61.76	61.97
Widowed	112,363	311,168	423,531	3.97	10.92	7.46
Divorced	25,052	27,516	52,568	0.89	0.96	0.92
Total	2,829,611	2,850,694	5,680,305	100.00	100.00	100.00

In point of actual numbers and proportionately males who had never been married exceeded females in the same category. Of those who were married, females exceeded males in actual numbers, but were less proportionately. Of the widowed and divorced, females were in excess both numerically and proportionately.

5. Conjugal Condition of the Population in Metropolitan Divisions.—The numbers in each marital grouping of the population in the various metropolitan divisions of Australia are shown in the following table:—

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION IN METROPOLITAN DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Conjugal Condition.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
MALES.							
Never Married—							
Under 15 years of age	158,153	133,039	47,597	43,094	34,162	9,587	425,632
15 years of age and over	175,834	138,717	49,036	38,310	30,307	8,096	440,300
Total	333,987	271,756	96,633	81,404	64,469	17,683	865,932
Married	352,292	293,794	91,198	94,409	61,803	17,429	910,925
Widowed	21,439	18,769	5,955	5,833	4,036	1,123	57,155
Divorced	7,103	4,221	1,316	1,453	1,362	283	15,738
Total	714,821	588,540	195,102	183,099	131,670	36,518	1,849,750
FEMALES.							
Never Married—							
Under 15 years of age	154,115	128,855	46,065	41,083	33,302	9,437	412,857
15 years of age and over	168,752	142,882	46,478	41,061	28,039	9,077	436,289
Total	322,867	271,737	92,543	82,144	61,341	18,514	849,146
Married	361,950	299,774	94,012	96,493	64,241	17,794	934,264
Widowed	74,763	60,824	18,697	18,954	13,689	3,379	190,306
Divorced	9,603	5,534	1,676	1,764	1,587	329	20,493
Total	769,183	637,869	206,928	199,355	140,858	40,016	1,994,209
PERSONS.							
Never Married—							
Under 15 years of age	312,268	261,894	93,662	84,177	67,464	19,024	838,489
15 years of age and over	344,586	281,599	95,514	79,371	58,346	17,173	876,589
Total	656,854	543,493	189,176	163,548	125,810	36,197	1,715,078
Married	714,242	593,568	185,210	190,902	126,044	35,223	1,845,189
Widowed	96,202	79,593	24,652	24,787	17,725	4,502	247,461
Divorced	16,706	9,755	2,992	3,217	2,949	612	36,231
Total	1,484,004	1,226,409	402,030	382,454	272,528	76,534	3,843,959

Although smaller in total population, Adelaide had a greater number of both males and females in the married and divorced groups, and also of widows, than Brisbane. The number of divorced males was greater also in Perth than in Brisbane. With these exceptions, the metropolitan areas in their numbers of each marital status followed the order of their total populations.

There were wide divergences between the conjugal condition of the metropolitan population and that of the extra-metropolitan population. Reference may be made to Section 15 below, which gives particulars of the distribution of the population in the metropolitan and extra-metropolitan areas, for Australia as a whole, according to conjugal condition and age. In general, it may be noted that compared with the extra-metropolitan areas there were, at ages 15 years and over, relatively fewer single men but more married, widowed and divorced males in the capital cities in 1947, while for females there were relatively fewer married women but more single, divorced and widowed.

Comparisons between the conjugal condition of the metropolitan population and that of the respective State populations are also informative. The highest ratios of never married, married and divorced in any metropolitan area to the corresponding groups in the total State population were found in Melbourne and of widowed in Adelaide. For all conjugal groups, in combination and separately, the lowest proportions were in Hobart. For the metropolitan areas of Australia as a whole, in which 48.71 and 52.73 per cent. of the male and female populations respectively were located, the largest relative concentration was of divorced, who represented 62.82 per cent. of all divorced males and 74.48 per cent. of all divorced females. In Melbourne the corresponding proportions of State population rose as high as 73.91 per cent. for men and 81.41 per cent. for women. The metropolitan married population of Australia represented 51.78 and 53.06 per cent. respectively of all husbands and wives. Widowers in the metropolitan area formed a slightly lower proportion (50.87 per cent.) than married males, but widows, with a corresponding percentage of 61.16, were relatively much more numerous than married females in the capital cities. The remaining persons aged 15 years and over were those who had never been married at the time of the Census and of these 47.19 per cent. of the males and 58.07 per cent. of the females were enumerated in metropolitan areas.

CONJUGAL CONDITION IN RELATION TO AGE.

6. Larger Age Groups according to Conjugal Condition.—The following table shows the population of Australia—males and females separately—in larger age groups, according to their conjugal condition:—

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE OF THE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Conjugal Condition.	Age last Birthday (Years).					All Ages.
	Under 15.	15–44.	45–59.	60–64.	65 and over.	
MALES.						
Never married	967,759	793,563	82,859	19,116	37,400	1,900,697
Married	..	930,554	526,388	123,665	178,651	1,759,258
Widowed	..	7,981	25,186	14,804	64,392	112,363
Divorced	..	13,261	8,391	1,572	1,828	25,052
Total	967,759	1,745,359	642,824	159,157	282,271	3,797,370
FEMALES.						
Never married	931,294	601,694	81,496	21,803	46,367	1,682,654
Married	..	1,070,821	478,017	96,913	114,899	1,760,650
Widowed	..	24,147	77,452	44,435	165,134	311,168
Divorced	..	16,321	8,376	1,401	1,418	27,516
Total	931,294	1,712,983	645,341	164,552	327,818	3,781,988
PERSONS.						
Never married	1,899,053	1,395,257	164,355	40,919	83,767	3,583,351
Married	..	2,001,375	1,004,405	220,578	293,550	3,519,908
Widowed	..	32,128	102,638	59,239	229,526	423,531
Divorced	..	29,582	16,767	2,973	3,246	52,568
Total	1,899,053	3,458,342	1,288,165	323,709	610,089	7,579,358

In the age groups specified in the table, bachelors exceeded spinsters in number up to 60 years, but in all cases widows were more numerous than widowers. In the age group 15–44 married women were more numerous than married men, but in the older ages the reverse was the case; the same applies to divorced persons.

In the following table the figures given above have been reduced to proportions per 10,000 of the populations according to sex:—

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE OF THE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA: PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION PER 10,000, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Conjugal Condition.	Age last Birthday (Years).					All Ages.
	Under 15.	15–44.	45–59.	60–64.	65 and over.	
MALES.						
Never married	10,000	4,547	1,289	1,201	1,325	5,005
Married	..	5,331	8,189	7,770	6,329	4,633
Widowed	..	46	392	930	2,281	296
Divorced	..	76	130	99	65	66
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE OF THE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA: PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION PER 10,000, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Conjugal Condition.	Age last Birthday (Years).					All Ages.
	Under 15.	15–44.	45–59.	60–64.	65 and over.	
			FEMALES.			
Never married	10,000	3,513	1,263	1,325	1,415	4,449
Married	..	6,251	7,407	5,890	3,505	4,655
Widowed	..	141	1,200	2,700	5,037	823
Divorced	..	95	130	85	43	73
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
			PERSONS.			
Never married	10,000	4,034	1,276	1,264	1,373	4,728
Married	..	5,787	7,797	6,814	4,812	4,644
Widowed	..	93	797	1,830	3,762	559
Divorced	..	86	130	92	53	69
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

7. Population in Quinquennial Age Groups according to Conjugal Condition.—The following table gives the male and female population of Australia in quinquennial age groups according to their conjugal condition:—

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE OF THE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Males.					Females.				
	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
Under 15 ..	967,759	..	..	..	967,759	931,294	..	..	..	931,294
15–19 ..	295,510	1,998	13	3	297,524	273,010	16,074	40	18	289,142
20–24 ..	236,664	72,423	145	258	309,490	158,521	148,198	737	1,008	308,464
25–29 ..	112,663	182,256	621	1,957	297,497	63,169	231,705	2,871	3,144	300,889
30–34 ..	64,505	228,122	1,455	3,449	297,531	41,329	250,367	4,764	4,107	300,567
35–39 ..	46,899	232,263	2,247	3,900	285,309	34,857	230,242	6,299	4,239	275,637
40–44 ..	37,322	213,492	3,500	3,694	258,008	30,808	194,235	9,436	3,805	238,284
45–49 ..	32,736	194,845	5,491	3,309	236,381	28,979	180,862	16,162	3,344	229,347
50–54 ..	26,487	170,491	7,782	2,755	207,515	26,900	162,311	25,404	2,858	217,473
55–59 ..	23,636	161,052	11,913	2,327	198,928	25,617	134,844	35,886	2,174	198,521
60–64 ..	19,116	123,665	14,804	1,572	159,157	21,803	96,913	44,435	1,401	164,552
65–69 ..	15,159	84,081	16,330	941	116,511	17,800	60,775	47,445	843	126,863
70–74 ..	10,320	50,286	15,790	523	76,919	13,298	32,844	43,998	341	90,481
75–79 ..	7,144	28,556	14,981	233	50,914	9,000	15,040	36,882	157	61,079
80–84 ..	3,422	11,941	10,757	98	26,218	4,338	4,919	23,381	58	32,696
85 and over	1,355	3,787	6,534	33	11,709	1,931	1,321	13,428	19	16,699
Total ..	1,900,697	1,759,258	112,363	25,052	3,797,370	1,682,654	1,760,650	311,168	27,516	3,781,988

Among males, bachelors predominated in all groups below 25, married men in all groups between 25 and 85, and widowers in the later ages. Among females, spinsters were the most numerous below 25, married women in all age groups between 25 and 70 years, and widows from 70 years onward. It is interesting to notice that at all ages under 50 bachelors were in excess of spinsters in number and that this disparity between the sexes was particularly pronounced between ages 20 and 34, when most marriages normally are contracted. Taking the age-group 15 to 49 as a broad indication of marriageable age, there were within this group, in 1947, 826,299 bachelors and 630,673 spinsters, or an excess of 195,626 bachelors of marriageable age. This does not mean, however, that this large number of males will not marry, since many at the youngest ages in this group will eventually marry girls who were younger than 15 at the Census date. If, for example, the relative ages of persons who marry in the future follow the same pattern as that of bridegrooms and brides who married during 1947, and mortality rates remain unchanged, about 30 per cent. of the " never married " males aged 15 to 49 at the Census of 1947 will marry girls who were too young to be included in the marriageable group at the time. Widowed and divorced persons also should be taken into account as part of the stock of marriageable persons but, while females preponderate in this group, the excess of widows and divorcees over widowed and divorced males between ages 15 and 49 in 1947 was only about 30,000. Despite the relatively favorable position enjoyed by women, in Australia as a whole, of the total females aged 50 years and over in 1947, 120,687, or 13 per cent., had not married, compared with 106,639 males (also 13 per cent.) in the same age group.

The distribution of the population within Australia is a further factor of importance. Insofar as the composition of the population according to sex, age and conjugal condition varies between and within each State and Territory, the prospects of marriage of the population generally may be enhanced or lessened. At the 1947 Census there were wide variations in the various States and Territories from the Australian averages previously mentioned. Disregarding the Territories, in which the conditions are abnormal, the deficiency within the age group 15 to 49 in the numbers of females compared with males was lowest in Victoria and South Australia, where there were 23 per cent. more bachelors than spinsters, while in these two States, and in Tasmania, the proportions of females at ages 50 and over who had never been married were the highest in Australia, being 16 per cent. for Victoria and 14 per cent. each for South Australia and Tasmania. On the other hand, both Queensland and Western Australia had about 45 per cent. more bachelors than spinsters in the age group 15 to 49, which was the highest proportion of all the States, but the lowest proportion of females of 50 years and over who had never been married, namely, 11 and 8 per cent. respectively. New South Wales, with 30 per cent. more bachelors than spinsters and 13 per cent. " never married " females of 50 years and over, occupied an intermediate position close to the Australian average.

In the metropolitan divisions of Australia as a whole the " never married " males and females were more evenly distributed. In the broad age group 15 to 49 there were 395,176 bachelors compared with 357,242 spinsters, a difference of 37,934 or only 11 per cent. more bachelors than spinsters, while in the age groups 15–19 and each quinquennial age group from age 35 onward the " never married " females exceeded males in number. With the position more unfavorable for females in the metropolitan areas than in Australia generally, the proportion of females at ages 50 and over who had never been married was relatively high at 15 per cent.

The following table shows the proportions of males and females per 10,000 of the same sex in each age group according to their conjugal condition:—

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE OF THE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA: PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION PER 10,000, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Males.					Females.				
	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
Under 15 ..	10,000	..	..	..	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	10,000
15–19 ..	9,932	67	1	..	10,000	9,442	556	1	1	10,000
20–24 ..	7,647	2,340	5	8	10,000	5,139	4,804	24	33	10,000
25–29 ..	3,787	6,126	21	66	10,000	2,099	7,701	95	105	10,000
30–34 ..	2,168	7,667	49	116	10,000	1,375	8,330	158	137	10,000
35–39 ..	1,644	8,141	79	136	10,000	1,265	8,353	228	154	10,000
40–44 ..	1,446	8,275	136	143	10,000	1,293	8,151	396	160	10,000
45–49 ..	1,385	8,243	232	140	10,000	1,263	7,886	705	146	10,000
50–54 ..	1,276	8,216	375	133	10,000	1,237	7,464	1,168	131	10,000
55–59 ..	1,188	8,096	599	117	10,000	1,290	6,792	1,808	110	10,000
60–64 ..	1,201	7,770	930	99	10,000	1,325	5,890	2,700	85	10,000
65–69 ..	1,301	7,217	1,401	81	10,000	1,403	4,791	3,740	66	10,000
70–74 ..	1,342	6,537	2,053	68	10,000	1,470	3,630	4,862	38	10,000
75–79 ..	1,403	5,609	2,942	46	10,000	1,474	2,462	6,038	26	10,000
80–84 ..	1,305	4,555	4,103	37	10,000	1,327	1,504	7,151	18	10,000
85 and over	1,157	3,234	5,581	28	10,000	1,157	791	8,041	11	10,000
Total ..	5,005	4,633	296	66	10,000	4,449	4,655	823	73	10,000

The maximum proportion of married men in any age group in 1947 was 82.75 per cent. in group 40–44; in 1933 and 1921 the maximum was in groups 45–49 and 40–44 respectively. Among females, the maximum proportion of married was 83.53 per cent. in the earlier age group 35–39 in 1947; this same age group also took precedence in 1933 and 1921.

COMPARISONS WITH PREVIOUS CENSUSES.

8. General.—In the following series of tables comparisons are made between the numbers of males and females at various ages in each conjugal condition as ascertained at each Census from 1901 to 1947. In the earlier years there was a lack of consistency between the States in regard to the age groups adopted, and, consequently, some estimation has been necessary to make the figures comparable. It is probable, however, that any defect arising from this cause will be negligible. The numbers unspecified, whether as to age or conjugal condition, have been distributed on the bases of those specified.

9. Trends in Nuptiality.—(i) *The Nuptial Ratio.*—The nuptial ratio, or the ratio of the married to the unmarried, provides a useful means of comparing the condition of the population in relation to marriage over a period of time. A strict division of the population into married and unmarried is not possible owing to the existence of widowed and divorced persons. But since the interest of the nuptial ratio lies in its bearing on reproduction, these classes may be grouped, with the "never married", under the term "unmarried".

The following table shows the nuptial ratios for successive Censuses, the widowed and divorced being regarded as "unmarried":—

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA: NUPTIAL RATIO, CENSUSES, 1891 TO 1947.

(Ratio of Married to Unmarried.)

Year.	Total Population.			Population aged 20 and over.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1891	0.387	0.475	0.426	0.987	1.727	1.253
1901	0.403	0.465	0.432	1.035	1.458	1.210
1911	0.469	0.521	0.493	1.165	1.458	1.294
1921	0.571	0.599	0.585	1.544	1.653	1.597
1933	0.635	0.661	0.647	1.588	1.652	1.619
1947	0.863	0.871	0.867	2.268	2.135	2.200

The second part of this table is the more significant. As was to be expected the female nuptial ratio was, in the earlier years, far greater than the male, but the two ratios have come closer together as the country has developed and the numerical relationship of the sexes has become more balanced (i.e. as the masculinity of the population has approached 100). Thus at the 1947 Census the nuptial ratios (for persons aged 20 years and over) were males 2.268 and females 2.135, as against 0.987 and 1.727 respectively in 1891.

While these two ratios have tended to become closer, it does not necessarily follow that the male ratio must always be increasing and the female ratio decreasing. In fact, the latter has shown increases between 1911 and 1921 and again between 1933 and 1947. There are various factors operating which can increase or decrease either the male or the female nuptial ratio, or both. The most important is, of course, the marriage rate itself. This varies considerably, particularly in periods of prosperity, depression and war. Any change in the marriage rate will tend to bring about a change in the same direction in both the male and female ratios. Another important influence is the division of the adult population between the lower age groups (where the proportion married is relatively small) and the higher age groups (where the proportion married is relatively large). In 1891, the proportion of the adult population who were aged 45 years or more was about 29 per cent., but in 1947 this proportion had risen to nearly 45 per cent. Of the other factors, the most important is probably immigration. At previous Censuses, the tendency has been noted for a far greater proportion of oversea-born than Australian-born adults to be married. Any rise in immigration may thus be expected to increase both nuptial ratios and any fall to decrease them.

The stability of the female ratio between 1921 and 1933 might be accounted for by the fact that the effects of a fall in the marriage rate, due to the depression in the later part of the period, were counteracted by the effects of the ageing of the population, which was particularly noticeable between the two Census years. The high marriage rates of the 1939–45 war and post-war periods were no doubt mainly responsible for the marked rise in both the male and female ratios between 1933 and 1947.

(ii) *Proportions "Ever Married".*—By combining the numbers of married, widowed and divorced persons, comparisons can be made between the proportions of "ever married", that is, persons who were or at some time had been married, at each Census. These proportions, which are shown in the following table in broad age groups for successive Censuses from 1891 onwards, express the nuptiality experiences at various ages which have resulted from the operation of past demographic forces, of which, as has been indicated, fluctuations in marriage rates and in immigration are the most important. Because of its differential effect on the sexes and on unmarried as compared with the married, mortality has also been a factor in determining the proportions married at any age, while furthermore previous birth rates have influenced the relative numbers of men and women available at marriageable ages and so the proportions married. Having arisen from actual events of the past, the proportions married shown in the table below are to be distinguished from corresponding hypothetical results given by indexes of nuptiality derived from current or assumed experiences.

"EVER MARRIED" MALES AND FEMALES IN AUSTRALIA: PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX IN AGE GROUPS, CENSUSES, 1891 TO 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Males.						Females.					
	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.
15–19	0.22	0.18	0.39	0.43	0.44	0.68	4.10	2.91	3.82	3.65	3.93	5.58
20–24	10.96	9.56	12.19	14.60	12.85	23.53	34.85	27.98	30.04	33.59	31.19	48.61
25–34	48.38	45.27	49.68	58.23	55.11	70.23	73.68	65.33	64.88	69.66	69.68	82.63
35–44	70.58	70.29	72.14	78.21	81.22	84.50	89.44	85.43	80.66	81.68	83.90	87.22
45–54	75.71	76.70	78.61	80.44	85.29	86.66	93.92	91.07	87.21	84.06	85.63	87.49
55 and over ..	79.49	80.05	81.43	82.16	83.93	87.48	95.87	95.00	92.57	89.03	86.28	86.43
Total, 15 years and over	47.09	47.94	50.32	57.32	58.04	67.03	61.97	59.48	59.76	64.21	65.03	73.64

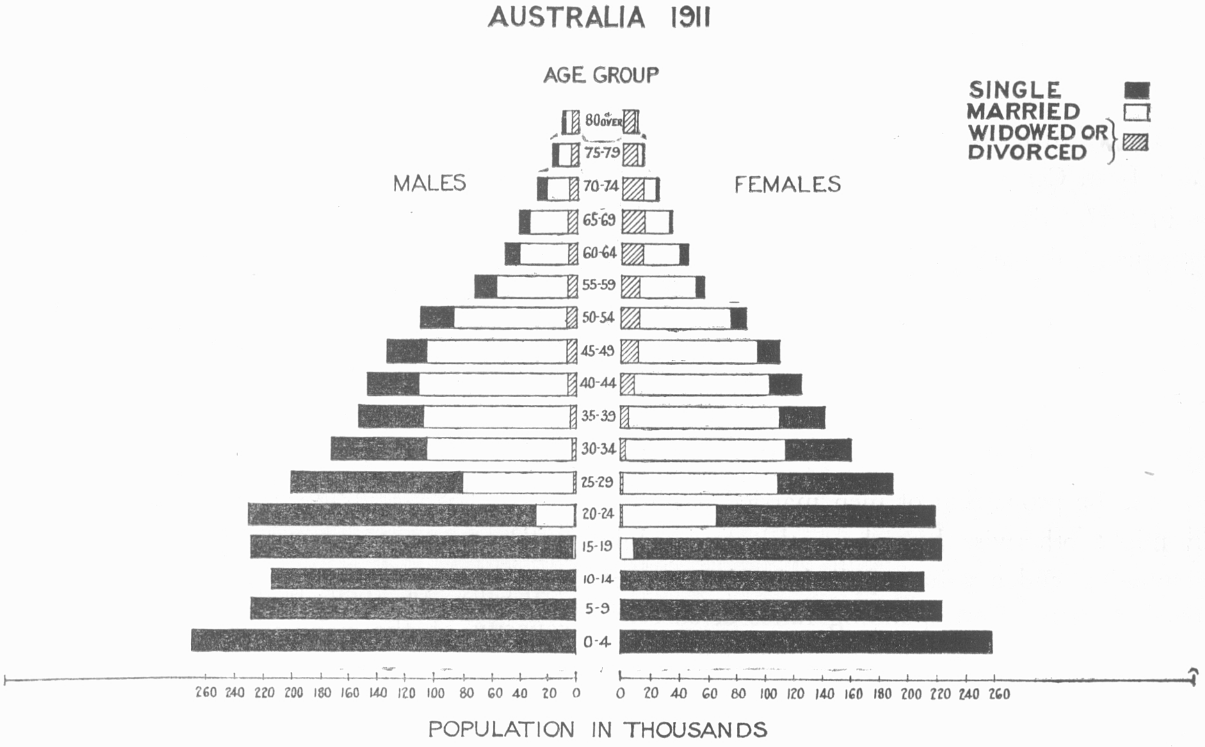
Perhaps the most important feature of the results above is the increased proportions of men and women recorded as "ever married" at the younger ages 15–19 and 20–24 years. With some exceptions in 1901, 1921 and 1933, which were due to special factors, 1901 and 1933 being affected by economic depression, and 1921 by the loss of young male lives in the 1914–18 War, these increases have been noted at each Census. The tendency towards earlier marriage which has been apparent in Australia is thus seen to be of the nature of a long-term trend, although it was greatly accelerated between 1933 and 1947. In the older age groups the proportions of married men on the whole showed a fairly consistent increase at each Census but those for women, before increasing, first decreased until 1911 for ages 25–44, until 1921 for ages 45–54 and until 1933 for the remaining group 55 years and over. These declines in nuptiality, which are seen to affect mainly women who were under 25 years in 1891, are indicative of the trends current at each Census,

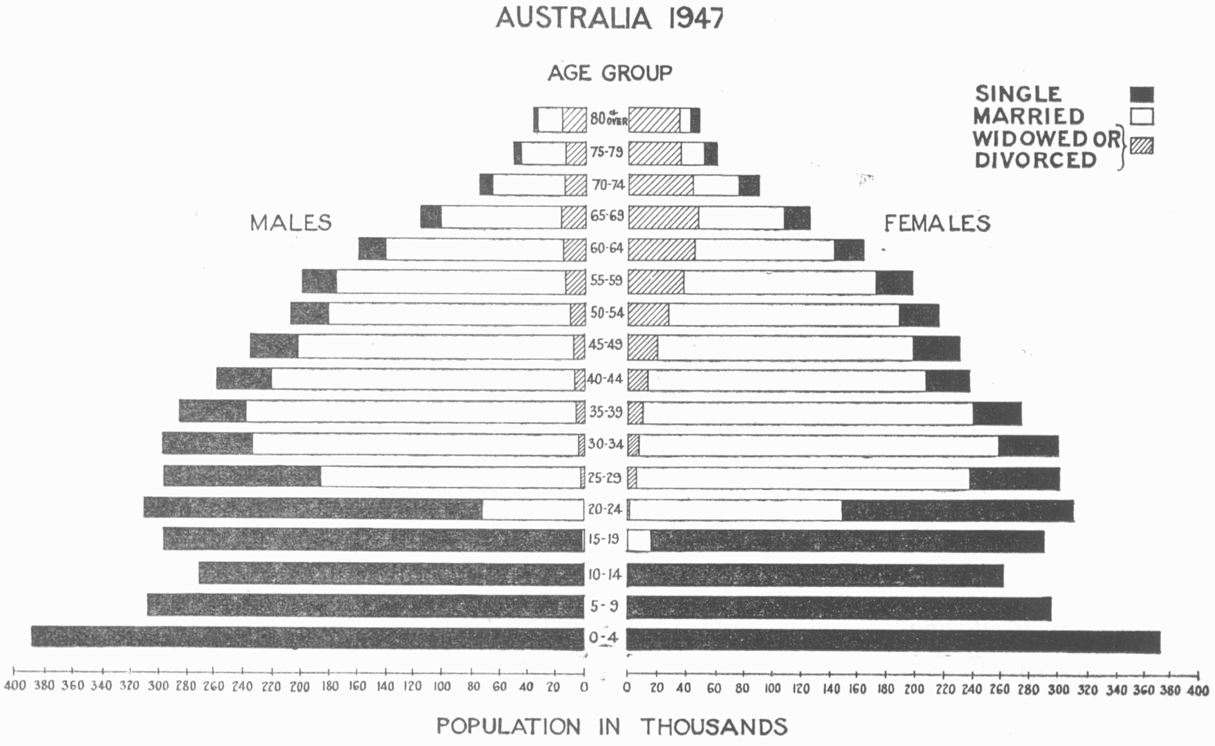
females which accompanied settlement and which was accentuated by the fall in immigration during the 1891–1901 intercensal period, as discussed in Section 7 of Chapter X., "Age". It may also be noted that the movements shown in the table above for individual age groups are largely independent of changes in the age structure of the population and, therefore, provide a more accurate measure of the trends in proportions married than the nuptial ratios described in the preceding sub-section (i).

The proportions married in the age group 45–54 years are of particular significance as the numbers who marry for the first time after passing through this age group are very small, and the proportions are, therefore, a fairly close measure of complete nuptiality, that is, of the proportion of the population who ultimately marry. These proportions relate, of course, to the experience over a long period preceding the respective Censuses and are not indicative of the trends current at each Census, that is, of the proportion of the Census population at young ages who are likely to marry eventually. The proportion of males who marry between ages 45 and 55 as shown by these figures has increased steadily from Census to Census, reaching 86.66 per cent. in 1947. The corresponding female nuptiality has fluctuated although within a comparatively small range. In 1947 the proportion of women married at the ages 45–54 years at 87.49 per cent. was much the same as that for men. It must be remembered, however, that the number of males in this age group was reduced by deaths in the 1914–18 War and that, therefore, the proportion of men married is higher than might otherwise have been the case, while the opposite tendency has applied in the case of married women. Corresponding ratios at succeeding ages reflect the experiences of earlier generations of men and women. In 1947 the proportions married in each quinquennial age group above 45–54 years were fairly stable for both males and females. Comparisons between such age groups are, however, affected by differences between the mortality of the " never married " and of the " ever married " and also of the various conjugal states forming the " ever married " population, in which the proportion of widowed increases rapidly with advancing age. Ages 55 and over have accordingly been combined in the table above.

The proportions recorded as married at successive ages at a Census are those of unrelated groups of men and women, and do not, therefore, represent a continuous experience, which can be ascertained only from the history of a group of men or women born about the same time. If the effect of migration is disregarded, the nuptiality experience of particular generations of men and women as they advance in age from Census to Census can be seen from the table above by reading the figures diagonally, but these experiences can be traced more precisely perhaps from quinquennial age groups. On account of the departure in 1933 and 1947 from the ten-yearly intervals between Censuses, comparisons on the latter basis are only approximate for the age groups concerned in 1933 and 1947, but subject to this qualification the following were the percentages married at successive Censuses for the generations of males who were aged 15–19 years at the 1891, 1901 and 1911 Censuses respectively:—Aged 15–19 years in 1891—0.22 at 15–19, 35.07 at 25–29, 69.90 at 35–39, and 80.34 at 45–49 (in 1921); aged 15–19 years in 1901—0.18 at 15–19, 40.35 at 25–29, 76.94 at 35–39, and 85.34 at 45–49 (in 1933); aged 15–19 years in 1911—0.39 at 15–19, 47.78 at 25–29, 78.72 at 35–39, and 87.24 at 50–54 (in 1947). It will be seen that the rise in the proportions married at 25–29 years was relatively much higher than at the later ages. For females of the same generations, the corresponding proportions have moved in similar directions but the changes in nuptiality have been relatively smaller. These proportions are as follows:—Aged 15–19 in 1891—4.10, 56.76, 78.59 and 83.40; aged 15–19 in 1901—2.91, 58.67, 81.12 and 85.67; aged 15–19 in 1911—3.82, 63.51, 82.97 and 87.63.

Because of their bearing on the reproductive capacity of the population, the greatly increased proportions of young married persons are of considerable importance. In the principal child-bearing age groups 20–24 and 25–29, the proportions of " ever married " females increased between 1891 and 1947 from 34.85 to 48.61 per cent. and from 67.18 to 79.01 per cent. respectively, equivalent to increases during the 56 years of 39.48 and 17.61 per cent. respectively. For a consideration of the broad age group 15–44 years which corresponds approximately to the reproductive ages, it is more appropriate to deduct first the widowed and divorced persons who are included in the " ever married " population. The proportions of married population, excluding widowed and divorced, will be found in Sections 11 and 14 following. Expressed as percentages, those for females in the age group 15–44 as a whole are as follows:—1891, 49.80; 1901, 46.76; 1911, 46.78; 1921, 52.09; 1933, 51.84; and 1947, 62.51. Compared with that of 1891, the proportions married at ages 15–44 in 1947 represents an increase of 25.52 per cent. The major portion of this increase is seen to have occurred between 1933 and 1947 and is due to the trend towards earlier marriages. The fact that women are marrying younger does not necessarily imply a larger average family eventually but nevertheless the increased length of married life that will result within the reproductive period and other associated influences may tend to raise the average size of family. The structure of the Australian population has thus undergone an important change, particularly under the influence of the economic and social conditions of recent years, and if the present marriage trend is continued the future level of births may be affected appreciably.





MALES AND FEMALES IN AUSTRALIA CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CONJUGAL CONDITION IN CONJUNCTION WITH AGE

Explanation.—The diagrams on this page illustrate the age distribution in relation to the conjugal condition of the male and female population of Australia in 1911 and 1947. The horizontal length of each bar measures the number of persons of the age group to which it corresponds, while the subdivisions of each bar represent the numbers of each conjugal condition in the respective age groups, after distribution of cases of unspecified age or conjugal condition.

A comparison between the two diagrams shows the greatly increased proportion of married males and females in 1947 compared with 1911, while also the relatively higher proportion of widowed or divorced (predominantly widowed) among females than among males is indicated clearly in both diagrams.

10. The Never Married.—(i) *Males.*—The following table shows the numbers of males in quinquennial age groups who had never been married, and the proportions which they bore to all males of the same ages at each Census from 1901 to 1947:—

" NEVER MARRIED " MALES IN AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO AGE: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS, CENSUSES, 1901 TO 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Number.					Proportion per 10,000 of Total Male Population of the same Age.				
	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.
Under 15 ..	670,269	714,573	875,098	926,924	967,759	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
15–19 ..	190,309	227,430	233,911	310,396	295,510	9,982	9,961	9,957	9,956	9,932
20–24 ..	158,720	201,703	188,524	259,714	236,664	9,044	8,781	8,540	8,715	7,647
25–29 ..	106,054	120,063	117,728	155,536	112,663	6,493	5,965	5,222	5,606	3,787
30–34 ..	69,330	67,911	71,586	81,935	64,505	4,412	3,942	3,142	3,258	2,168
35–39 ..	49,065	46,030	45,481	48,664	46,899	3,210	3,010	2,306	2,128	1,644
40–44 ..	33,978	37,191	34,603	37,458	37,322	2,682	2,550	2,032	1,630	1,446
45–49 ..	21,155	29,831	28,471	30,688	32,736	2,374	2,227	1,966	1,466	1,385
50–54 ..	15,346	22,121	26,484	25,358	26,487	2,271	2,032	1,945	1,477	1,276
55–59 ..	10,089	13,803	21,563	20,375	23,636	1,907	1,903	1,853	1,540	1,188
60–64 ..	9,979	9,818	16,583	19,317	19,116	2,157	1,897	1,829	1,682	1,201
65–69 ..	8,059	7,182	10,063	15,655	15,159	2,082	1,774	1,793	1,685	1,301
70–74 ..	5,070	5,684	5,641	10,800	10,320	1,949	1,943	1,690	1,636	1,342
75–79 ..	2,264	3,350	3,043	5,313	7,144	1,787	1,768	1,552	1,479	1,403
80–84 ..	1,077	1,397	1,407	1,981	3,422	1,776	1,576	1,468	1,429	1,305
85 and over	334	611	643	794	1,355	1,513	1,775	1,378	1,323	1,157
All Ages	1,351,098	1,508,698	1,680,829	1,950,908	1,900,697	6,831	6,523	6,084	5,794	5,005
15 years and over ..	680,829	794,125	805,731	1,023,984	932,938	5,206	4,968	4,268	4,196	3,297

(ii) *Females.*—The following table shows the numbers of females in quinquennial age groups who had never been married, and the proportions which they bore to all females of the same ages at each Census from 1901 to 1947:—

" NEVER MARRIED " FEMALES IN AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO AGE: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS, CENSUSES, 1901 TO 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Number.					Proportion per 10,000 of Total Female Population of the same Age.				
	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.
Under 15 ..	655,914	695,907	849,906	894,643	931,294	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
15–19 ..	183,275	214,635	220,911	291,673	273,010	9,709	9,618	9,635	9,607	9,442
20–24 ..	127,482	153,555	154,922	197,209	158,521	7,202	6,996	6,641	6,881	5,139
25–29 ..	67,906	78,390	86,487	96,405	63,169	4,324	4,133	3,649	3,759	2,099
30–34 ..	33,829	44,730	52,633	53,446	41,329	2,480	2,780	2,376	2,249	1,375
35–39 ..	19,745	30,075	35,860	40,447	34,857	1,635	2,141	1,888	1,703	1,265
40–44 ..	11,736	21,357	28,471	34,247	30,808	1,230	1,702	1,766	1,512	1,293
45–49 ..	6,444	14,928	22,522	28,575	28,979	978	1,367	1,660	1,433	1,263
50–54 ..	4,143	9,964	18,226	23,465	26,900	786	1,167	1,520	1,447	1,237
55–59 ..	2,611	5,499	13,320	19,413	25,617	605	960	1,338	1,506	1,290
60–64 ..	1,945	3,582	9,414	17,138	21,803	523	810	1,196	1,507	1,325
65–69 ..	1,301	2,535	4,770	12,345	17,800	427	691	976	1,363	1,403
70–74 ..	746	1,422	2,653	7,971	13,298	404	543	834	1,240	1,470
75–79 ..	403	751	1,392	3,860	9,000	415	452	682	1,065	1,474
80–84 ..	213	349	566	1,425	4,338	422	451	546	905	1,327
85 and over	83	154	256	616	1,931	407	430	470	753	1,157
All Ages	1,117,776	1,277,833	1,502,309	1,722,878	1,682,654	6,224	5,966	5,621	5,281	4,449
15 years and over ..	461,862	581,926	652,403	828,235	751,360	4,052	4,024	3,579	3,497	2,636

The proportion of males who were never married has diminished in each age group over 15 years between 1901 and 1947, and also, with the exception of the age groups 20–34 in 1933 and one or two other instances, from census to census during that period. The proportion of unmarried females in each age group between 15 and 40 years also declined between 1901 and 1947. At the remaining ages unmarried females increased in proportion between 1901 and 1947, with fluctuations in age groups 40–64, but regularly at ages 65 years and over. In the age groups under 40 years the decrease has been fairly consistent throughout the period.

Although there is a contrary movement among the "never married" males and females in age groups from 40 years onward, it may be noticed that when all ages are taken together the movements in the proportions are in the same direction for both sexes.

It may be observed that in 1901 about 36½ per cent. of the female population was under 15 years of age, whereas in 1921 this group was less than 32 per cent., and only 24½ per cent. in 1947. The modifying effects of the elimination of those under 15 years of age may be seen from the figures given in the table above, which show that of all females 44.49 per cent. had never been married by 1947, as compared with 62.24 per cent. in 1901, representing a decrease of 17.75 per cent. of the total female population but on the basis of females over 15 years of age the decrease amounted to only 14.16 per cent.—from 40.52 to 26.36.

11. The Married.—(i) *Males.*—The next table shows the numbers of married males in quinquennial age groups, and the proportions which they bore to all males of the same ages at each Census from 1901 to 1947:—

MARRIED MALES IN AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO AGE: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS, CENSUSES, 1901 TO 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Number.					Proportion per 10,000 of Total Male Population of the same Age.				
	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.
15–19 ..	342	896	1,009	1,382	1,998	18	39	43	44	67
20–24 ..	16,561	27,723	31,931	37,997	72,423	944	1,207	1,447	1,275	2,340
25–29 ..	56,293	79,976	106,056	120,374	182,256	3,447	3,974	4,704	4,338	6,126
30–34 ..	85,515	102,010	152,921	166,189	228,122	5,442	5,921	6,712	6,607	7,667
35–39 ..	99,863	103,421	147,321	174,871	232,263	6,532	6,764	7,471	7,648	8,141
40–44 ..	87,615	103,821	130,655	185,308	213,492	6,916	7,118	7,672	8,063	8,275
45–49 ..	62,835	97,685	110,330	169,733	194,845	7,052	7,291	7,618	8,109	8,243
50–54 ..	46,495	79,155	101,694	136,332	170,491	6,882	7,271	7,469	7,941	8,216
55–59 ..	37,077	51,779	85,305	101,659	161,052	7,007	7,138	7,331	7,683	8,096
60–64 ..	29,378	35,021	63,605	83,063	123,665	6,351	6,766	7,016	7,232	7,770
65–69 ..	23,150	25,830	36,858	62,759	84,081	5,982	6,379	6,569	6,752	7,217
70–74 ..	13,951	16,499	20,097	40,440	50,286	5,363	5,640	6,022	6,126	6,537
75–79 ..	6,184	9,494	10,483	19,368	28,556	4,882	5,010	5,348	5,392	5,609
80–84 ..	2,444	3,713	4,282	6,061	11,941	4,031	4,189	4,468	4,373	4,555
85 and over	650	1,085	1,608	1,911	3,787	2,945	3,151	3,447	3,183	3,234
All Ages	568,353	738,108	1,004,155	1,307,447	1,759,258	2,874	3,191	3,634	3,883	4,633
15 years and over ..	568,353	738,108	1,004,155	1,307,447	1,759,258	4,346	4,618	5,319	5,358	6,217

The proportions of married males in each age group except 85 and over and for all ages collectively were higher in 1947 than at any of the preceding Censuses shown in the table. The results for 1947 show that the proportion of married males increased with age until the maximum proportion was reached in age group 40–44, in which the married represented 82.75 per cent. From this point onward, owing mainly to the separation of married couples by death, the proportion of married males declined with increasing age. In the earlier Censuses covered by the table the maximum proportion of married males was in the next higher age group 45–49, with the exception of 1921, when it fell in the same age group 40–44.

(ii) *Females.*—The next table shows the numbers and proportions of married females in quinquennial age groups at each Census from 1901:—

MARRIED FEMALES IN AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO AGE: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS, CENSUSES, 1901 TO 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Number.					Proportion per 10,000 of Total Female Population of the same Age.				
	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.
15–19 ..	5,470	8,494	8,320	11,904	16,074	290	381	363	392	556
20–24 ..	48,982	65,372	77,401	88,763	148,198	2,767	2,978	3,318	3,097	4,804
25–29 ..	86,928	109,346	146,413	157,568	231,705	5,536	5,765	6,178	6,143	7,701
30–34 ..	98,391	112,593	162,246	178,893	250,367	7,214	6,999	7,325	7,527	8,330
35–39 ..	94,202	104,392	145,725	187,644	230,242	7,802	7,432	7,672	7,901	8,353
40–44 ..	75,311	95,293	122,556	177,852	194,235	7,895	7,596	7,602	7,853	8,151
45–49 ..	50,405	82,151	100,389	152,053	180,862	7,650	7,520	7,400	7,626	7,886
50–54 ..	37,517	61,388	84,580	116,512	162,311	7,121	7,194	7,053	7,158	7,464
55–59 ..	27,933	37,850	65,235	83,994	134,844	6,476	6,607	6,553	6,519	6,792
60–64 ..	20,562	25,031	45,412	64,335	96,913	5,533	5,655	5,771	5,656	5,890
65–69 ..	13,860	16,742	23,633	42,808	60,775	4,546	4,562	4,834	4,731	4,791
70–74 ..	6,616	9,287	11,507	23,498	32,844	3,586	3,548	3,616	3,655	3,630
75–79 ..	2,529	4,253	5,353	9,070	15,040	2,605	2,561	2,622	2,502	2,462
80–84 ..	852	1,336	1,929	2,316	4,919	1,688	1,726	1,862	1,472	1,504
85 and over	198	379	684	612	1,321	972	1,059	1,256	748	791
All Ages	569,756	733,907	1,001,383	1,297,822	1,760,650	3,173	3,426	3,746	3,978	4,655
15 years and over ..	569,756	733,907	1,001,383	1,297,822	1,760,650	4,998	5,075	5,493	5,481	6,176

Although the proportions of married females in the separate age groups under 75 years, and for all ages collectively, increased between 1901 and 1947, it will be noticed that between 1901 and 1911 and in succeeding intercensal periods the proportions in some age groups decreased. As in the case of married males, the proportions of married females recorded in 1947 in each age group, excluding the more advanced ages, were higher than the corresponding proportions at each previous Census shown. This trend is of considerable sociological and economic importance in view of its bearing on the reproductive capacity of the population, housing requirements and other questions.

In 1901 and 1911 the greatest proportion of married females in any age group was in group 40–44, but at succeeding Censuses in group 35–39.

12. The Widowed. — (i) *Widowers.* — The numbers and proportions of widowers in quinquennial age groups at each Census from 1901 are shown in the following table:—

WIDOWERS IN AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO AGE: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS, CENSUSES, 1901 TO 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Number.					Proportion per 10,000 of Total Male Population of the same Age.				
	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.
15–19 ..	7	4	6	14	13	0	0	0	0	1
20–24 ..	188	249	234	217	145	11	11	11	7	5
25–29 ..	902	1,087	1,344	1,051	621	55	54	60	38	21
30–34 ..	2,117	2,069	2,743	2,291	1,455	135	120	120	91	49
35–39 ..	3,687	3,131	3,725	3,550	2,247	241	205	189	155	79
40–44 ..	4,855	4,475	4,446	5,279	3,500	383	307	261	230	136
45–49 ..	4,967	6,053	5,485	7,290	5,491	557	452	379	348	232
50–54 ..	5,591	7,245	7,474	8,742	7,782	828	666	549	509	375
55–59 ..	5,671	6,755	9,075	9,403	11,913	1,072	931	780	711	599
60–64 ..	6,845	6,786	10,186	11,868	14,804	1,480	1,311	1,124	1,033	930
65–69 ..	7,459	7,403	9,036	14,055	16,330	1,927	1,828	1,610	1,512	1,401
70–74 ..	6,980	7,029	7,547	14,508	15,790	2,683	2,403	2,262	2,197	2,053
75–79 ..	4,213	6,095	6,050	11,117	14,981	3,326	3,216	3,086	3,095	2,942
80–84 ..	2,539	3,739	3,889	5,785	10,757	4,188	4,219	4,057	4,173	4,103
85 and over	1,222	1,741	2,413	3,288	6,534	5,537	5,057	5,173	5,477	5,581
All Ages	57,243	63,861	73,653	98,458	112,363	289	276	267	292	296
15 years and over ..	57,243	63,861	73,653	98,458	112,363	438	399	390	404	397

Between 1901 and 1947 there was an increase in numbers in the main age groups (45 years and over), and in the totals, but the proportion of widowers decreased in almost every age group.

On the other hand, the proportion of widowers in the population for all ages combined was higher in 1947 than 1901. This position, however, merely arises from the fact that the population under 15 years of age, in which no widowers were recorded, is included in the total and that, with the changing age constitution of the Australian population, males under 15 years formed a much lower proportion of the total in 1947 than in 1901. As will be seen from the table above, if only ages 15 years and over are considered the proportion of widowers in the total is less in 1947 than in 1901.

(ii) *Widows.*—The next table shows the numbers and proportions of widows in quinquennial age groups at each Census from 1901. The apparent anomaly referred to in the previous table relating to widowers is also present in the figures relating to widows, namely, that while in practically all age groups the proportion of widows in 1947 shows a decline compared with 1901, the proportion for all ages combined shows an increase.

As in the case of males, the proportion of females under 15 years fell between 1901 and 1947, but the elimination of this whole group only reduced the divergence referred to, without bringing the relative number of widows in 1947 below the 1901 level. It is necessary, therefore, to examine the effect of changes in the composition of the female population in the next few older age groups, in which the incidence of widowhood is still low. It will be found that the proportions which females in each of these age groups bear to all females also fell between 1901 and 1947, but that before the 1947 proportion of widows is lowered below that of 1901 it is necessary to exclude all age groups under 30 years. The elimination of these ages gives a proportion of 1,575 widows in every 10,000 females in 1947 compared with a corresponding figure of 1701 in 1901.

The effect of the Wars of 1939–45 and 1914–18 is shown in the increase in the proportion of widows at the ages 20–29 between 1933 and 1947 and at the ages 15–39 between 1911 and 1921 respectively. With the exceptions of these special instances arising out of wars, and some others in 1933 at the extremely old ages, the figures show decreases in the proportion of widows in all age groups from census to census, which are largely a consequence of improved mortality rates.

WIDOWS IN AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO AGE: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS, CENSUSES, 1901 TO 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Number.					Proportion per 10,000 of Total Female Population of the same Age.				
	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.
15–19 ..	26	27	41	35	40	1	1	2	1	1
20–24 ..	501	497	792	415	737	28	23	34	14	24
25–29 ..	2,028	1,694	3,574	1,575	2,871	129	89	151	61	95
30–34 ..	3,930	3,223	5,857	3,760	4,764	288	200	265	158	158
35–39 ..	6,510	5,626	7,646	7,463	6,299	539	401	403	314	228
40–44 ..	8,166	8,446	9,574	12,490	9,436	856	673	594	552	396
45–49 ..	8,932	11,844	12,251	17,162	16,162	1,356	1,084	903	861	705
50–54 ..	10,974	13,755	16,705	21,731	25,404	2,083	1,612	1,393	1,335	1,168
55–59 ..	12,564	13,862	20,711	24,788	35,886	2,913	2,419	2,081	1,924	1,808
60–64 ..	14,648	15,590	23,644	31,788	44,435	3,941	3,522	3,005	2,795	2,700
65–69 ..	15,314	17,385	20,413	35,059	47,445	5,024	4,737	4,176	3,874	3,740
70–74 ..	11,083	15,453	17,634	32,677	43,998	6,007	5,904	5,542	5,084	4,862
75–79 ..	6,778	11,589	13,656	23,267	36,882	6,980	6,977	6,689	6,417	6,038
80–84 ..	3,981	6,053	7,865	11,983	23,381	7,888	7,820	7,590	7,615	7,151
85 and over	1,757	3,046	4,505	6,947	13,428	8,621	8,508	8,269	8,494	8,041
All Ages	107,192	128,090	164,868	231,140	311,168	597	598	617	708	823
15 years and over ..	107,192	128,090	164,868	231,140	311,168	940	886	904	976	1,092

13. The Divorced.—(i) *Males.*—The following table shows the numbers and proportions of divorced males in quinquennial age groups at each Census from 1901:—

DIVORCED MALES IN AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO AGE: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS, CENSUSES, 1901 TO 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Number.					Proportion per 10,000 of Total Male Population of the same Age.				
	1901.(*a*)	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1901.(*a*)	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.
15–19 ..	..	2	11	..	3	..	0	0	..	0
20–24 ..	21	27	55	73	258	1	1	2	3	8
25–29 ..	77	137	321	501	1,957	5	7	14	18	66
30–34 ..	167	286	580	1,100	3,449	11	17	26	44	116
35–39 ..	262	321	661	1,575	3,900	17	21	34	69	136
40–44 ..	233	361	592	1,777	3,694	19	25	35	77	143
45–49 ..	154	407	533	1,614	3,309	17	30	37	77	140
50–54 ..	131	338	498	1,256	2,755	19	31	37	73	133
55–59 ..	76	204	425	877	2,327	14	28	36	66	117
60–64 ..	55	134	281	611	1,572	12	26	31	53	99
65–69 ..	33	76	155	477	941	9	19	28	51	81
70–74 ..	14	43	86	270	523	5	14	26	41	68
75–79 ..	7	12	27	122	233	5	6	14	34	46
80–84 ..	3	14	7	35	98	5	16	7	25	37
85 and over	1	6	1	10	33	5	17	2	17	28
All Ages	1,234	2,368	4,233	10,298	25,052	6	10	15	31	66
15 years and over ..	1,234	2,368	4,233	10,298	25,052	10	15	23	42	89

(*a*) Exclusive of South Australia.

Prior to 1911 no record was made of divorced persons in South Australia, so comparisons cannot be carried back beyond that date. At the successive Censuses from 1911 onward divorced males represented 1.5 per 1,000, 2.3 per 1,000, 4.2 per 1,000 and 8.9 per 1,000 respectively of all males aged 15 and over. The greatest proportion of divorced males in 1947 was between the ages 40 and 45, when it reached 14.3 per 1,000, but previously had been at a slightly older age, falling generally within the broad age group 40 to 54.

(ii) *Females.*—The following table shows the numbers and proportions of divorced females in quinquennial age groups at each Census from 1901. The results are substantially the same as those already given for males. The maximum proportion of divorced females at each Census occurred mainly in age group 40–44, reaching 16.0 per 1,000 females of the same ages in 1947.

DIVORCED FEMALES IN AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO AGE: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS, CENSUSES, 1901 TO 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Number.					Proportion per 10,000 of Total Female Population of the same Age.				
	1901.(*a*)	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1901.(*a*)	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.
15–19 ..	2	1	8	6	18	0	0	0	0	1
20–24 ..	56	71	168	230	1,008	3	3	7	8	33
25–29 ..	168	239	526	960	3,144	11	13	22	37	105
30–34 ..	244	332	756	1,565	4,107	18	21	34	66	137
35–39 ..	287	374	713	1,939	4,239	24	26	37	82	154
40–44 ..	178	366	621	1,880	3,805	19	29	38	83	160
45–49 ..	107	319	496	1,598	3,344	16	29	37	80	146
50–54 ..	52	229	405	1,066	2,858	10	27	34	65	131
55–59 ..	28	79	280	662	2,174	6	14	28	51	110
60–64 ..	11	59	217	485	1,401	3	13	28	42	85
65–69 ..	10	38	70	287	843	3	10	14	32	66
70–74 ..	5	14	25	136	341	3	5	8	21	38
75–79 ..	..	16	14	58	157	..	10	7	16	26
80–84 ..	1	2	2	12	58	2	3	2	8	18
85 and over	..	1	3	4	19	..	3	5	5	11
All Ages	1,149	2,140	4,304	10,888	27,516	6	10	16	33	73
15 years and over ..	1,149	2,140	4,304	10,888	27,516	10	15	24	46	96

(*a*) Exclusive of South Australia.

14. Comparative Summaries. — (i) *Conjugal Condition and Age of Males.*—In the next table the numbers of males in specified age groups are classified according to conjugal condition at each Census from 1891 to 1947:—

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE OF MALES IN AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1891 TO 1947.

Year.	Age last Birthday (Years).						All Ages.
	Under 15.	15–44.	45–59	60–64.	65 and over.	15 and over.	
				NEVER MARRIED.			
1891	594,053	525,234	43,478	9,232	10,355	588,299	1,182,352
1901	670,269	607,456	46,590	9,979	16,804	680,829	1,351,098
1911	714,573	700,328	65,755	9,818	18,224	794,125	1,508,698
1921	875,098	691,833	76,518	16,583	20,797	805,731	1,680,829
1933	926,924	893,703	76,421	19,317	34,543	1,023,984	1,950,908
1947	967,759	793,563	82,859	19,116	37,400	932,938	1,900,697
				MARRIED.			
1891	..	293,139	126,112	26,939	29,695	475,885	475,885
1901	..	346,189	146,407	29,378	46,379	568,353	568,353
1911	..	417,847	228,619	35,021	56,621	738,108	738,108
1921	..	569,893	297,329	63,605	73,328	1,004,155	1,004,155
1933	..	686,121	407,724	83,063	130,539	1,307,447	1,307,447
1947	..	930,554	526,388	123,665	178,651	1,759,258	1,759,258
				WIDOWED.			
1891	..	10,422	15,541	6,489	14,814	47,266	47,266
1901	..	11,756	16,229	6,845	22,413	57,243	57,243
1911	..	11,015	20,053	6,786	26,007	63,861	63,861
1921	..	12,498	22,034	10,186	28,935	73,653	73,653
1933	..	12,402	25,435	11,868	48,753	98,458	98,458
1947	..	7,981	25,186	14,804	64,392	112,363	112,363
				DIVORCED.			
1891 (*a*)	..	216	89	16	11	332	332
1901 (*a*)	..	760	361	55	58	1,234	1,234
1911	..	1,134	949	134	151	2,368	2,368
1921	..	2,220	1,456	281	276	4,233	4,233
1933	..	5,026	3,747	611	914	10,298	10,298
1947	..	13,261	8,391	1,572	1,828	25,052	25,052

(*a*) Exclusive of South Australia.

Year.	Under 15.	15–44.	45–59	60–64.	65 and over.	15 and over.	All Ages.
				ALL CONJUGAL CONDITIONS.			
1891	594,053	829,011	185,220	42,676	54,875	1,111,782	1,705,835
1901	670,269	966,161	209,587	46,257	85,654	1,307,659	1,977,928
1911	714,573	1,130,324	315,376	51,759	101,003	1,598,462	2,313,035
1921	875,098	1,276,444	397,337	90,655	123,336	1,887,772	2,762,870
1933	926,924	1,597,252	513,327	114,859	214,749	2,440,187	3,367,111
1947	967,759	1,745,359	642,824	159,157	282,271	2,829,611	3,797,370

In the next table the numbers given above are shown as proportions of the total males of corresponding ages:—

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE OF MALES IN AUSTRALIA: PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION PER 10,000, CENSUSES, 1891 TO 1947.

Year.	Age last Birthday (Years).						All Ages.
	Under 15.	15–44.	45–59.	60–64.	65 and over.	15 and over.	
				NEVER MARRIED.			
1891	10,000	6,336	2,347	2,163	1,887	5,292	6,931
1901	10,000	6,287	2,223	2,157	1,962	5,206	6,831
1911	10,000	6,196	2,085	1,897	1,804	4,968	6,523
1921	10,000	5,220	1,926	1,829	1,686	4,268	6,084
1933	10,000	5,595	1,489	1,682	1,608	4,196	5,794
1947	10,000	4,547	1,289	1,201	1,325	3,297	5,005
				MARRIED.			
1891	..	3,536	6,809	6,312	5,411	4,280	2,790
1901	..	3,583	6,986	6,351	5,414	4,346	2,874
1911	..	3,697	7,249	6,766	5,606	4,618	3,191
1921	..	4,465	7,483	7,016	5,946	5,319	3,634
1933	..	4,296	7,943	7,232	6,079	5,358	3,883
1947	..	5,331	8,189	7,770	6,329	6,217	4,633
				WIDOWED.			
1891	..	126	839	1,521	2,700	425	277
1901	..	122	774	1,480	2,617	438	289
1911	..	97	636	1,311	2,575	399	276
1921	..	98	554	1,124	2,346	390	267
1933	..	78	495	1,033	2,270	404	292
1947	..	46	392	930	2,281	397	296
				DIVORCED.			
1891 (*a*)	..	2	5	4	2	3	2
1901 (*a*)	..	8	17	12	7	10	6
1911	..	10	30	26	15	15	10
1921	..	17	37	31	22	23	15
1933	..	31	73	53	43	42	31
1947	..	76	130	99	65	89	66

(*a*) Exclusive of South Australia.

(ii) *Conjugal Condition and Age of Females.*— The numbers of females in specified age groups are shown in the next table according to conjugal condition for each Census from 1891 to 1947:—

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE OF FEMALES IN AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1891 TO 1947.

Year.	Age last Birthday (Years).						All Ages.
	Under 15.	15–44.	45–59.	60–64.	65 and over.	15 and over.	
				NEVER MARRIED.			
1891	579,964	328,974	7,487	1,174	1,569	339,204	919,168
1901	655,914	443,973	13,198	1,945	2,746	461,862	1,117,776
1911	695,907	542,742	30,391	3,582	5,211	581,926	1,277,833
1921	849,906	579,284	54,068	9,414	9,637	652,403	1,502,309
1933	894,643	713,427	71,453	17,138	26,217	828,235	1,722,878
1947	931,294	601,694	81,496	21,803	46,367	751,360	1,682,654

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE OF FEMALES IN AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1891 TO 1947—*continued.*

Year.	Age last Birthday (Years).						All Ages.
	Under 15.	15–44.	45–59.	60–64.	65 and over.	15 and over.	
MARRIED.							
1891	..	344,313	98,561	16,223	14,691	473,788	473,788
1901	..	409,284	115,855	20,562	24,055	569,756	569,756
1911	..	495,490	181,389	25,031	31,997	733,907	733,907
1921	..	662,661	250,204	45,412	43,106	1,001,383	1,001,383
1933	..	802,624	352,559	64,335	78,304	1,297,822	1,297,822
1947	..	1,070,821	478,017	96,913	114,899	1,760,650	1,760,650
WIDOWED.							
1891	..	17,857	29,188	10,242	21,517	78,804	78,804
1901	..	21,161	32,470	14,648	38,913	107,192	107,192
1911	..	19,513	39,461	15,590	53,526	128,090	128,090
1921	..	27,484	49,667	23,644	64,073	164,868	164,868
1933	..	25,738	63,681	31,788	109,933	231,140	231,140
1947	..	24,147	77,452	44,435	165,134	311,168	311,168
DIVORCED.							
1891 (*a*)	..	193	33	1	1	228	228
1901 (*a*)	..	935	187	11	16	1,149	1,149
1911	..	1,383	627	59	71	2,140	2,140
1921	..	2,792	1,181	217	114	4,304	4,304
1933	..	6,580	3,326	485	497	10,888	10,888
1947	..	16,321	8,376	1,401	1,418	27,516	27,516
ALL CONJUGAL CONDITIONS.							
1891	579,964	691,337	135,269	27,640	37,778	892,024	1,471,988
1901	655,914	875,353	161,710	37,166	65,730	1,139,959	1,795,873
1911	695,907	1,059,128	251,868	44,262	90,805	1,446,063	2,141,970
1921	849,906	1,272,221	355,120	78,687	116,930	1,822,958	2,672,864
1933	894,643	1,548,369	491,019	113,746	214,951	2,368,085	3,262,728
1947	931,294	1,712,983	645,341	164,552	327,818	2,850,694	3,781,988

(*a*) Exclusive of South Australia.

In the next table the figures given above are shown as proportions of the total females of the corresponding ages:—

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE OF FEMALES IN AUSTRALIA: PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION PER 10,000, CENSUSES, 1891 TO 1947.

Year.	Age last Birthday (Years).						All Ages.
	Under 15.	15–44.	45–59.	60–64.	65 and over.	15 and over.	
NEVER MARRIED.							
1891	10,000	4,759	554	425	415	3,803	6,244
1901	10,000	5,072	816	523	418	4,052	6,224
1911	10,000	5,125	1,206	810	574	4,024	5,966
1921	10,000	4,553	1,522	1,196	824	3,579	5,621
1933	10,000	4,608	1,455	1,507	1,220	3,497	5,281
1947	10,000	3,513	1,263	1,325	1,415	2,636	4,449
MARRIED.							
1891	..	4,980	7,286	5,869	3,889	5,311	3,219
1901	..	4,676	7,164	5,533	3,660	4,998	3,173
1911	..	4,678	7,202	5,655	3,524	5,075	3,426
1921	..	5,209	7,046	5,771	3,686	5,493	3,746
1933	..	5,184	7,180	5,656	3,643	5,481	3,978
1947	..	6,251	7,407	5,890	3,505	6,176	4,655

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE OF FEMALES IN AUSTRALIA: PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION PER 10,000, CENSUSES, 1891 TO 1947—*continued.*

Year.	Age last Birthday (Years).						All Ages.
	Under 15.	15–44.	45–59.	60–64.	65 and over.	15 and over.	
WIDOWED.							
1891	..	258	2,158	3,706	5,696	883	535
1901	..	242	2,008	3,941	5,920	940	597
1911	..	184	1,567	3,522	5,894	886	598
1921	..	216	1,399	3,005	5,480	904	617
1933	..	166	1,297	2,795	5,114	976	708
1947	..	141	1,200	2,700	5,037	1,092	823
DIVORCED.							
1891 (*a*)	..	3	2	0	0	3	2
1901 (*a*)	..	10	12	3	2	10	6
1911	..	13	25	13	8	15	10
1921	..	22	33	28	10	24	16
1933	..	42	68	42	23	46	33
1947	..	95	130	85	43	96	73

(*a*) Exclusive of South Australia.

For reproduction the important group in the preceding tables is the group of married females aged 15–44. During the period 1891 to 1947 the number in this group increased from 344,313, representing 10.83 per cent. of the total population, to 1,070,821, or 14.13 per cent. of the total. These changes are important from the viewpoint of their effect on the birth rate.

METROPOLITAN AND EXTRA-METROPOLITAN AREAS IN RELATION TO AGE.

15. Conjugal Condition of Males and Females in Quinquennial Age Groups.—The following tables present particulars of the conjugal condition and age of males and females in the metropolitan and extra-metropolitan areas of Australia. The metropolitan area comprises the six capital cities and their suburbs.

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE OF THE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA IN METROPOLITAN AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Males.					Females.				
	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
Under 15 ..	425,632	..	..	..	425,632	412,857	..	..	..	412,857
15–19 ..	137,453	880	4	1	138,338	138,090	7,107	19	13	145,229
20–24 ..	118,939	38,373	71	153	157,536	92,574	75,586	429	707	169,296
25–29 ..	55,871	97,630	329	1,323	155,153	39,119	121,030	1,662	2,230	164,041
30–34 ..	30,224	118,060	763	2,280	151,327	26,111	130,026	2,753	2,959	161,849
35–39 ..	21,337	116,081	1,150	2,532	141,100	22,391	118,584	3,662	3,084	147,721
40–44 ..	16,693	107,245	1,798	2,370	128,106	19,988	102,494	5,616	2,847	130,945
45–49 ..	14,659	100,422	2,749	2,068	119,898	18,969	98,797	10,185	2,570	130,521
50–54 ..	12,169	91,290	4,126	1,743	109,328	17,796	90,601	16,261	2,254	126,912
55–59 ..	10,377	86,679	6,361	1,396	104,813	16,945	75,193	22,524	1,684	116,346
60–64 ..	7,987	65,379	7,747	886	81,999	14,351	53,159	27,577	1,077	96,164
65–69 ..	6,075	42,661	8,138	518	57,392	11,477	32,683	28,954	655	73,769
70–74 ..	3,942	24,641	7,773	280	36,636	8,588	17,518	26,510	242	52,858
75–79 ..	2,731	13,839	7,376	116	24,062	5,746	8,071	22,129	115	36,061
80–84 ..	1,328	5,889	5,488	50	12,755	2,831	2,693	14,116	42	19,682
85 and over	515	1,856	3,282	22	5,675	1,313	722	7,909	14	9,958
All Ages	865,932	910,925	57,155	15,738	1,849,750	849,146	934,264	190,306	20,493	1,994,209
15 years and over	440,300	910,925	57,155	15,738	1,424,118	436,289	934,264	190,306	20,493	1,581,352

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE OF THE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA IN EXTRA-METROPOLITAN AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Males.					Females.				
	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
Under 15 . .	542,127	. .	. .	. .	542,127	518,437	. .	. .	. .	518,437
15–19 . .	158,057	1,118	9	2	159,186	134,920	8,967	21	5	143,913
20–24 . .	117,725	34,050	74	105	151,954	65,947	72,612	308	301	139,168
25–29 . .	56,792	84,626	292	634	142,344	24,050	110,675	1,209	914	136,848
30–34 . .	34,281	110,062	692	1,169	146,204	15,218	120,341	2,011	1,148	138,718
35–39 . .	25,562	116,182	1,097	1,368	144,209	12,466	111,658	2,637	1,155	127,916
40–44 . .	20,629	106,247	1,702	1,324	129,902	10,820	91,741	3,820	958	107,339
45–49 . .	18,077	94,423	2,742	1,241	116,483	10,010	82,065	5,977	774	98,826
50–54 . .	14,318	79,201	3,656	1,012	98,187	9,104	71,710	9,143	604	90,561
55–59 . .	13,259	74,373	5,552	931	94,115	8,672	59,651	13,362	490	82,175
60–64 . .	11,129	58,286	7,057	686	77,158	7,452	43,754	16,858	324	68,388
65–69 . .	9,084	41,420	8,192	423	59,119	6,323	28,092	18,491	188	53,094
70–74 . .	6,378	25,645	8,017	243	40,283	4,710	15,326	17,488	99	37,623
75–79 . .	4,413	14,717	7,605	117	26,852	3,254	6,969	14,753	42	25,018
80–84 . .	2,094	6,052	5,269	48	13,463	1,507	2,226	9,265	16	13,014
85 and over	840	1,931	3,252	11	6,034	618	599	5,519	5	6,741
All Ages	1,034,765	848,333	55,208	9,314	1,947,620	833,508	826,386	120,862	7,023	1,787,779
15 years and over	492,638	848,333	55,208	9,314	1,405,493	315,071	826,386	120,862	7,023	1,269,342

In the following tables the numbers given above are shown as proportions of the total males and females respectively of the corresponding ages:—

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE OF THE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA IN METROPOLITAN AREAS: PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION PER 10,000, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Males.					Females.				
	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
Under 15 . .	10,000	. .	. .	. .	10,000	10,000	. .	. .	. .	10,000
15–19 . .	9,936	64	. .	. .	10,000	9,509	489	1	1	10,000
20–24 . .	7,550	2,436	4	10	10,000	5,468	4,465	25	42	10,000
25–29 . .	3,601	6,293	21	85	10,000	2,385	7,378	101	136	10,000
30–34 . .	1,997	7,802	50	151	10,000	1,613	8,034	170	183	10,000
35–39 . .	1,512	8,227	82	179	10,000	1,516	8,027	248	209	10,000
40–44 . .	1,303	8,372	140	185	10,000	1,527	7,827	429	217	10,000
45–49 . .	1,223	8,376	229	172	10,000	1,453	7,570	780	197	10,000
50–54 . .	1,113	8,350	377	160	10,000	1,402	7,139	1,281	178	10,000
55–59 . .	990	8,270	607	133	10,000	1,456	6,463	1,936	145	10,000
60–64 . .	974	7,973	945	108	10,000	1,492	5,528	2,868	112	10,000
65–69 . .	1,059	7,433	1,418	90	10,000	1,556	4,430	3,925	89	10,000
70–74 . .	1,076	6,726	2,122	76	10,000	1,625	3,314	5,015	46	10,000
75–79 . .	1,135	5,751	3,066	48	10,000	1,593	2,238	6,137	32	10,000
80–84 . .	1,041	4,617	4,303	39	10,000	1,439	1,368	7,172	21	10,000
85 and over	908	3,270	5,783	39	10,000	1,319	725	7,942	14	10,000
All Ages	4,681	4,925	309	85	10,000	4,258	4,685	954	103	10,000
15 years and over	3,092	6,396	401	111	10,000	2,759	5,908	1,203	130	10,000

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE OF THE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA IN EXTRA-METROPOLITAN AREAS: PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION PER 10,000, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Males.					Females.				
	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
Under 15 . .	10,000	. .	. .	. .	10,000	10,000	. .	. .	. .	10,000
15-19 . .	9,929	70	1	. .	10,000	9,375	623	2	. .	10,000
20-24 . .	7,747	2,241	5	7	10,000	4,739	5,217	22	22	10,000
25-29 . .	3,990	5,945	21	44	10,000	1,757	8,088	88	67	10,000
30-34 . .	2,345	7,528	47	80	10,000	1,097	8,675	145	83	10,000
35-39 . .	1,773	8,056	76	95	10,000	975	8,729	206	90	10,000
40-44 . .	1,588	8,179	131	102	10,000	1,008	8,547	356	89	10,000
45-49 . .	1,552	8,106	235	107	10,000	1,013	8,304	605	78	10,000
50-54 . .	1,458	8,066	373	103	10,000	1,005	7,918	1,010	67	10,000
55-59 . .	1,409	7,902	590	99	10,000	1,055	7,259	1,626	60	10,000
60-64 . .	1,442	7,554	915	89	10,000	1,090	6,398	2,465	47	10,000
65-69 . .	1,536	7,006	1,386	72	10,000	1,191	5,291	3,483	35	10,000
70-74 . .	1,583	6,366	1,990	61	10,000	1,252	4,074	4,648	26	10,000
75-79 . .	1,643	5,481	2,832	44	10,000	1,301	2,785	5,897	17	10,000
80-84 . .	1,555	4,495	3,914	36	10,000	1,158	1,711	7,119	12	10,000
85 and over	1,392	3,200	5,390	18	10,000	917	889	8,187	7	10,000
All Ages	5,313	4,356	283	48	10,000	4,662	4,623	676	39	10,000
15 years and over	3,505	6,036	393	66	10,000	2,482	6,511	952	55	10,000

The highest proportions of married males and females occurred in age groups 40–49 and 30–39 respectively for both metropolitan and extra-metropolitan areas. Amongst males aged 20 years and over the proportion " never married " was considerably higher in all age groups in the extra-metropolitan than in the metropolitan population. Amongst females the reverse was the case so far as the results for separate age groups from 15–19 onwards are concerned, though a difference, which is corrected by excluding ages under 15 as in other instances previously referred to, appears again between the results for the separate age groups and for the aggregate.

Conversely, the proportions of married males were in all age groups (except 15–19) higher, and the proportions of married females were in all age groups lower, in the metropolitan than in the extra-metropolitan areas. In almost all age groups the proportions of widowed and divorced males and females were higher in the metropolitan areas.

The table above and corresponding results in the Reports on previous Censuses throw further light on the trends in nuptiality discussed for Australia as a whole in Section 9. Including widowed and divorced in the term " married " for the purpose of the following comparisons with that Section, it will be seen that while only slight changes occurred between 1921 and 1933, the proportions married in both metropolitan and extra-metropolitan areas rose to very high levels by 1947. If abnormally high experiences for females in some older age groups in 1891 and the early years of the present century are disregarded, the proportions married in 1947 were the highest recorded at an Australian Census for Australia as a whole and for both the metropolitan and extra-metropolitan areas. A comparison between metropolitan and extra-metropolitan results, however, shows important contrasting features at each Census. Almost without exception, the proportions of males married in each age group have been higher in metropolitan than extra-metropolitan areas, but for females the extra-metropolitan proportions have been the higher. Also, at each Census, there were proportionately more females than males married in metropolitan areas below age 35 but fewer from age 35 onwards. In the extra-metropolitan population, on the other hand, the proportions married in all age groups were greater for females than for males.

The more favorable female nuptiality experience compared with that of males for age groups under 35 years may be due mainly to the differences in ages at which men and women marry. The remaining results, indicating that the highest proportions married are those for men in metropolitan areas and for women elsewhere, reflect largely the greater migration of women than men from the country to the city, which is discussed in connexion with masculinity of the population in Chapter X., " Age ". The effect of these movements by increasing the numbers of single women in metropolitan areas at the expense of extra-metropolitan areas has been to increase the proportions of females married in the latter and to decrease them in the former localities, and at the same time by lowering the ratio of single men to single women at the marriageable ages in metropolitan areas and raising it in extra-metropolitan areas, to provide greater opportunities for marriage for men than for women in the former areas, but the reverse in extra-metropolitan areas. The proportion of males married in metropolitan areas in the age group 45–54 years, representing approximately their completed nuptiality experience, reached 88.30 per cent. in 1947, while the corresponding proportion for extra-metropolitan females was 89.91 per cent. An even greater percentage of 90.10 was recorded at ages 35–44 for females in extra-metropolitan areas. As already mentioned, " married " here includes widowed and divorced.

16. Conjugal Condition and Average Age of Persons Aged 15 years and over.

—The following table shows the average age in each conjugal condition for males and females in metropolitan and extra-metropolitan areas of each State. The results are only approximate, because they have been computed from quinquennial age groups.

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AVERAGE AGE (IN YEARS) OF MALES AND FEMALES AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER IN METROPOLITAN AND EXTRA-METROPOLITAN AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Particulars.	Males.					Females.				
	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
METROPOLITAN.										
Sydney and Suburbs	28.68	45.19	65.23	45.26	40.75	31.75	42.29	64.15	43.89	42.08
Melbourne and Suburbs ..	28.47	45.38	66.60	44.67	41.10	33.29	42.57	65.42	43.97	42.71
Brisbane and Suburbs	29.38	45.65	65.92	43.92	41.05	31.28	42.47	64.41	40.72	41.77
Adelaide and Suburbs	28.11	45.62	67.25	44.08	41.71	33.07	42.91	65.83	43.35	43.11
Perth and Suburbs	28.83	45.79	67.47	44.68	41.40	28.33	42.37	64.90	42.11	41.57
Hobart and Suburbs	27.06	44.68	66.14	44.57	40.28	32.05	41.62	64.58	42.15	41.32
Total Metropolitan ..	28.62	45.38	66.13	44.82	41.02	32.12	42.46	64.81	43.44	42.31
EXTRA-METROPOLITAN.										
New South Wales	28.99	45.18	66.40	47.43	40.50	28.01	41.45	64.61	42.54	40.38
Victoria	30.32	46.37	68.01	47.44	41.71	31.42	42.74	66.34	43.94	42.15
Queensland	30.29	45.36	65.62	45.70	40.43	27.28	41.20	64.38	40.36	39.86
South Australia	29.39	45.77	67.33	45.24	41.25	28.77	42.17	66.17	40.07	41.10
Western Australia	31.67	45.39	64.98	45.75	41.09	25.43	41.00	64.22	40.77	39.86
Tasmania	28.65	44.77	66.44	44.41	40.35	29.54	40.99	65.41	40.02	40.41
Northern Territory	33.33	41.60	55.49	43.37	37.72	26.73	36.15	55.30	37.62	35.04
Australian Capital Territory ..	26.29	42.61	61.54	42.37	36.75	25.32	39.64	60.59	39.17	36.93
Total Extra-Metropolitan	29.76	45.49	66.58	46.60	40.81	28.71	41.68	65.10	42.02	40.69
STATE OR TERRITORY.										
New South Wales	28.84	45.19	65.82	46.05	40.63	30.15	41.89	64.33	43.54	41.31
Victoria	29.28	45.77	67.19	45.39	41.35	32.63	42.63	65.72	43.97	42.51
Queensland	29.99	45.47	65.74	44.88	40.65	29.06	41.69	64.40	40.58	40.64
South Australia	28.69	45.68	67.29	44.41	41.52	31.59	42.63	65.93	42.74	42.37
Western Australia	30.32	45.60	66.33	45.14	41.25	27.34	41.78	64.68	41.78	40.90
Tasmania	28.22	44.74	66.35	44.48	40.33	30.47	41.18	65.11	41.13	40.71
Northern Territory	33.33	41.60	55.49	43.37	37.72	26.73	36.15	55.30	37.62	35.04
Australian Capital Territory ..	26.29	42.61	61.54	42.37	36.75	25.32	39.64	60.59	39.17	36.93
Australia	29.22	45.43	66.35	45.48	40.92	30.69	42.09	64.92	43.08	41.59

For Australia as a whole and for each State the average age of males who had never married was lower, and that of the " never married " females higher, in the metropolitan than in the extra-metropolitan areas. A similar distinction was noted in the case of married persons for Australia, but not for all States. The difference between the average ages of married males and married females is less in all metropolitan areas than in the extra-metropolitan areas.

CHAPTER XII.

DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

SIGNIFICANCE AND SCOPE OF INQUIRY.

1. Form of Inquiry.—At the 1947 Census, persons were asked to state the number of children under sixteen years of age (including step-children and adopted children) who were dependent upon them, and who were residing in Australia (whether in the same dwelling as the person or not), at the time of the Census. Instructions were given that where the parents were together only one parent, who would be the father unless the circumstances were exceptional, should give the particulars, and that where the parents were separated at the time of the Census, whether temporarily or permanently, the parent financially responsible for the maintenance of the children should give the particulars. It was also specified that children boarded-out to persons other than parents were not to be regarded as dependent on the persons with whom they were boarded out, and furthermore that children earning £1 or more per week were not to be counted as dependent children. Children in institutions did not come within the scope of the inquiry.

The foregoing instructions were similar to those applying at the 1933 Census, except that the amount of earnings which excluded a child from the dependency class was fixed in 1933 at ten shillings or more per week. However, the numbers so excluded at either Census would have been comparatively small and it is considered that, taking into account also the differing economic conditions at the time of the two Censuses, the results can be regarded as comparable.

The question relating to dependent children at the 1921 Census referred to children aged under fourteen years *dependent on the householder*, so that no direct comparison may be made between that Census and the two later Censuses.

Because of the nature of the question asked at the Census the tabulations made related to the category of the person with dependent children and not that of the dependent children themselves, it being impossible from the information collected to classify all dependent children according to their own sex, age, place of residence, &c.

In Part XI. of the Detailed Tables of the Census persons are classified according to the number of their dependent children in conjunction with their sex, place of enumeration, age, occupation, and occupational status. A further classification of such persons in conjunction with their conjugal condition is given in Part X.

2. Adequacy of the Data.—The question concerning dependent children differs from most other questions asked at the Census, in that it is impossible to ascertain the number of persons who omitted, incorrectly, a reply to the question. The coding instruction was that, where no reply was given, code 00 (no children) was to be inscribed, unless it was evident from data given on the schedule that there were children dependent upon a certain person whose name appeared and who gave "no reply", in which case such children (appearing on the schedule) were coded to that person.

It was not possible to determine the number of dependent children who were absent on the night of the Census and who were not claimed by their parent or guardian.

By reason of the foregoing, it can be seen that the persons who gave "no reply" and those who had no dependent children are not available separately.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS CENSUS.

3. Comparative Summary, Censuses of 1933 and 1947.—The results of the inquiry concerning dependent children at the 1933 and 1947 Censuses are summarized in the following table:—

PERSONS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE, AUSTRALIA: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN, CENSUSES, 1933 AND 1947.

Number of Dependent Children.	1933.				1947.			
	Persons with Dependent Children.			Dependent Children.	Persons with Dependent Children.			Dependent Children.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.		Males.	Females.	Persons.	
				NUMBER.				
1	306,695	34,823	341,518	341,518	401,464	39,683	441,147	441,147
2	233,167	14,631	247,798	495,596	291,739	16,482	308,221	616,442
3	131,646	6,724	138,370	415,110	136,819	6,233	143,052	429,156
4	69,485	3,067	72,552	290,208	57,036	2,578	59,614	238,456
5	34,676	1,337	36,013	180,065	23,223	1,036	24,259	121,295
6	17,270	557	17,827	106,962	10,395	263	10,658	63,948
7	7,497	185	7,682	53,774	4,114	96	4,210	29,470
8	2,931	75	3,006	24,048	1,753	35	1,788	14,304
9	964	15	979	8,811	697	11	708	6,372
10 and over	364	3	367	3,767	213	1	214	2,201
Total	804,695	61,417	866,112	1,919,859	927,453	66,418	993,871	1,962,791
				PERCENTAGE.				
1	38.11	56.70	39.43	17.79	43.29	59.75	44.39	22.48
2	28.98	23.82	28.61	25.81	31.46	24.82	31.01	31.41
3	16.36	10.95	15.97	21.62	14.75	9.38	14.39	21.86
4	8.63	4.99	8.38	15.12	6.15	3.88	6.00	12.15
5	4.31	2.18	4.16	9.38	2.50	1.56	2.44	6.18
6	2.15	0.91	2.06	5.57	1.12	0.40	1.07	3.26
7	0.93	0.30	0.89	2.80	0.44	0.14	0.43	1.50
8	0.36	0.12	0.35	1.25	0.19	0.05	0.18	0.73
9	0.12	0.02	0.11	0.46	0.08	0.02	0.07	0.32
10 and over	0.05	0.01	0.04	0.20	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.11
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

At the 1947 Census 993,871 persons, comprising 927,453 males and 66,418 females, stated that they had children under sixteen years of age dependent on them at the time of the Census. The total number of such dependent children was 1,962,791, of whom 1,853,314 or 94.4 per cent. were dependent on males and 109,477, or 5.6 per cent., were dependent on females. For each person with dependent children these figures represent an average of 2.00 for males, 1.65 for females, and 1.97 for both sexes combined.

Compared with 1933, persons with dependent children increased by 127,759, or 14.75 per cent., but the number of children under sixteen years dependent on such persons increased by only 42,932, or 2.24 per cent. Thus the average number of children dependent on each person fell from 2.22 in 1933 to 1.97 in 1947. This decline was common to both males and females having dependent children.

It may be noted that although both persons with dependent children and the children supported showed an increase in number between 1933 and 1947, they represented actually a slightly smaller proportion of the total population of relevant age in 1947 than in 1933. Thus, of the total population aged sixteen years or over persons with dependent children comprised 17.84 per cent. in 1947, compared with 18.47 per cent. in 1933, while the number of dependent children per cent. of all children under sixteen years of age fell slightly from 98.88 in 1933 to 97.73 in 1947.

Persons with one, two or three dependent children represented 89.8 per cent. of the total number of persons with dependent children under sixteen years in Australia at 30th June, 1947, and the children dependent on such persons represented 75.7 per cent. of the total number of dependent children stated to be maintained by persons in Australia.

The number of children dependent on persons with one, two or three dependent children increased by 234,521, but this increase was largely offset by decreases in the number of children dependent on persons with four or more dependent children.

Although the movement of the birth-rate and oversea migration in periods preceding the respective Censuses can be expected to account largely for the differences between the results for dependency in 1933 and 1947, it is difficult to draw satisfactory conclusions from the changes recorded as allowance must be made for the effect of children reaching their sixteenth birthday between the dates of the two Censuses. To a great extent, however, direct comparisons can be made by a consideration of the ages of persons in relation to the number of children dependent on them, and an examination of the results on this basis will be found in Section 6 following. When using the Census results, it should be remembered also that as they exclude children sixteen years of age or more, they do not in themselves indicate the size of families, which is considered in Chapter XXII.—Families.

GENERAL VIEW OF JUVENILE DEPENDENCY.

4. Conjugal Condition in Relation to Dependent Children.—The following table shows the distribution of males and females with dependent children, according to their conjugal condition and number of dependent children. The results include 319 males and 253 females who did not specify their conjugal condition and who have been distributed proportionately over the various conjugal states:—

PERSONS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE, AUSTRALIA: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN AND CONJUGAL CONDITION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Number of Dependent Children.	Never Married.		Married. (a)		Widowed.		Divorced.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
NUMBER.										
1 ..	1,714	3,415	391,141	16,597	5,785	15,796	2,824	3,875	401,464	39,683
2 ..	681	449	287,059	8,048	2,643	6,559	1,356	1,426	291,739	16,482
3 ..	291	129	134,988	3,053	1,125	2,634	415	417	136,819	6,233
4 ..	153	58	56,239	1,239	473	1,130	171	151	57,036	2,578
5 ..	74	11	22,923	528	180	459	46	38	23,223	1,036
6 ..	40	4	10,251	98	84	149	20	12	10,395	263
7 ..	11	1	4,059	23	36	68	8	4	4,114	96
8 ..	9	1	1,731	7	9	25	4	2	1,753	35
9 ..	1	..	691	3	5	7	..	1	697	11
10 and over	3	..	208	..	2	1	..	..	213	1
Total ..	2,977	4,068	909,290	29,596	10,342	26,828	4,844	5,926	927,453	66,418
PERCENTAGE.										
1 ..	57.57	83.95	43.02	56.08	55.94	58.88	58.30	65.39	43.29	59.75
2 ..	22.88	11.04	31.57	27.19	25.55	24.45	27.99	24.06	31.46	24.82
3 ..	9.78	3.17	14.85	10.32	10.88	9.82	8.57	7.04	14.75	9.38
4 ..	5.14	1.43	6.18	4.19	4.57	4.21	3.53	2.55	6.15	3.88
5 ..	2.49	0.27	2.52	1.78	1.74	1.71	0.95	0.64	2.50	1.56
6 ..	1.34	0.10	1.12	0.33	0.81	0.56	0.41	0.20	1.12	0.40
7 ..	0.37	0.02	0.45	0.08	0.35	0.25	0.17	0.07	0.44	0.14
8 ..	0.30	0.02	0.19	0.02	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.03	0.19	0.05
9 ..	0.03	..	0.08	0.01	0.05	0.03	..	0.02	0.08	0.02
10 and over	0.10	..	0.02	..	0.02	0.00	..	..	0.02	0.00
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Includes persons permanently separated (legally or otherwise).

Being in the great majority of cases the breadwinner of the family, the married male forms by far the most important class from the viewpoint of dependency. At the 1947 Census, married men with children dependent on them comprised 91.49 per cent. of the total and were responsible for the support of 92.82 per cent. of all dependent children. Next in order of numerical importance came married women and widows, who, however, represented only 2.98 and 2.70 per cent. respectively of all persons with dependent children, while persons in the remaining conjugal groups amounted, in all, to only 2.83 per cent. of the total.

The number of married men with dependent children in 1947 was equivalent to 51.69 per cent. of the total married men. The next highest proportion of dependency was recorded in the divorced group, in which those persons having dependent children represented 19.34 per cent. of the total divorced population in the case of males and 21.54 per cent. in the case of females. Of the remainder with dependent children, widowers and widows, who comprised 9.20 and 8.62 per cent. of the total male and female widowed populations respectively, were the most important. The corresponding percentages in 1933 for the five principal groups mentioned were: married males, 59.79 per cent.; divorced males, 18.03; divorced females, 27.01; widowers, 17.75; and widows, 15.73. It will be seen that in comparison with the results in 1933 the proportion of persons with dependent children in the population showed decreases for each of the principal conjugal groups, other than divorced males, who represented a slightly higher proportion in 1947 than in 1933. Of other persons who had dependent children, married females may be mentioned as showing an increase from 1.28 per cent. of total married females in 1933 to 1.68 in 1947.

Irrespective of their marital status, persons with dependent children decreased rapidly in numbers with each increase in the number of children supported, but the percentage of persons having specified numbers of dependent children varied considerably according to conjugal condition. Thus, while married males with one dependent child formed only 43.02 per cent. of the total married males with dependent children, the corresponding proportions for other persons with one dependent child varied from 55.94 per cent. for widowers to 83.95 for " never married " females.

5. Geographical Distribution of Persons Supporting Dependent Children.—The next table shows the distribution among States and Territories of persons having dependent children at the 1947 Census:—

PERSONS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN, 30th JUNE, 1947.

State or Territory.	Persons with Dependent Children numbering—										Total Persons with Dependent Children.	Total Number of Dependent Children.	Average Number of Dependent Children per Person with Dependent Children.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 and over.			
						NUMBER.							
New South Wales	176,490	121,504	55,171	23,053	9,457	4,330	1,758	759	279	72	392,873	772,120	1.97
Victoria	120,101	81,616	36,027	14,122	5,493	2,199	880	372	168	60	261,038	499,821	1.91
Queensland . .	60,718	44,693	23,029	10,621	4,621	2,085	785	306	119	39	147,016	306,704	2.09
South Australia . .	39,236	26,565	11,757	4,480	1,635	704	227	100	39	13	84,756	160,834	1.90
Western Australia	28,215	22,250	11,016	4,537	1,707	647	260	122	42	9	68,805	139,595	2 03
Tasmania . .	14,639	10,317	5,456	2,569	1,230	642	281	123	59	19	35,335	75,594	2.14
Northern Territory	732	462	226	98	64	30	13	2	1	1	1,629	3,353	2.06
Australian Capital Territory . .	1,016	814	370	134	52	21	6	4	1	1	2,419	4,770	1.97
Tropical . .	14,726	11,152	5,951	2,683	1,252	573	213	67	27	9	36,653	77,674	2.12
Non-tropical . .	426,421	297,069	137,101	56,931	23,007	10,085	3,997	1,721	681	205	957,218	1,885,117	1.97
Australia . .	441,147	308,221	143,052	59,614	24,259	10,658	4,210	1,788	708	214	993,871	1,962,791	1.97
						PERCENTAGE.							(a)
New South Wales	44.92	30.93	14.04	5.87	2.41	1.10	0.45	0.19	0.07	0.02	100.00	39.34	100.00
Victoria	46.01	31.27	13.80	5.41	2.10	0.84	0.34	0.14	0.07	0.02	100.00	25.47	96.95
Queensland . .	41.30	30.40	15.66	7.23	3.14	1.42	0.53	0.21	0.08	0.03	100.00	15.63	106.09
South Australia . .	46.29	31.34	13.87	5.29	1.93	0.83	0.27	0.12	0.05	0.01	100.00	8.19	96.45
Western Australia	41.01	32.34	16.01	6.59	2.48	0.94	0.38	0.18	0.06	0.01	100.00	7.11	103.05
Tasmania . .	41.43	29.20	15.44	7.27	3.48	1.82	0.79	0.35	0.17	0.05	100.00	3.85	108.63
Northern Territory	44.94	28.36	13.87	6.02	3.93	1.84	0.80	0.12	0.06	0.06	100.00	0.17	104.57
Australian Capital Territory . .	42.00	33.65	15.30	5.54	2.15	0.87	0.25	0.16	0.04	0.04	100.00	0.24	100.00
Tropical . .	40.18	30.43	16.24	7.32	3.42	1.56	0.58	0.18	0.07	0.02	100.00	3.96	107.61
Non-tropical . .	44.55	31.04	14.32	5.95	2.40	1.05	0.42	0.18	0.07	0.02	100.00	96.04	100.00
Australia . .	44.39	31.01	14.39	6.00	2.44	1.07	0.43	0.18	0.07	0.02	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Ratio of State to Australian average.

The number of persons with dependent children in each State followed the order of total population of the respective States, but their distribution expressed as a percentage of those populations, after deduction of dependent children, was greatly different. Tasmania and Western Australia, with rates respectively of 19.47 and 18.96 per cent. of population excluding dependent children, showed the highest proportions of persons with dependent children, while the lowest proportion (16.79 per cent.) was recorded in Victoria. The corresponding percentage for Australia as a whole was 17.70.

It may be noticed that the average number of dependent children per person with dependent children varies considerably between the several States—from a minimum of 1.90 in South Australia up to a maximum of 2.14 in Tasmania. There is also what appears to be a significant difference between the averages for tropical and non-tropical regions, the tropical figure being 2.12 compared with the non-tropical figure of 1.97. The high average for Tasmania may be attributed to the comparatively high percentages of families in that State which include five or more dependent children. The percentages for Tasmania of persons with dependent children who have 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10 and over dependent children are 3.48, 1.82, 0.79, 0.35, 0.17, and 0.05 respectively, compared with corresponding percentages for South Australia, the State having the lowest percentages for the groups considered, of 1.93, 0.83, 0.27, 0.12, 0.05, and 0.01.

The following table shows the distribution in urban and rural divisions of persons with dependent children:—

PERSONS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE IN URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Division.	Persons with Dependent Children numbering—										Total Persons with Dependent Children.	Total Number of Dependent Children.	Average Number of Dependent Children per Person with Dependent Children.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 and over.			
						NUMBER.							
Urban—													
Metropolitan ..	236,404	151,668	59,525	20,133	6,942	2,637	912	352	128	30	478,731	860,038	1.80
Provincial ..	78,970	56,608	27,339	11,927	4,881	2,151	884	385	124	42	183,311	370,040	2.02
Rural	124,776	99,386	55,993	27,492	12,412	5,860	2,409	1,047	456	142	329,973	729,518	2.21
Migratory (*a*) ..	997	559	195	62	24	10	5	4	..	..	1,856	3,195	1.72
Total ..	441,147	308,221	143,052	59,614	24,259	10,658	4,210	1,788	708	214	993,871	1,962,791	1.97
						PERCENTAGE.							
Urban—													
Metropolitan ..	49.38	31.68	12.43	4.21	1.45	0.55	0.19	0.07	0.03	0.01	100.00	43.82	(*b*) 91.37
Provincial ..	43.08	30.88	14.92	6.51	2.66	1.17	0.48	0.21	0.07	0.02	100.00	18.85	102.54
Rural	37.81	30.12	16.97	8.33	3.76	1.78	0.73	0.32	0.14	0.04	100.00	37.17	112.18
Migratory (*a*) ..	53.72	30.12	10.51	3.34	1.29	0.54	0.27	0.21	..	..	100.00	0.16	87.31
Total ..	44.39	31.01	14.39	6.00	2.44	1.07	0.43	0.18	0.07	0.02	100.00	100.00	100.00

(*a*) Persons on board ships, railway trains and aircraft. (*b*) Ratio of Divisional to Total average.

The number of persons supporting children is much larger relatively to total population in rural parts than in the metropolitan areas. Thus, persons with dependent children represented 20.31 per cent. of population, less dependent children, in the rural division, but only 16.04 per cent. in the metropolitan division.

It is noticeable also that there is a marked tendency for persons in rural areas to have a larger number of dependent children than the average for the whole State, and for persons in the metropolitan areas to have a smaller number. This is shown strikingly by comparison between the percentages of persons with dependent children in the two divisions who have four or more children. The percentages of persons with four or five dependent children were 8.33 and 3.76 respectively in the rural areas, compared with 4.21 and 1.45 respectively in the metropolitan areas. For the persons with 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 and over dependent children, the percentages for rural divisions were 1.78, 0.73, 0.32, 0.14 and 0.04 respectively, while those for metropolitan areas were much less—0.55, 0.19, 0.07, 0.03 and 0.01.

6. Age Groups of Persons Supporting Dependent Children.—The next table shows the persons with dependent children classified according to age groups. For the purpose of this table persons whose ages were not stated, numbering 6,998, and the children dependent upon them, numbering 12,689, have been distributed proportionately over the various age-groups.

PERSONS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE, AUSTRALIA: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age last Birthday. (years).	Persons with Dependent Children numbering—										Total Persons with Dependent Children.	Total Number of Dependent Children.	Average Number of Dependent Children per Person with Dependent Children.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 and over.			
						Number.							
15–19	1,284	114	14	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	1,419	1,585	1.12
20–24	29,676	7,181	1,216	172	25	14	1	1	..	..	38,286	48,598	1.27
25–29	75,098	40,214	11,099	2,753	707	180	36	11	1	..	130,099	204,799	1.57
30–34	73,912	70,363	30,556	10,958	3,788	1,245	419	143	28	11	191,423	380,991	1.99
35–39	61,432	70,918	39,952	17,480	6,968	3,094	1,176	510	192	54	201,776	461,053	2.28
40–44	58,677	54,967	30,941	14,621	6,411	2,970	1,237	541	262	72	170,699	385,870	2.26
45–49	55,991	34,198	16,791	8,067	3,843	1,807	794	362	148	41	122,042	247,292	2.03
50–54	40,675	17,036	7,437	3,358	1,562	799	347	130	43	26	71,413	127,216	1.78
55–59	26,028	8,391	3,273	1,426	630	357	128	58	27	8	40,326	65,310	1.62
60–64	11,208	3,083	1,192	504	215	131	55	20	4	2	16,414	25,429	1.55
65–69	4,524	1,176	400	188	77	41	12	8	3	..	6,429	9,634	1.50
70 and over ..	2,642	580	181	82	32	19	5	4	..	..	3,545	5,014	1.41
Total ..	441,147	308,221	143,052	59,614	24,259	10,658	4,210	1,788	708	214	993,871	1,962,791	1.97
						Percentage.							(a)
15–19	90.49	8.03	0.99	0.35	0.07	0.07	..	..	..	..	100.00	0.08	56.85
20–24	77.51	18.76	3.18	0.45	0.06	0.04	..	..	..	..	100.00	2.48	64.47
25–29	57.72	30.91	8.53	2.12	0.54	0.14	0.03	0.01	..	..	100.00	10.43	79.70
30–34	38.61	36.76	15.96	5.72	1.98	0.65	0.22	0.08	0.01	0.01	100.00	19.41	101.02
35–39	30.45	35.15	19.80	8.66	3.45	1.53	0.58	0.25	0.10	0.03	100.00	23.49	115.74
40–44	34.37	32.20	18.13	8.57	3.76	1.74	0.72	0.32	0.15	0.04	100.00	19.66	114.72
45–49	45.88	28.02	13.76	6.61	3.15	1.48	0.65	0.30	0.12	0.03	100.00	12.60	103.05
50–54	56.96	23.85	10.41	4.70	2.19	1.12	0.49	0.18	0.06	0.04	100.00	6.48	90.36
55–59	64.54	20.81	8.12	3.54	1.56	0.88	0.32	0.14	0.07	0.02	100.00	3.33	82.23
60–64	68.28	18.78	7.26	3.07	1.31	0.80	0.34	0.12	0.03	0.01	100.00	1.30	78.68
65–69	70.37	18.29	6.22	2.92	1.20	0.64	0.19	0.12	0.05	..	100.00	0.49	76.14
70 and over ..	74.53	16.36	5.11	2.31	0.90	0.54	0.14	0.11	..	..	100.00	0.25	71.57
Total ..	44.39	31.01	14.39	6.00	2.44	1.07	0.43	0.18	0.07	0.02	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Ratio of average for specified age-group to Total average.

The 35-39 age group is the modal group for persons with dependent children, both as regards their own number and the number of children supported. This group also has the highest average number of dependent children per person with dependent children, 2.28. It should be remembered that dependent children considered here are aged less than sixteen years, and that the modal age group for all persons with children of all ages would be higher than the 35–39 age group.

Compared with 1933, the number of persons with dependent children showed substantial increases, totalling 165,403 in age groups below the age of 45 years, but decreases to the total of 37,644 occurred in the numbers for the remaining or older age-groups. The increases at ages below 45 years were confined, practically without exception, to persons having less than four dependent children, the gain in numbers by those with one, two and three dependent children being 93,621, 71,059 and 16,971 respectively. Of the various groups, persons aged 25–29 years with one dependent child were affected to the greatest extent, contributing 29,227 to the total increase of 165,403 below the age of 45 years. The total number of persons with dependent children in each age-group from 45 years upwards showed decreases, although between the ages of 45 and 60 years increases occurred in the one dependent child class. It will be seen, therefore, that persons under the age of 45 years who had one, two or three dependent children were mainly responsible for the total increase of 127,759 recorded for all ages between 1933 and 1947. In this group, only a comparatively small proportion of families would have been affected by exclusions due to children turning the age of sixteen years, and a comparison between the results at the two Censuses, taken in conjunction with the number of births, and of oversea migration in successive periods terminating at the respective Censuses, can be made. This comparison suggests that the series of high birth rates which marked the 1939-45 war and post-war periods was the principal factor in raising the number of persons with dependent children.

The general decrease between 1933 and 1947 in the number of larger-sized families with dependent children is reflected in the reduced average number of dependent children recorded per person with dependent children. This average was lower in 1947 than 1933, not only for all ages combined, but also, other than ages 15 to 19 years, for each age group individually.

Considered in relation to total population, in which the proportion of persons in the older age groups had increased between 1933 and 1947, increases in the number of persons with dependent children were restricted to those groups below the age of 40 years. The number of persons aged 15 to 39 years with dependent children in 1947 represented 19.43 per cent. of the total population of the same ages, excluding dependent children, compared with a corresponding percentage of 15.75 in 1933. In 1933 21.61 per cent. of the total population aged 40 years or more claimed dependent children, but this proportion had fallen to 15.85 per cent. by 1947.

7. Economic Status of Persons Supporting Dependent Children.—Under this heading come the occupational status and occupation of persons with dependent children. The next table deals with occupational status, persons who did not state their occupational status having been distributed proportionately over the various groups comprising the work force:—

PERSONS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATIONAL STATUS, AUSTRALIA: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Occupational Status.	Persons with Dependent Children numbering—										Total Persons with Dependent Children.	Total Number of Dependent Children.	Average Number of Dependent Children per Person with Dependent Children.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 and over.			
NUMBER.													
IN WORK FORCE—													
At Work—													
Employer ..	39,180	32,264	16,201	6,549	2,243	843	349	113	55	20	97,817	198,828	2.03
Self-employed	57,129	46,179	25,774	12,346	5,387	2,515	987	453	174	64	151,008	330,975	2.19
Employee (on wage or salary)	302,747	209,450	91,923	36,489	14,731	6,490	2,533	1,058	428	107	665,956	1,287,113	1.93
Helper (not on wage or salary)	554	230	107	45	15	7	1	1	1	..	961	1,656	1.72
Total ..	399,610	288,123	134,005	55,429	22,376	9,855	3,870	1,625	658	191	915,742	1,818,572	1.99
Not at Work (*a*)	7,474	4,418	2,255	1,109	526	327	133	65	18	13	16,338	33,852	2.07
Total in Work Force	407,084	292,541	136,260	56,538	22,902	10,182	4,003	1,690	676	204	932,080	1,852,424	1.99
NOT IN WORK FORCE	34,063	15,680	6,792	3,076	1,357	476	207	98	32	10	61,791	110,367	1.79
GRAND TOTAL	441,147	308,221	143,052	59,614	24,259	10,658	4,210	1,788	708	214	993,871	1,962,791	1.97
PERCENTAGE.													
IN WORK FORCE—													
At Work—													
Employer ..	8.88	10.47	11.32	10.99	9.25	7.91	8.29	6.32	7.77	9.35	9.84	10.13	(*b*) 103.05
Self-employed	12.95	14.98	18.02	20.71	22.21	23.60	23.44	25.33	24.58	29.91	15.20	16.86	111.17
Employee (on wage or salary)	68.63	67.95	64.26	61.20	60.72	60.89	60.17	59.17	60.45	50.00	67.00	65.58	97.97
Helper (not on wage or salary)	0.13	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.02	0.06	0.14	..	0.10	0.08	87.31
Total ..	90.59	93.48	93.67	92.98	92.24	92.47	91.92	90.88	92.94	89.26	92.14	92.65	101.02
Not at Work (*a*)	1.69	1.43	1.58	1.86	2.17	3.07	3.16	3.64	2.54	6.07	1.64	1.73	105.08
Total in Work Force	92.28	94.91	95.25	94.84	94.41	95.54	95.08	94.52	95.48	95.33	93.78	94.38	101.02
NOT IN WORK FORCE	7.72	5.09	4.75	5.16	5.59	4.46	4.92	5.48	4.52	4.67	6.22	5.62	90.86
GRAND TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(*a*) Includes persons who were (1) unable to secure employment, (2) temporarily laid off from their jobs, and (3) not actively seeking work at the time of the Census on account of sickness or accident, industrial dispute, resting between jobs, or for any other reason.

(*b*) Ratio of average for specified occupational status group to Total average.

Persons with dependent children in the "self-employed" and "employer" groups in 1947 had an appreciably higher average number of dependent children (2.19 and 2.03 respectively) than those in the "employee group" (1.93).

In the next table persons supporting children in 1947 are shown according to their main occupational groupings:—

PERSONS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION, AUSTRALIA: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Occupation Order.	Persons with Dependent Children numbering—										Total Persons with Dependent Children.	Total Number of Dependent Children.	Average Number of Dependent Children per Person with Dependent Children.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 and over.			
NUMBER.													
Rural, Fishing and Hunting ..	56,835	47,055	28,672	14,530	6,705	3,270	1,388	589	248	82	159,374	365,728	2.29
Professional and Semi-Professional	14,520	11,582	5,173	1,675	451	134	30	19	5	2	33,591	63,390	1.89
Administrative ..	29,026	22,332	9,751	3,541	1,102	390	123	66	30	12	66,373	126,740	1.91
Commercial and Clerical ..	72,816	48,021	18,541	5,932	1,864	718	231	73	31	7	148,234	264,388	1.78
Domestic and Protective Service ..	27,416	16,279	6,976	2,709	1,087	494	171	76	24	11	55,243	102,270	1.85
Craftsmen ..	86,467	62,774	26,629	9,894	3,626	1,472	567	230	83	20	191,762	365,200	1.90
Operatives ..	90,566	64,774	30,012	12,870	5,265	2,317	914	364	142	47	207,271	412,932	1.99
Labourers ..	19,958	13,944	7,652	3,972	2,100	1,074	436	217	79	20	49,452	109,340	2.21
Indefinite or Not Stated ..	9,480	5,780	2,854	1,415	702	313	143	56	34	3	20,780	42,436	2.04
Persons not Gainfully Occupied ..	34,063	15,680	6,792	3,076	1,357	476	207	98	32	10	61,791	110,367	1.79
Total ..	441,147	308,221	143,052	59,614	24,259	10,658	4,210	1,788	708	214	993,871	1,962 791	1.97
PERCENTAGE.													
Rural, Fishing and Hunting ..	12.88	15.27	20.04	24.37	27.64	30.68	32.97	32.94	35.03	38.32	16.04	18.63	(a) 116.24
Professional and Semi-Professional	3.29	3.76	3.62	2.81	1.86	1.26	0.71	1.06	0.71	0.93	3.38	3.23	95.94
Administrative ..	6.58	7.24	6.82	5.94	4.54	3.66	2.92	3.69	4.24	5.61	6.68	6.46	96.95
Commercial and Clerical ..	16.51	15.58	12.96	9.95	7.68	6.74	5.49	4.08	4.38	3.27	14.91	13.47	90.36
Domestic and Protective Service ..	6.22	5.28	4.88	4.55	4.48	4.63	4.06	4.25	3.39	5.14	5.56	5.21	93.91
Craftsmen ..	19.60	20.37	18.61	16.60	14.95	13.81	13.47	12.87	11.72	9.35	19.29	18.61	96.45
Operatives ..	20.53	21.01	20.98	21.59	21.70	21.74	21.71	20.36	20.05	21.96	20.85	21.04	101.02
Labourers ..	4.52	4.52	5.35	6.66	8.66	10.08	10.36	12.14	11.16	9.35	4.98	5.57	112.18
Indefinite or Not Stated ..	2.15	1.88	1.99	2.37	2.89	2.93	3.40	3.13	4.80	1.40	2.09	2.16	103.55
Persons not Gainfully Occupied ..	7.72	5.09	4.75	5.16	5.60	4.47	4.91	5.48	4.52	4.67	6.22	5.62	90.86
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Ratio of average for specified occupation order to Total average.

Numerically, operatives were the most important class, forming 20.85 per cent. of all persons with dependent children and having 21.04 per cent. of the total dependent children. The average number of dependent children per operative was 1.99, which while above the average of 1.97 for all persons having dependent children was nevertheless well below averages of 2.29 dependent children per person engaged in rural, fishing and hunting occupations, in which the number of dependent children was greatest proportionately, and of 2.21 for labourers, who showed the next highest average number of dependent children.

An interesting feature is that operatives in 1947 formed a consistent proportion of 20 to 21 per cent. of all persons with dependent children irrespective of the number of children supported, while with only slight exceptions, workers following rural, fishing and hunting occupations, together with labourers, showed a progressive increase in their proportion of total persons with corresponding numbers of dependent children as their number of dependent children increased, the range from those with one dependent child to those with ten or more dependent children being from 12.88 per cent. to 38.32 per cent. and from 4.52 to 9.35 per cent. for the respective groups. The proportions in indefinite or not stated occupations also tended upwards with the number of children, but with some exceptions, the most important being persons in professional or semi-professional and administrative occupations and craftsmen who had a second dependent child, Other gainfully-occupied groups formed a decreasing proportion of the total with each increase in the number of children supported.

The lowest average number of dependent children per person, 1.78, was recorded in commercial and clerical occupations, while domestic and protective service (1.85), professional and semi-professional (1.89), craftsmen (1.90) and administrative occupations (1.91) were other gainfully-occupied groups in which the average number of dependent children, indicated in parentheses, was below the average for all occupations combined.

The proportional distribution of dependent children within each occupation group is not affected by the relative numbers in the respective occupation groups. A comparison of these results, which may be derived from the table above, may, therefore, be of interest. Excluding persons not gainfully occupied, in which the results are influenced to some extent by the presence of pensioners and others in the older age-groups, the proportion with one dependent child only was highest in the domestic and protective service group (49.63 per cent.) and lowest in rural, fishing and hunting occupations (35.66 per cent.), and with two dependent children, highest in the professional and semi-professional group (34.48) and lowest in the group of indefinite or not stated occupations (27.82). For each number of dependent children over two, the greatest proportions were recorded in either the rural, hunting and fishing group or in labourers, while the lowest percentages were those recorded in the professional and semi-professional group and in commercial and clerical occupations. In the first two groups just mentioned, 3.50 and 3.69 per cent. respectively had large families of six or more dependent children, compared with only 0.57 and 0.72 per cent. for the last two mentioned classes.

CHAPTER XIII.

BIRTHPLACE.

GENERAL SIGNIFICANCE OF BIRTHPLACE STATISTICS.

1. The Utility of Birthplace Statistics.—Geographic origin of the population forms an important phase in the analysis of the composition of the population. The culture which develops in a comparatively new country like Australia will tend to be increasingly characterized by its own peculiar features, and these will tend to be more firmly established, the greater the proportion of native-born Australians in the population as a whole. This expectation is derived from the simple fact that environment exercises its influence most strongly, though not exclusively, in the early formative years of life. On the other hand, those elements of the population which are recruited from other countries bring with them a variety of cultural influences. It is important to know, therefore, what proportion of the total population was born outside Australia and the countries of birth of these immigrants. The significance of birthplace statistics relates chiefly to the complex of factors which make up a country's cultural outlook and is not identical with the significance to be attached to statistics of nationality or political allegiance or to statistics of " racial " or ethnic origin.

2. Form of Inquiry and Tabulation of the Data.—The question concerning birthplace asked at the 1947 Census was as follows:—" For persons born in Australia write the name of the State or Territory in which born. For persons born outside Australia write the name of the country where born (not town or other locality)." Questions concerning birthplace of father and mother which were placed on the 1921 Census form were omitted on the occasions of the 1933 and 1947 Censuses.

Detailed tables compiled from the replies received to this question in conjunction with other appropriate data furnished at the Census appear in the Detailed Tables of the Census, Part XII. " Birthplace ", pp. 635–754. These tables show particulars of individual countries of birth, grouped under the respective continents, in accordance with a detailed classification corresponding generally to those adopted at previous Censuses. Particulars relating to the principal birthplaces of the population of each local government area are given in the Detailed Tables of the Census, Parts I. to VI., pp. 1–464, and of the population of each Territory in the Detailed Tables of the Census, Part VII., " Territories ", pp. 465–492.

3. Completeness of Birthplace Data.—The number of persons who omitted to state their birthplace at the 1947 Census was relatively small compared with the experience of previous Censuses. In such cases as occurred the procedure was adopted of assigning a birthplace, at the coding stage, on the basis of other information available on the Householder's Schedule or Personal Slip. For the purposes of this Report persons whose birthplace appears as " Australia undefined " in the Detailed Tables of the Census, Part XII., have been distributed proportionately over the States and Territories. In all cases the figures shown are exclusive of full-blood aboriginals, but from 1891 onwards include half-caste aboriginals.

AUSTRALIAN-BORN AND OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA.

4. General View of Position in 1947.—In dealing with birthplaces the main distinction to be drawn is between native-born population and persons born outside Australia. In this Section the main characteristics of the population are summarized in relation to these two divisions of birthplaces. A more detailed analysis will be found in succeeding Sections, wherein particulars are given of Australian-born population according to State or Territory of birth and of oversea-born population according to continents and principal individual countries of birth.

The following table furnishes a summary of the numbers, percentage distribution and masculinity of the native-born and oversea-born population enumerated in each State and Territory at the 1947 Census:—

AUSTRALIAN-BORN AND OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION: NUMBERS, PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AND MASCULINITY, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Birthplace.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
MALES—NUMBER.									
Australia	1,324,789	914,516	502,575	295,730	204,542	124,063	6,232	7,877	3,380,324
Outside Australia ..	167,422	99,351	64,896	24,301	53,534	5,181	1,146	1,215	417,046
Total ..	1,492,211	1,013,867	567,471	320,031	258,076	129,244	7,378	9,092	3,797,370
FEMALES—NUMBER.									
Australia	1,356,725	961,585	489,603	306,791	206,493	123,316	3,270	7,064	3,454,847
Outside Australia ..	135,902	79,249	49,341	19,251	37,911	4,518	220	749	327,141
Total ..	1,492,627	1,040,834	538,944	326,042	244,404	127,834	3,490	7,813	3,781,988
PERSONS—NUMBER.									
Australia	2,681,514	1,876,101	992,178	602,521	411,035	247,379	9,502	14,941	6,835,171
Outside Australia ..	303,324	178,600	114,237	43,552	91,445	9,699	1,366	1,964	744,187
Total ..	2,984,838	2,054,701	1,106,415	646,073	502,480	257,078	10,868	16,905	7,579,358
MALES—PERCENTAGE.									
Australia	88.78	90.20	88.56	92.41	79.26	95.99	84.47	86.64	89.02
Outside Australia ..	11.22	9.80	11.44	7.59	20.74	4.01	15.53	13.36	10.98
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
FEMALES—PERCENTAGE.									
Australia	90.90	92.39	90.84	94.10	84.49	96.47	93.70	90.41	91.35
Outside Australia ..	9.10	7.61	9.16	5.90	15.51	3.53	6.30	9.59	8.65
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
PERSONS—PERCENTAGE.									
Australia	89.84	91.31	89.68	93.26	81.80	96.23	87.43	88.38	90.18
Outside Australia ..	10.16	8.69	10.32	6.74	18.20	3.77	12.57	11.62	9.82
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
MASCULINITY (MALES PER 100 FEMALES).									
Australia	97.65	95.11	102.65	96.39	99.06	100.61	190.58	111.51	97.84
Outside Australia ..	123.19	125.37	131.53	126.23	141.21	114.67	520.91	162.22	127.48
Total ..	99.97	97.41	105.29	98.16	105.59	101.10	211.40	116.37	100.41

New South Wales had the largest number of persons, whether born in Australia or overseas. Although ranking only fifth in order of total population, Western Australia had the fourth largest number of oversea-born persons. In all States males exceeded females in number among immigrants, the masculinity, or number of males per 100 females, of the immigrant population reaching 141.21 in Western Australia, with a still higher ratio in the Territories.

Of the total population of Australia, only 9.82 per cent. had been born elsewhere than in Australia, the corresponding percentage for males being 10.98 and for females 8.65. Dealing with the proportional distribution within the various States and Territories, it will be noticed that Tasmania had the highest, and South Australia the next highest, proportion of persons of Australian birth. The proportions of foreign-born in New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland did not differ very greatly from each other nor from the Australian average, but in Western Australia the percentage of those born outside Australia was 18.20, or almost double the average for Australia.

5. Comparison of the Birthplaces of the Population, Censuses, 1881 to 1947.—A comparison of the birthplaces of the population of Australia at the date of each Census from 1881 to 1947 furnishes the following results:—

AUSTRALIAN-BORN AND OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA: NUMBERS, PROPORTIONS AND MASCULINITY, CENSUSES, 1881 TO 1947.

Date of Census.	Males.		Females.		Persons.				
	Australian-born.	Oversea-born.	Australian-born.	Oversea-born.	Australian-born.	Oversea-born.	Percentage of Australian-born on Total Population.	Masculinity(a) of Australian-born Population.	Masculinity(a) of Oversea-born Population.
3rd April, 1881 ..	714,180	500,733	708,545	326,736	1,422,725	827,469	63.23	100.80	153.25
5th April, 1891 ..	1,092,317	613,518	1,077,317	394,671	2,169,634	1,008,189	68.27	101.39	155.45
31st March, 1901 ..	1,460,602	517,326	1,453,882	341,991	2,914,484	859,317	77.23	100.46	151.27
3rd April, 1911 ..	1,850,952	462,083	1,837,983	303,987	3,688,935	766,070	82.80	100.71	152.01
4th April, 1921 ..	2,277,958	484,912	2,311,498	361,366	4,589,456	846,278	84.43	98.55	134.19
30th June, 1933 ..	2,848,282	518,829	2,878,284	384,444	5,726,566	903,273	86.38	98.96	134.96
30th June, 1947 ..	3,380,324	417,046	3,454,847	327,141	6,835,171	744,187	90.18	97.84	127.48

(a) Number of males per 100 females.

As will be seen from the preceding table, the number of persons in Australia of Australian birth increased between 1881 and 1947 by 5,412,446 persons, and in proportion from 63.23 per cent. to 90.18 per cent. of the total population.

Largely as a result of the record high immigration of the preceding decade, the number of persons in Australia of oversea-birth was greatest at the Census of 1891, when a total of 1,008,189 persons born outside Australia, representing 31.73 per cent. of the total population, was recorded. Since 1891 the main increments to the population by migration occurred during the periods 1909–13 and 1920–29, and were reflected in the increased number of oversea-born persons recorded at the Censuses of 1921 and 1933 respectively. However, the stream of migration after 1891 was seriously interrupted by the two World Wars and two major economic depressions. As a result the number of persons in the population who were born elsewhere than in Australia had fallen by 1947 to 744,187 persons, or 9.82 per cent. of the total population, and as will be seen in Section 17, of this total 60.71 per cent. had been resident in Australia from 20 to 39 years, corresponding approximately to the last two periods of migration referred to above.

6. Birthplaces and Locality.—In connexion with the birthplaces of the population, a matter of some importance is the relative tendency of persons born in different countries to live in the capital cities. It is also of interest to know the number from each birthplace in the urban provincial and rural areas, and for this reason the Census data are customarily tabulated in three divisions of the State, namely:—Urban Metropolitan, Urban Provincial, and Rural. The migratory population, chiefly persons on ships or railway trains, is treated as a separate item. Reference is made to these divisions in this chapter.

(i) *Urban and Rural.*—After eliminating the migratory population, the proportional distribution of the population according to birthplace in urban and rural divisions of Australia was as follows:—

AUSTRALIAN-BORN AND OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION: PROPORTIONS PER CENT. IN URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Birthplace.	Urban.						Rural.		
	Metropolitan.			Provincial.					
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Australia	47.67	51.60	49.66	18.32	18.70	18.51	34.01	29.70	31.83
Outside Australia	59.27	65.01	61.82	13.73	13.16	13.48	27.00	21.83	24.70
Total	48.92	52.76	50.84	17.82	18.22	18.02	33.26	29.02	31.14

From the foregoing comparison it will be seen that the proportion per cent. of persons of Australian birth in both the urban provincial and the rural divisions of Australia was substantially higher than the proportion per cent. of oversea-born. The omission from this table of the migratory population accounts for the slightly different percentages given in the next table.

(ii) *Metropolitan.*—The numbers in the metropolitan areas of the States, divided into Australian-born and oversea-born elements, together with the proportions which these numbers represent of the total population for each group in the respective States, are shown in the following table:—

AUSTRALIAN-BORN AND OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION IN METROPOLITAN DIVISIONS: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Birthplace.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
MALES—NUMBER.							
Australia	613,274	521,267	168,413	166,042	104,728	34,612	1,608,336
Outside Australia	101,547	67,273	26,689	17,057	26,942	1,906	241,414
Total	714,821	588,540	195,102	183,099	131,670	36,518	1,849,750
FEMALES—NUMBER.							
Australia	679,623	579,884	183,182	184,353	117,111	38,102	1,782,255
Outside Australia	89,560	57,985	23,746	15,002	23,747	1,914	211,954
Total	769,183	637,869	206,928	199,355	140,858	40,016	1,994,209
PERSONS—NUMBER.							
Australia	1,292,897	1,101,151	351,595	350,395	221,839	72,714	3,390,591
Outside Australia	191,107	125,258	50,435	32,059	50,689	3,820	453,368
Total	1,484,004	1,226,409	402,030	382,454	272,528	76,534	3,843,959
MALES—PROPORTION PER CENT. OF STATE POPULATION.							
Australia	46.29	57.00	33.51	56.15	51.20	27.90	47.58
Outside Australia	60.65	67.71	41.13	70.19	50.33	36.79	57.89
Total	47.90	58.05	34.38	57.21	51.02	28.26	48.71
FEMALES—PROPORTION PER CENT. OF STATE POPULATION.							
Australia	50.09	60.31	37.41	60.09	56.71	30.90	51.59
Outside Australia	65.90	73.17	48.13	77.93	62.64	42.36	64.79
Total	51.53	61.28	38.40	61.14	57.63	31.30	52.73
PERSONS—PROPORTION PER CENT. OF STATE POPULATION.							
Australia	48.22	58.69	35.44	58.15	53.97	29.39	49.61
Outside Australia	63.00	70.13	44.15	73.61	55.43	39.39	60.92
Total	49.72	59.69	36.34	59.20	54.24	29.77	50.72

A comparison of the birthplaces of the metropolitan population in the foregoing table shows that Sydney had the greatest number both of native-born and oversea-born persons, while Melbourne ranked second. Brisbane occupied third place with persons born in Australia but was closely followed by Adelaide, in which the number of Australian-born females actually exceeded that in Brisbane. After Sydney and Melbourne, Perth and Brisbane in that order had the greatest number of persons born outside Australia.

The latter portion of the table shows that 49.61 per cent. of persons born in Australia were recorded in the metropolitan areas compared with 60.92 per cent. of persons born outside Australia. This relationship held good for the two sexes in all States and Australia, except for males in Western Australia, although the differences in the percentages for the two birthplaces varied considerably. The proportion of State population recorded in the metropolitan area was highest in Victoria in the case of Australian-born and in South Australia in the case of the oversea-born element. It is interesting to observe that, as shown in a table in Section 11, about 49 per cent. of the Australian-born population remaining in the State of birth, and about 55 per cent. of those who had migrated to other States, were recorded in the capital cities.

7. Birthplace and Age.—Birthplaces in the two main divisions in conjunction with quinquennial age groups are shown for males, females and persons in the following table:—

AUSTRALIAN-BORN AND OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO AGE, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Australian Born.	Born Outside Australia.	Total.	Australian Born.	Born Outside Australia.	Total.	Australian Born.	Born Outside Australia.	Total.
	MALES.			FEMALES.			PERSONS.		
0– 4	386,747	1,554	388,301	370,547	1,539	372,086	757,294	3,093	760,387
5– 9	305,771	1,926	307,697	294,462	1,824	296,286	600,233	3,750	603,983
10–14	269,045	2,716	271,761	260,341	2,581	262,922	529,386	5,297	534,683
15–19	292,647	4,877	297,524	285,389	3,753	289,142	578,036	8,630	586,666
20–24	293,648	15,842	309,490	295,952	12,512	308,464	589,600	28,354	617,954
25–29	275,394	22,103	297,497	282,058	18,831	300,889	557,452	40,934	598,386
30–34	275,316	22,215	297,531	282,148	18,419	300,567	557,464	40,634	598,098
35–39	244,277	41,032	285,309	245,389	30,248	275,637	489,666	71,280	560,946
40–44	206,819	51,189	258,008	206,068	32,216	238,284	412,887	83,405	496,292
45–49	188,229	48,152	236,381	194,562	34,785	229,347	382,791	82,937	465,728
50–54	166,633	40,882	207,515	184,298	33,175	217,473	350,931	74,057	424,988
55–59	156,028	42,900	198,928	168,537	29,984	198,521	324,565	72,884	397,449
60–64	119,074	40,083	159,157	133,410	31,142	164,552	252,484	71,225	323,709
65–69	84,432	32,079	116,511	99,107	27,756	126,863	183,539	59,835	243,374
70–74	55,459	21,460	76,919	69,580	20,901	90,481	125,039	42,361	167,400
75 and over ..	60,805	28,036	88,841	82,999	27,475	110,474	143,804	55,511	199,315
Total ..	3,380,324	417,046	3,797,370	3,454,847	327,141	3,781,988	6,835,171	744,187	7,579,358

In the next table will be found, for Australian-born and oversea-born persons, the percentage distribution according to age groups and the percentage which each division bore to the total of each age group, together with the masculinity of the population in each age group—

AUSTRALIAN-BORN AND OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS AND MASCULINITY ACCORDING TO AGE, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Percentage of each Age Group on Total.			Percentage of each Birthplace on Total for each Age Group.			Masculinity(a).		
	Australian-born.	Born Outside Australia.	Total.	Australian-born.	Born Outside Australia.	Total.	Australian-born.	Born Outside Australia.	Total.
0– 4	11.08	0.42	10.03	99.59	0.41	100.00	104.37	100.97	104.36
5– 9	8.78	0.50	7.97	99.38	0.62	100.00	103.84	105.59	103.85
10–14	7.74	0.71	7.05	99.01	0.99	100.00	103.34	105.23	103.36
15–19	8.46	1.16	7.74	98.53	1.47	100.00	102.54	129.95	102.90
20–24	8.63	3.81	8.15	95.41	4.59	100.00	99.22	126.61	100.33
25–29	8.16	5.50	7.90	93.16	6.84	100.00	97.64	117.38	98.87
30–34	8.16	5.46	7.89	93.21	6.79	100.00	97.58	120.61	98.99
35–39	7.16	9.58	7.40	87.29	12.71	100.00	99.55	135.65	103.51
40–44	6.04	11.21	6.55	83.19	16.81	100.00	100.36	158.89	108.28
45–49	5.60	11.15	6.15	82.19	17.81	100.00	96.74	138.43	103.07
50–54	5.13	9.95	5.61	82.57	17.43	100.00	90.41	123.23	95.42
55–59	4.75	9.79	5.24	81.66	18.34	100.00	92.58	143.08	100.21
60–64	3.69	9.57	4.27	78.00	22.00	100.00	89.25	128.71	96.72
65–69	2.69	8.04	3.21	75.41	24.59	100.00	85.19	115.58	91.84
70–74	1.83	5.69	2.21	74.69	25.31	100.00	79.71	102.67	85.01
75 and over ..	2.10	7.46	2.63	72.15	27.85	100.00	73.26	102.04	80.42
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	90.18	9.82	100.00	97.84	127.48	100.41

(a) Number of males per 100 females.

The foregoing table shows a marked difference in the age structure of the Australian-born population in comparison with that of the oversea-born. For the former, for example, the highest proportion of population is to be found in the group aged less than 5 years, while in the case of the oversea-born the age group 40–44 years has the greatest percentage of population. Considering also the percentages of Australian-born and oversea-born in each age group, it will be seen that there is a decline, with increasing age, in the proportions of persons born in Australia and an increase in the proportions represented by persons born elsewhere. Thus, of the children under 5 years of age, the Australian-born represented 99.59 per cent. and the oversea-born only 0.41 per cent., whereas, of the persons aged 75 years and over, 72.15 per cent. only were born in Australia and 27.85 per cent. were immigrants. In 1933 only 50.33 per cent. of the persons aged 75 years and over were born in Australia, whilst 49.67 per cent. were born overseas. For all age groups under the age of 70 years at the 30th June, 1947, more than 75 per cent. of the population were Australian-born.

While the oversea-born population showed an excess of males in all age groups, Australian-born males exceeded Australian-born females only at ages below 20 years and in the age group 40–44 years. The comparatively low masculinity of the Australian-born at the intermediate ages from 20 to 39 years may be traced to the loss of male lives during the 1939–45 War, while at the older ages, losses during the 1914–18 War and, in the highest age groups, superior female longevity were responsible for the excess of females shown.

The distribution per cent. of persons born in certain birthplaces according to urban and rural divisions of Australia is given in the following table. Ages have been grouped into periods of 20 years, and birthplaces into Australian, European and other birthplaces. The migratory population has been omitted.

POPULATION ACCORDING TO SPECIFIED BIRTHPLACES AND AGE: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION IN URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Urban.		Rural.	Total.	Urban.		Rural.	Total.
	Metropolitan.	Provincial.			Metropolitan.	Provincial.		
	Australia.				Europe.			
0–19	45.02	19.48	35.50	100.00	64.16	10.83	25.01	100.00
20–39	52.01	18.10	29.89	100.00	60.58	13.58	25.84	100.00
40–59	52.98	17.69	29.33	100.00	60.10	13.19	26.71	100.00
60 and over	51.64	18.13	30.23	100.00	62.30	14.55	23.15	100.00
Total ..	49.66	18.51	31.83	100.00	60.98	13.67	25.35	100.00
	Other Birthplaces.				Total.			
0–19	68.54	10.60	20.86	100.00	45.19	19.41	35.40	100.00
20–39	69.70	11.64	18.66	100.00	52.76	17.74	29.50	100.00
40–59	67.16	12.28	20.56	100.00	54.34	16.89	28.77	100.00
60 and over	66.47	12.93	20.60	100.00	54.35	17.21	28.44	100.00
Total ..	67.92	12.09	19.99	100.00	50.84	18.02	31.14	100.00

A comparison of the birthplaces in the previous table discloses that the proportion per cent. of persons of Australian birth to be found in the metropolitan divisions of Australia was lower in each age group than the corresponding proportion of European birth which in turn was lower than that of the " other birthplaces " group, and that the proportions per cent. in both the urban provincial and rural divisions followed the reverse order.

THE AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION.

8. General.—At the Census of 1933 persons born in Australia represented 86.38 per cent. of the total population, and at the Census of 1947, 90.18 per cent. The percentages of Australian-born in each State and Territory in 1947 were—New South Wales, 89.84; Victoria, 91.31; Queensland, 89.68; South Australia, 93.26; Western Australia, 81.80; Tasmania, 96.23; Northern Territory, 87.43; and Australian Capital Territory, 88.38. These proportions are higher than the corresponding figures for 1933.

Particulars relating to the native-born population of each State and Territory appear in the following table. From this table it will be seen that persons born in New South Wales and Victoria together comprised 66.44 per cent. of the Australian-born population in 1947 as against 67.54 in 1933 and 68.01 per cent. in 1921.

AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO STATE OR TERRITORY OF BIRTH: NUMBERS, PROPORTIONS AND MASCULINITY, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Birthplace.	Males.	Females.	Persons.			Masculinity (Males per 100 Females).
			Number.	Percentage on Total Australian Born.	Percentage on Total Population.	
New South Wales	1,299,806	1,325,864	2,625,670	38.41	34.64	98.03
Victoria	941,898	974,330	1,916,228	28.03	25.28	96.67
Queensland	485,939	489,150	975,089	14.27	12.87	99.34
South Australia	313,761	322,942	636,703	9.32	8.40	97.16
Western Australia	189,677	190,327	380,004	5.56	5.01	99.66
Tasmania	144,567	147,645	292,212	4.28	3.86	97.92
Northern Territory	2,216	2,175	4,391	0.06	0.06	101.89
Australian Capital Territory . .	2,460	2,414	4,874	0.07	0.06	101.91
Australia	3,380,324	3,454,847	6,835,171	100.00	90.18	97.84

9. The Secular Growth Trend, 1881 to 1947.—In Section 5 particulars are given of the Australian-born population at each Census date from 1881 to 1947.

The increases in the Australian-born population during the six intercensal periods since 1881 were as follows:—

AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA: INTERCENSAL NUMERICAL AND PROPORTIONAL INCREASES.

Period.	Males.		Females.		Persons.		
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Per Cent. per Annum.
1881–1891 . .	378,137	52.95	368,772	52.05	746,909	52.50	4.31
1891–1901 . .	368,285	33.72	376,565	34.95	744,850	34.33	3.00
1901–1911 . .	390,350	26.73	384,101	26.42	774,451	26.57	2.38
1911–1921 . .	427,006	23.07	473,515	25.76	900,521	24.41	2.21
1921–1933 . .	570,324	25.04	566,786	24.52	1,137,110	24.78	1.82
1933–1947 . .	532,042	18.68	576,563	20.03	1,108,605	19.36	1.27
Total, 1881–1947	2,666,144	373.32	2,746,302	387.60	5,412,446	380.43	2.40

The greater increase of females than of males during the decennium 1891–1901 was due to the financial crises and resultant lack of employment at the beginning, and the South African war towards the end of the period. Each of these causes was responsible for the exodus from Australia of some of the Australian-born males. During the decade 1901–11 the increase of males was greater than of females, but, during the period 1911–21, war again interrupted the increase of males, so that at the Census of 1921 there was for the first time an excess of females in the Australian-born population. Between 1921 and 1933 there was a slightly greater increase of males than of females, but in 1933 the female Australian-born population was still greater than the male. The loss of male lives during the 1939–45 War was responsible for further reducing the number of males in proportion to the number of females as recorded at the 1947 Census.

The following table furnishes a comparison of the numbers born in each State who were enumerated in Australia at each Census from 1911 to 1947:—

AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO STATE OF BIRTH: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS, CENSUSES, 1911 TO 1947.

Birthplace.	Persons.				Percentage on Total Australian Born.				Percentage on Total Population.			
	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.
New South Wales(*a*)	1,341,522	1,696,997	2,177,275	2,630,544	36.37	36.98	38.02	38.48	30.11	31.22	32.84	34.70
Victoria	1,206,298	1,424,687	1,691,816	1,916,228	32.70	31.04	29.54	28.03	27.08	26.21	25.52	25.28
Queensland . .	423,076	571,225	756,840	975,089	11.47	12.45	13.22	14.27	9.50	10.51	11.42	12.87
South Australia(*b*)	403,732	480,935	567,322	641,094	10.94	10.48	9.90	9.38	9.06	8.85	8.56	8.46
Western Australia	116,469	182,399	271,281	380,004	3.16	3.97	4.74	5.56	2.61	3.35	4.09	5.01
Tasmania . .	197,838	233,213	262,032	292,212	5.36	5.08	4.58	4.28	4.44	4.29	3.95	3.86
Australia . .	3,688,935	4,589,456	5,726,566	6,835,171	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	82.80	84.43	86.38	90.18

(*a*) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (*b*) Includes Northern Territory.

Continuing the trend from earlier years, the number of persons born in New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia represented an increasing proportion, and the number born in Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania a decreasing proportion of the total Australian-born population in each period between 1911 and 1947. Relatively to the total population of Australia the native-born showed an increase in each State until 1911, but a decrease since then for Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania.

10. Interstate Migration of Australian-born Population.—The Census results of 1947 indicate that at the date of the Census a large proportion of the Australian-born population was recorded in States of Australia other than the State of birth. The tendency to rove is supposed to have been inherited by Australians from their immigrant forefathers, and while this may be the case, it is evident from the figures that the movement has been largely due to the discovery of gold, notably in Western Australia, greater opportunity particularly in the acquisition of land, and other economic causes.

The following table gives the numbers who were born in each State or Territory, and were enumerated in one or other of the States or Territories of Australia in 1947:—

AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION ACCORDING TO STATE OR TERRITORY OF BIRTH AND OF ENUMERATION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Birthplace.	State or Territory of Enumeration.								Total.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	
MALES.									
New South Wales ..	**1,203,334**	32,389	40,598	9,545	6,510	1,969	1,177	4,284	1,299,806
Victoria	59,360	**834,026**	12,665	11,616	16,501	5,564	966	1,200	941,898
Queensland.. ..	32,168	6,167	**442,859**	1,386	1,676	490	939	254	485,939
South Australia ..	14,548	16,171	2,929	**268,507**	9,339	749	1,299	219	313,761
Western Australia ..	6,535	7,836	1,370	3,386	**169,493**	371	524	162	189,677
Tasmania	7,847	17,696	1,859	1,053	935	**114,906**	114	157	144,567
Northern Territory ..	318	103	269	229	76	7	**1,210**	4	2,216
Australian Capital Territory.. ..	679	128	26	8	12	7	3	**1,597**	2,460
Australia ..	1,324,789	914,516	502,575	295,730	204,542	124,063	6,232	7,877	**3,380,324**
FEMALES.									
New South Wales ..	**1,231,466**	35,998	34,930	10,163	6,709	2,314	414	3,870	1,325,864
Victoria	58,654	**869,563**	9,796	12,306	17,176	5,608	322	905	974,330
Queensland.. ..	36,551	7,803	**440,102**	1,558	1,893	629	392	222	489,150
South Australia ..	13,898	17,629	2,168	**277,879**	9,619	820	748	181	322,942
Western Australia ..	6,234	8,648	1,108	3,510	**170,044**	437	242	104	190,327
Tasmania	9,019	21,668	1,220	1,141	950	**113,495**	43	109	147,645
Northern Territory ..	279	140	246	218	96	5	**1,107**	84	2,175
Australian Capital Territory.. ..	624	136	33	16	6	8	2	**1,589**	2,414
Australia ..	1,356,725	961,585	489,603	306,791	206,493	123,316	3,270	7,064	**3,454,847**
PERSONS.									
New South Wales ..	**2,434,800**	68,387	75,528	19,708	13,219	4,283	1,591	8,154	2,625,670
Victoria	118,014	**1,703,589**	22,461	23,922	33,677	11,172	1,288	2,105	1,916,228
Queensland.. ..	68,719	13,970	**882,961**	2,944	3,569	1,119	1,331	476	975,089
South Australia ..	28,446	33,800	5,097	**546,386**	18,958	1,569	2,047	400	636,703
Western Australia ..	12,769	16,484	2,478	6,896	**339,537**	808	766	266	380,004
Tasmania	16,866	39,364	3,079	2,194	1,885	**228,401**	157	266	292,212
Northern Territory ..	597	243	515	447	172	12	**2,317**	88	4,391
Australian Capital Territory.. ..	1,303	264	59	24	18	15	5	**3,186**	4,874
Australia ..	2,681,514	1,876,101	992,178	602,521	411,035	247,379	9,502	14,941	**6,835,171**

The proportion per cent. of the population born in each State and Territory, who were enumerated in the State or Territory of birth or other States and Territories of Australia, is dealt with in the next table:—

AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION ACCORDING TO BIRTHPLACE: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION IN EACH STATE OR TERRITORY OF ENUMERATION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Birthplace.	State or Territory of Enumeration.								Total.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	
New South Wales ..	**92.73**	2.61	2.88	0.75	0.50	0.16	0.06	0.31	100.00
Victoria	6.16	**88.90**	1.17	1.25	1.76	0.58	0.07	0.11	100.00
Queensland.. ..	7.05	1.43	**90.55**	0.30	0.37	0.11	0.14	0.05	100.00
South Australia ..	4.47	5.31	0.80	**85.81**	2.98	0.25	0.32	0.06	100.00
Western Australia ..	3.36	4.34	0.65	1.82	**89.35**	0.21	0.20	0.07	100.00
Tasmania	5.77	13.47	1.05	0.75	0.65	**78.16**	0.06	0.09	100.00
Northern Territory ..	13.60	5.53	11.73	10.18	3.92	0.27	**52.77**	2.00	100.00
Australian Capital Territory.. ..	26.73	5.42	1.21	0.49	0.37	0.31	0.10	**65.37**	100.00
Australia ..	39.23	27.45	14.52	8.81	6.01	3.62	0.14	0.22	**100.00**

Comparing the proportions of the Australian-born in the States of birth, it will be seen that New South Wales retained the highest percentage, and Tasmania the lowest percentage of the population born within their boundaries. The order of the States in 1947 was the same as the order at the Census of 1933.

The proportion of the Australian-born population of each State and Territory according to the State or Territory of birth is shown in the following table:—

AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION IN EACH STATE OR TERRITORY OF ENUMERATION: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO BIRTHPLACE, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Birthplace.	State or Territory of Enumeration.								Total.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	
New South Wales ..	**90.80**	3.65	7.61	3.27	3.22	1.73	16.74	54.57	38.41
Victoria	4.40	**90.81**	2.27	3.97	8.19	4.52	13.56	14.09	28.03
Queensland.. ..	2.56	0.74	**88.99**	0.49	0.87	0.45	14.01	3.19	14.27
South Australia ..	1.06	1.80	0.51	**90.68**	4.61	0.63	21.54	2.68	9.32
Western Australia ..	0.48	0.88	0.25	1.15	**82.61**	0.33	8.06	1.78	5.56
Tasmania	0.63	2.10	0.31	0.36	0.46	**92.33**	1.65	1.78	4.28
Northern Territory ..	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.08	0.04	0.00	**24.39**	0.59	0.06
Australian Capital Territory.. ..	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.05	**21.32**	0.07
Australia ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	**100.00**

This table and the next one indicate the extent and direction of the inflow to any State of the population born in other States. The figures in these and related tables are based solely on Census results and indicate the net migration between States in relation only to the population existing at the time of the Census. As no account has been taken of deaths, nor of other events such as return movements to States of birth, which may have intervened between the time of migration and the Census, the results do not show the total volume of migration of Australian-born that has taken place from or to any one State during the whole course of its history. Excluding the Territories, the inflow of population born in other States was proportionately greatest in Western Australia, where of the Australian-born population only 82.61 per cent. were born in that State, and proportionately least in Tasmania, where 92.33 per cent. were of local birth. With the exception that South Australia overtook New South Wales in the proportion of their respective populations born in other States, the relative positions of the States in this respect were unchanged from the Census of 1933.

The next table presents an interesting view of the net gains and losses of population experienced by the different States and Territories, owing to the internal migration of the Australian-born:—

AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION: NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

State from or to which Net Gain or Loss of Native-born Population had arisen.	State or Territory which has experienced Net Gain (+) or Loss (−).							
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.
New South Wales ..	..	− 49,627	+ 6,809	− 8,738	+ 450	− 12,583	+ 994	+ 6,851
Victoria	+ 49,627	..	+ 8,491	− 9,878	+ 17,193	− 28,192	+ 1,045	+ 1,841
Queensland	− 6,809	− 8,491	..	− 2,153	+ 1,091	− 1,960	+ 816	+ 417
South Australia ..	+ 8,738	+ 9,878	+ 2,153	..	+ 12,062	− 625	+ 1,600	+ 376
Western Australia ..	− 450	− 17,193	− 1,091	− 12,062	..	− 1,077	+ 594	+ 248
Tasmania	+ 12,583	+ 28,192	+ 1,960	+ 625	+ 1,077	..	+ 145	+ 251
Northern Territory ..	− 994	− 1,045	− 816	− 1,600	− 594	− 145	..	+ 83
Australian Capital Territory	− 6,851	− 1,841	− 417	− 376	− 248	− 251	− 83	..
Australia ..	+ 55,844	− 40,127	+ 17,089	− 34,182	+ 31,031	− 44,833	+ 5,111	+ 10,067

The States with net gains from the interstate migration of Australian-born were in order of number—New South Wales, 55,844 persons; Western Australia, 31,031 persons; and Queensland, 17,089 persons; while the States with net losses were —Tasmania, 44,833 persons; Victoria, 40,127 persons; and South Australia, 34,182 persons.

Western Australia gained from every other State, and Tasmania lost to every other State. The largest net gains by one State from another were—

(i) 49,627 persons by New South Wales from Victoria;

(ii) 28,192 persons by Victoria from Tasmania;

(iii) 17,193 persons by Western Australia from Victoria;

(iv) 12,583 persons by New South Wales from Tasmania; and

(v) 12,062 persons by Western Australia from South Australia.

Males and females were represented in roughly equal proportions in these movements.

The succeeding table shows the net gain or loss experienced by each State and Territory from the interstate migration of Australian-born as at the date of each Census from 1881 to 1947:—

AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION: INTERCENSAL CHANGES BETWEEN STATES.

State.	Net Gain (+) or Loss (−).						
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.
New South Wales(*a*)	+ 15,721	+ 34,228	+ 33,887	+ 44,890	+ 80,612	+ 75,826	+ 65,911
Victoria	− 3,307	+ 5,323	− 59,782	− 89,075	− 92,382	− 78,640	− 40,127
Queensland	+ 7,221	+ 13,282	+ 17,531	+ 24,946	+ 21,789	+ 30,878	+ 17,089
South Australia(*b*)	− 5,160	− 36,070	− 46,786	− 50,525	− 40,857	− 38,910	− 29,071
Western Australia	− 770	+ 1,129	+ 70,738	+ 93,808	+ 66,804	+ 57,665	+ 31,031
Tasmania	− 13,705	− 17,892	− 15,588	− 24,044	− 35,966	− 46,819	− 44,833

(*a*) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (*b*) Includes Northern Territory.

As the figures in this table indicate, with the exception of the small loss experienced by Western Australia in 1881, New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia had a net gain of Australian-born population from other States at each Census from 1881 to 1947, although these gains have been diminishing in number, due to losses by net migration and mortality, which in the case of the last-mentioned State extended over the past three Census periods. Victoria, after having a small gain in 1891, then lost substantially to other States. The table shows, however, that the net loss declined after 1921. South Australia and Tasmania recorded net losses at each Census, which have been diminishing in the former State since 1911 but, except for a slight reduction in the last intercensal period, have been steadily increasing in the latter.

In the next table the number and proportion of Australian-born males and females who were outside their State of birth at each Census date from 1911 to 1947 are compared.

AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION ENUMERATED IN STATES OTHER THAN THAT OF BIRTH: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS, CENSUSES, 1911 TO 1947.

Birthplace.	3rd April, 1911.		4th April, 1921.		30th June, 1933.		30th June, 1947.	
	Number Enumerated in States other than that in which born.	Proportion Per Cent. so Enumerated.	Number Enumerated in States other than that in which born.	Proportion Per Cent. so Enumerated.	Number Enumerated in States other than that in which born.	Proportion Per Cent. so Enumerated.	Number Enumerated in States other than that in which born.	Proportion Per Cent. so Enumerated.
MALES.								
New South Wales(*a*) ..	52,659	7.81	58,367	6.83	74,883	6.90	92,372	7.09
Victoria	97,476	16.14	104,144	14.82	110,210	13.19	107,872	11.45
Queensland	17,182	8.09	23,616	8.27	29,823	7.88	43,080	8.87
South Australia(*b*) ..	41,349	20.41	40,001	16.79	43,299	15.37	44,732	14.16
Western Australia ..	5,245	8.91	9,748	10.69	12,981	9.53	20,184	10.64
Tasmania	18,055	18.20	23,127	20.06	28,140	21.61	29,661	20.52
Australia ..	231,966	12.53	259,003	11.37	299,336	10.51	337,901	10.00
FEMALES.								
New South Wales(*a*) ..	43,767	6.56	53,866	6.32	68,746	6.30	90,729	6.83
Victoria	75,601	12.55	92,599	12.83	100,160	11.70	104,767	10.75
Queensland	19,078	9.05	26,736	9.36	33,225	8.78	49,048	10.03
South Australia(*b*) ..	36,860	18.32	39,256	16.18	41,533	14.54	45,165	13.89
Western Australia ..	5,306	9.21	10,135	11.11	13,584	10.06	20,283	10.66
Tasmania	18,835	19.09	26,201	22.22	31,584	23.96	34,150	23.13
Australia ..	199,447	10.85	248,793	10.76	288,832	10.03	344,142	9.96
PERSONS.								
New South Wales(*a*) ..	96,426	7.19	112,233	6.61	143,629	6.60	183,101	6.96
Victoria	173,077	14.35	196,743	13.81	210,370	12.43	212,639	11.10
Queensland	36,260	8.57	50,352	8.81	63,048	8.33	92,128	9.45
South Australia(*b*) ..	78,209	19.37	79,257	16.48	84,832	14.95	89,897	14.02
Western Australia ..	10,551	9.06	19,883	10.90	26,565	9.79	40,467	10.65
Tasmania	36,890	18.65	49,328	21.15	59,724	22.79	63,811	21.84
Australia ..	431,413	11.69	507,796	11.06	588,168	10.27	682,043	9.98

(*a*) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (*b*) Includes Northern Territory.

It will be observed that for the whole Commonwealth the proportion of the Australian-born population recorded in States other than that of birth decreased during the last three inter-censal periods. The rate at each period under review was higher for males than for females, but a greater falling off in the number of males migrating has progressively reduced the margin between the sexes until males actually numbered less than females, and the proportions were approaching equality, in 1947. Comparing the results for 1933 and 1947, the figures disclose that, with the exception of a slight decrease which occurred in respect of males in Victoria, every State had an increased number of native-born males and females in other States in 1947. Taking the proportion of the native-born recorded in other States, New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia had a higher percentage, and the other States a lower percentage in 1947. This applied also to the sexes separately. The States that had contributed the largest number of native-born to other States by 1947 were—Victoria, 212,639 persons; New South Wales, 183,101 persons; Queensland, 92,128 persons; and South Australia, 89,897 persons.

11. Australian-born Metropolitan Population.—The next table gives the number of the population born in each State and Territory who were recorded in the metropolitan areas of Australia at the 1947 Census:—

AUSTRALIAN-BORN METROPOLITAN POPULATION ACCORDING TO STATE OF BIRTH, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Birthplace.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
MALES.							
New South Wales	554,698	19,302	14,187	6,745	3,758	896	599,586
Victoria	25,868	470,127	5,101	7,174	9,245	1,745	519,260
Queensland	17,234	4,308	146,578	941	885	184	170,130
South Australia	6,238	9,034	1,096	147,937	4,375	284	168,964
Western Australia	3,787	5,649	634	2,318	85,936	132	98,456
Tasmania	4,980	12,674	722	766	486	31,363	50,991
Northern Territory	217	79	83	155	36	3	573
Australian Capital Territory	252	94	12	6	7	5	376
Australia	613,274	521,267	168,413	166,042	104,728	34,612	1,608,336
FEMALES.							
New South Wales	610,214	23,102	15,104	7,643	4,520	1,117	661,700
Victoria	29,996	516,663	4,715	8,173	11,379	1,888	572,814
Queensland	21,498	5,652	161,149	1,119	1,221	249	190,888
South Australia	6,784	10,686	941	163,891	5,519	345	188,166
Western Australia	4,171	6,463	560	2,521	93,802	197	107,714
Tasmania	6,487	17,120	612	863	617	34,299	59,998
Northern Territory	203	90	88	136	49	3	569
Australian Capital Territory	270	108	13	7	4	4	406
Australia	679,623	579,884	183,182	184,353	117,111	38,102	1,782,255
PERSONS.							
New South Wales	1,164,912	42,404	29,291	14,388	8,278	2,013	1,261,286
Victoria	55,864	986,790	9,816	15,347	20,624	3,633	1,092,074
Queensland	38,732	9,960	307,727	2,060	2,106	433	361,018
South Australia	13,022	19,720	2,037	311,828	9,894	629	357,130
Western Australia	7,958	12,112	1,194	4,839	179,738	329	206,170
Tasmania	11,467	29,794	1,334	1,629	1,103	65,662	110,989
Northern Territory	420	169	171	291	85	6	1,142
Australian Capital Territory	522	202	25	13	11	9	782
Australia	1,292,897	1,101,151	351,595	350,395	221,839	72,714	3,390,591

The following table shows the proportion which the population from each birthplace in any metropolitan area bore to the total population from the same birthplace in the relevant State:—

AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION: PROPORTIONS PER CENT. IN METROPOLITAN DIVISIONS ACCORDING TO BIRTHPLACE, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Birthplace.	State in which Enumerated.						Total.
	New South Wales.(*a*)	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.(*b*)	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	
MALES.							
New South Wales(*a*)	45.87	59.65	34.95	62.90	57.73	45.60	46.07
Victoria	42.71	56.37	40.28	57.02	56.03	31.36	55.13
Queensland	53.16	69.86	33.10	40.47	52.80	37.55	35.01
South Australia(*b*)	42.78	56.00	36.87	54.60	46.85	37.96	53.65
Western Australia	56.55	72.09	46.28	59.28	50.70	35.58	51.91
Tasmania	62.22	71.62	38.84	65.64	51.98	27.29	35.27
Australia	46.02	57.00	33.51	54.99	51.20	27.90	47.58

(*a*) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (*b*) Includes Northern Territory.

AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION: PROPORTIONS PER CENT. IN METROPOLITAN DIVISIONS ACCORDING TO BIRTHPLACE, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Birthplace.	State in which Enumerated.						Total.
	New South Wales.(*a*)	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.(*b*)	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	
				FEMALES.			
New South Wales(*a*)	49.33	64.23	43.24	72.20	67.37	48.28	49.85
Victoria	50.36	59.42	48.13	64.72	66.25	33.67	58.79
Queensland	58.46	72.43	36.62	57.38	64.50	39.59	39.02
South Australia(*b*)	48.38	60.64	42.63	58.59	57.31	42.18	58.05
Western Australia	65.81	74.73	50.54	67.19	55.16	45.08	56.59
Tasmania	71.07	79.01	50.16	72.89	64.95	30.22	40.64
Australia	49.83	60.31	37.41	59.46	56.71	30.90	51.59
				PERSONS.			
New South Wales(*a*)	47.62	62.06	38.78	67.52	62.62	47.05	47.98
Victoria	46.51	57.92	43.70	60.88	61.24	32.52	56.99
Queensland	55.98	71.30	34.85	48.19	59.01	38.70	37.02
South Australia(*b*)	45.52	58.42	39.34	56.63	52.16	40.16	55.88
Western Australia	61.05	73.48	48.18	63.16	52.94	40.72	54.25
Tasmania	66.93	75.69	43.33	69.29	58.51	28.75	37.98
Australia	47.95	58.69	35.44	57.25	53.97	29.39	49.61

(*a*) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (*b*) Includes Northern Territory.

The next table shows the numbers and proportions of the Australian-born population in the metropolitan areas of the State of birth and of other States:—

AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS IN METROPOLITAN DIVISIONS ACCORDING TO STATE OF BIRTH OR OTHER STATE, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Birthplace.	Australian-born Population in State of Birth.			Australian-born Population in States other than that of Birth.		
	Metropolitan Area.	Total.	Percentage of Metropolitan on Total.	Metropolitan Area.	Total.	Percentage of Metropolitan on Total.
New South Wales(*a*)	1,165,434	2,447,443	47.62	96,634	183,101	52.78
Victoria	986,790	1,703,589	57.92	105,284	212,639	49.51
Queensland	307,727	882,961	34.85	53,291	92,128	57.84
South Australia(*b*)	312,119	551,197	56.63	46,153	89,897	51.34
Western Australia	179,738	339,537	52.94	26,432	40,467	65.32
Tasmania	65,662	228,401	28.75	45,327	63,811	71.03
Australia	3,017,470	6,153,128	49.04	373,121	682,043	54.71

(*a*) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (*b*) Includes Northern Territory.

Taking the totals for Australia, it will be observed that 49.04 per cent. of the Australian-born population remaining in the State of birth, and 54.71 per cent. of those who had migrated to other States, were recorded in the capital cities. These figures represent a considerable increase as compared with 1933, when the proportions were respectively 45.03 per cent. and 49.51 per cent. The corresponding figures in 1921 were 40.79 per cent. and 46.49 per cent. respectively. It will also be seen that of persons born in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia and migrating to other States the percentages recorded in the metropolitan areas of the latter States are lower than the Australian percentage. On the other hand, the proportion of persons born in Western Australia who were enumerated in metropolitan areas was higher than the corresponding Australian average for both persons remaining in their State of birth and those migrating to other States. In the case of Tasmanian-born, the high proportion of 71.03 per cent. recorded in the metropolitan areas of other States was in contrast to the very low percentage of 28.75 in the Tasmanian metropolitan area.

12. Ages of the Australian-born.—Particulars concerning the ages of the Australian-born population are given in the following table for each State and Territory of birth:—

AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION ACCORDING TO STATE OR TERRITORY OF BIRTH AND AGE, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	State or Territory of Birth.								Australia.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	
					Males.				
0– 4 ..	148,663	101,357	60,430	34,317	26,268	14,534	294	884	386,747
5– 9 ..	118,263	78,417	48,916	24,741	22,367	12,085	407	575	305,771
10–14 ..	107,011	67,938	42,454	21,015	19,296	10,725	268	338	269,045
15–19 ..	118,010	75,359	43,962	23,905	19,986	10,921	203	301	292,647
20–24 ..	116,715	78,078	43,531	25,808	17,652	11,594	177	93	293,648
25–29 ..	109,524	71,588	42,057	24,901	15,661	11,430	184	49	275,394
30–34 ..	107,615	72,110	40,300	25,412	17,893	11,767	155	64	275,316
35–39 ..	94,188	66,266	33,956	22,465	15,996	11,254	122	30	244,277
40–44 ..	77,595	59,087	27,396	18,257	14,016	10,353	89	26	206,819
45–49 ..	68,956	56,629	26,586	17,399	9,512	9,034	92	21	188,229
50–54 ..	62,085	53,060	23,042	16,855	3,830	7,655	79	27	166,633
55–59 ..	57,495	51,310	20,853	16,731	2,491	7,060	73	15	156,028
60–64 ..	44,089	37,470	14,204	15,638	1,764	5,858	42	9	119,074
65–69 ..	30,459	28,430	8,564	11,519	1,229	4,204	19	8	84,432
70–74 ..	19,032	20,556	5,285	7,053	816	2,702	8	7	55,459
75 and over	20,106	24,243	4,403	7,745	900	3,391	4	13	60,805
Total ..	1,299,806	941,898	485,939	313,761	189,677	144,567	2,216	2,460	3,380,324
					Females.				
0– 4 ..	142,424	96,805	58,155	32,880	25,217	13,878	304	884	370,547
5– 9 ..	114,627	75,227	46,751	23,427	21,796	11,641	380	613	294,462
10–14 ..	103,510	65,735	41,160	20,042	18,887	10,426	271	310	260,341
15–19 ..	115,225	73,406	42,730	23,320	19,618	10,574	218	298	285,389
20–24 ..	118,389	78,339	43,282	26,357	17,590	11,739	176	80	295,952
25–29 ..	112,953	73,259	41,777	25,532	16,382	11,881	211	63	282,058
30–34 ..	110,411	74,167	41,061	25,731	18,583	11,991	150	54	282,148
35–39 ..	94,721	66,320	33,656	22,502	16,558	11,507	104	21	245,389
40–44 ..	77,068	59,453	27,451	18,111	13,832	10,047	96	10	206,068
45–49 ..	71,667	58,995	27,171	18,016	9,543	9,070	77	23	194,562
50–54 ..	67,897	59,413	25,143	19,056	4,257	8,451	66	15	184,298
55–59 ..	61,870	55,580	22,466	18,154	2,724	7,684	46	13	168,537
60–64 ..	49,611	42,563	15,651	17,276	1,789	6,466	44	10	133,410
65–69 ..	35,523	33,925	10,189	13,323	1,389	4,738	18	2	99,107
70–74 ..	23,609	26,570	6,688	8,614	978	3,104	9	8	69,580
75 and over	26,359	34,573	5,819	10,601	1,184	4,448	5	10	82,999
Total ..	1,325,864	974,330	489,150	322,942	190,327	147,645	2,175	2,414	3,454,847
					Persons.				
0– 4 ..	291,087	198,162	118,585	67,197	51,485	28,412	598	1,768	757,294
5– 9 ..	232,890	153,644	95,667	48,168	44,163	23,726	787	1,188	600,233
10–14 ..	210,521	133,673	83,614	41,057	38,183	21,151	539	648	529,386
15–19 ..	233,235	148,765	86,692	47,225	39,604	21,495	421	599	578,036
20–24 ..	235,104	156,417	86,813	52,165	35,242	23,333	353	173	589,600
25–29 ..	222,477	144,847	83,834	50,433	32,043	23,311	395	112	557,452
30–34 ..	218,026	146,277	81,361	51,143	36,476	23,758	305	118	557,464
35–39 ..	188,909	132,586	67,612	44,967	32,554	22,761	226	51	489,666
40–44 ..	154,663	118,540	54,847	36,368	27,848	20,400	185	36	412,887
45–49 ..	140,623	115,624	53,757	35,415	19,055	18,104	169	44	382,791
50–54 ..	129,982	112,473	48,185	35,911	8,087	16,106	145	42	350,931
55–59 ..	119,365	106,890	43,319	34,885	5,215	14,744	119	28	324,565
60–64 ..	93,700	80,033	29,855	32,914	3,553	12,324	86	19	252,484
65–69 ..	65,982	62,355	18,753	24,842	2,618	8,942	37	10	183,539
70–74 ..	42,641	47,126	11,973	15,667	1,794	5,806	17	15	125,039
75 and over	46,465	58,816	10,222	18,346	2,084	7,839	9	23	143,804
Total ..	2,625,670	1,916,228	975,089	636,703	380,004	292,212	4,391	4,874	6,835,171

The following table shows the excess of Australian-born over immigrants in an average 100 males and females in Australia, and in the aggregate of the metropolitan areas, at different ages:—

AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION: AVERAGE EXCESS IN EVERY 100 MALES AND FEMALES IN AGE GROUPS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Australia.		Metropolitan Areas.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0– 4 ..	99.20	99.17	98.92	98.86
5– 9 ..	98.75	98.77	98.10	98.15
10–14 ..	98.00	98.04	96.88	96.98
15–19 ..	96.72	97.40	96.17	96.39
20–24 ..	89.76	91.89	88.66	90.49
25–29 ..	85.14	87.48	82.91	85.46
30–34 ..	85.07	87.74	82.77	85.49
35–39 ..	71.24	78.05	67.32	73.92
40–44 ..	60.32	72.96	56.41	68.92
45–49 ..	59.26	69.67	55.13	65.93
50–54 ..	60.60	69.49	56.67	66.16
55–59 ..	56.87	69.79	50.96	66.12
60–64 ..	49.63	62.15	40.42	57.04
65–69 ..	44.93	56.24	32.78	50.33
70–74 ..	44.20	53.80	31.88	48.41
75 and over ..	36.88	50.26	24.40	44.90
Total ..	78.04	82.70	73.90	78.74

The table shows that the higher the age the lower the proportion of Australian-born in the population. Among males 75 years of age and over in Australia, the Australian-born element showed an excess of 36.88 per cent., there being 68.44 Australian-born to every 31.56 immigrants, whereas among the infant males under 5 years of age the Australian-born exceeded the immigrant element by 99.20 per cent., there being 99.60 Australian-born to every 0.40 immigrants. In the young ages the proportions of Australian-born among males and females is practically identical but at the older ages the proportion of Australian-born females is higher than that of males. It will be observed that the 1947 Census showed excesses of the Australian-born element in each age group.

It may be noticed that the Australian-born element is relatively less at all ages, both in males and females, in the metropolitan areas than in Australia as a whole.

13. Interchange of Australian-born and New Zealand-born Populations.—The following table gives particulars of the interchange of native-born population between Australia and New Zealand, as disclosed by Census results from 1911 to 1947:—

NATIVE-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND ENUMERATED IN THE RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES AT CENSUSES, 1911 TO 1947.

Birthplace.	Number Enumerated in—								
	Australia.			New Zealand.			Australia and New Zealand.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
CENSUS OF 1911.									
Australia	1,850,952	1,837,983	3,688,935	28,031	22,037	50,068	1,878,983	1,860,020	3,739,003
New Zealand ..	16,998	15,119	32,117	352,496	350,822	703,318	369,494	365,941	735,435
Total ..	1,867,950	1,853,102	3,721,052	380,527	372,859	753,386	2,248,477	2,225,961	4,474,438
CENSUS OF 1921.									
Australia	2,277,958	2,311,498	4,589,456	25,581	22,490	48,071	2,303,539	2,333,988	4,637,527
New Zealand ..	20,156	18,728	38,884	449,419	457,347	906,766	469,575	476,075	945,650
Total ..	2,298,114	2,330,226	4,628,340	475,000	479,837	954,837	2,773,114	2,810,063	5,583,177
CENSUS OF 1933.									
				(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Australia	2,848,282	2,878,284	5,726,566	21,825	20,242	42,067	2,870,107	2,898,526	5,768,633
New Zealand ..	23,837	22,126	45,963	597,407	601,839	1,199,246	621,244	623,965	1,245,209
Total ..	2,872,119	2,900,410	5,772,529	619,232	622,081	1,241,313	3,491,351	3,522,491	7,013,842
CENSUS OF 1947.									
				(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Australia	3,380,324	3,454,847	6,835,171	18,594	18,219	36,813	3,398,918	3,473,066	6,871,984
New Zealand ..	21,890	21,720	43,610	653,205	705,003	1,358,208	675,095	726,723	1,401,818
Total ..	3,402,214	3,476,567	6,878,781	671,799	723,222	1,395,021	4,074,013	4,199,789	8,273,802

(*a*) Censuses of 1936 and 1945 respectively in the case of New Zealand.

Maoris and full-blood Australian aboriginals have been excluded from the table. In all cases, the Australian-born and New Zealand-born include a proportion of the population of unspecified birthplace.

Australian-born persons had migrated to New Zealand between 1891 and 1921 in greater numbers than New Zealand-born persons had migrated to Australia but, as will be observed by the figures, the number of Australian-born persons recorded at the 1936 and 1945 Censuses of New Zealand was in each case less than the number of New Zealand-born recorded at the Australian Censuses of 1933 and 1947 respectively. Although these results are not directly comparable on account of the interval between the Census dates of the two countries, during which migration may have taken place, it would appear from the extent of the differences recorded that there was a net movement of native-born population in favour of Australia during the period 1921 to 1947.

THE OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION.

14. Distribution.—The following table furnishes an informative summary of the distribution of the oversea-born population according to continent of birth:—

OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION ACCORDING TO CONTINENT OF BIRTH: NUMBERS AND MASCULINITY, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Birthplace.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
MALES.									
Australasia(*a*)	12,149	5,612	2,404	708	1,113	492	75	113	22,666
Europe	142,831	87,014	58,495	22,003	49,027	4,110	917	1,048	365,445
Asia	6,475	3,756	2,097	956	2,321	363	101	21	16,090
Africa	1,676	1,074	426	271	424	81	16	9	3,977
America	3,077	1,610	1,169	292	573	110	27	19	6,877
Polynesia	1,046	183	198	34	35	17	8	5	1,526
At Sea	168	102	107	37	41	8	2	..	465
Total	167,422	99,351	64,896	24,301	53,534	5,181	1,146	1,215	417,046
FEMALES.									
Australasia(*a*)	12,334	5,967	1,813	751	1,023	553	15	74	22,530
Europe	115,151	68,676	45,525	17,402	35,014	3,586	181	626	286,161
Asia	3,324	2,014	828	487	1,140	186	16	11	8,006
Africa	1,537	1,027	317	262	316	85	2	14	3,560
America	2,199	1,236	614	260	342	79	2	21	4,753
Polynesia	1,168	212	134	38	37	23	4	3	1,619
At Sea	189	117	110	51	39	6	..	..	512
Total	135,902	79,249	49,341	19,251	37,911	4,518	220	749	327,141
PERSONS.									
Australasia(*a*)	24,483	11,579	4,217	1,459	2,136	1,045	90	187	45,196
Europe	257,982	155,690	104,020	39,405	84,041	7,696	1,098	1,674	651,606
Asia	9,799	5,770	2,925	1,443	3,461	549	117	32	24,096
Africa	3,213	2,101	743	533	740	166	18	23	7,537
America	5,276	2,846	1,783	552	915	189	29	40	11,630
Polynesia	2,214	395	332	72	72	40	12	8	3,145
At Sea	357	219	217	88	80	14	2	..	977
Total	303,324	178,600	114,237	43,552	91,445	9,699	1,366	1,964	744,187
MASCULINITY (MALES PER 100 FEMALES).									
Australasia(*a*)	98.50	94.05	132.60	94.27	108.80	88.97	500.00	152.70	100.60
Europe	124.04	126.70	128.49	126.44	140.02	114.61	506.63	167.41	127.71
Asia	194.80	186.49	253.26	196.30	203.60	195.16	631.25	190.91	200.97
Africa	109.04	104.58	134.38	103.44	134.18	95.29	800.00	64.29	111.71
America	139.93	130.26	190.39	112.31	167.54	139.24	1,350.00	90.48	144.69
Polynesia	89.55	86.32	147.76	89.47	94.59	73.91	200.00	166.67	94.26
At Sea	88.89	87.18	97.27	72.55	105.13	133.33	..	..	90.82
Total	123.19	125.37	131.53	126.23	141.21	114.67	520.91	162.22	127.48

(*a*) New Zealand and Australian External Territories.

New South Wales had the largest, and Victoria the second largest number of persons born in each of the birthplaces specified. The large number of persons of oversea-birth in Western Australia, relative to the total State population, which was referred to earlier in this Chapter, is seen to be comprised of immigrants from all the continents, but principally they came from Europe and in particular the British Isles.

The following table shows the proportion per cent. of persons born in each oversea birthplace on the total oversea-born population of each State and Territory:—

OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO CONTINENT OF BIRTH, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Birthplace.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
MALES.									
Australasia(*a*) ..	7.26	5.65	3.70	2.91	2.08	9.50	6.55	9.30	5.43
Europe	85.31	87.58	90.14	90.54	91.58	79.33	80.02	86.26	87.63
Asia	3.87	3.78	3.23	3.94	4.34	7.01	8.81	1.73	3.86
Africa	1.00	1.08	0.66	1.12	0.79	1.56	1.40	0.74	0.95
America	1.84	1.62	1.80	1.20	1.07	2.12	2.35	1.56	1.65
Polynesia	0.62	0.19	0.31	0.14	0.06	0.33	0.70	0.41	0.37
At Sea	0.10	0.10	0.16	0.15	0.08	0.15	0.17	..	0.11
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
FEMALES.									
Australasia(*a*) ..	9.07	7.53	3.68	3.90	2.70	12.24	6.82	9.88	6.89
Europe	84.73	86.66	92.27	90.40	92.36	79.37	82.27	83.58	87.47
Asia	2.45	2.54	1.68	2.53	3.01	4.12	7.27	1.47	2.45
Africa	1.13	1.29	0.64	1.36	0.83	1.88	0.91	1.87	1.09
America	1.62	1.56	1.24	1.35	0.90	1.75	0.91	2.80	1.45
Polynesia	0.86	0.27	0.27	0.20	0.10	0.51	1.82	0.40	0.49
At Sea	0.14	0.15	0.22	0.26	0.10	0.13	..	..	0.16
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
PERSONS.									
Australasia(*a*) ..	8.07	6.48	3.69	3.35	2.34	10.78	6.59	9.52	6.08
Europe	85.05	87.17	91.06	90.48	91.90	79.35	80.38	85.23	87.56
Asia	3.23	3.23	2.56	3.31	3.78	5.66	8.56	1.63	3.24
Africa	1.06	1.18	0.65	1.22	0.81	1.71	1.32	1.17	1.01
America	1.74	1.60	1.56	1.27	1.00	1.95	2.12	2.04	1.56
Polynesia	0.73	0.22	0.29	0.17	0.08	0.41	0.88	0.41	0.42
At Sea	0.12	0.12	0.19	0.20	0.09	0.14	0.15	..	0.13
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(*a*) New Zealand and Australian External Territories.

The table shows that of the total oversea-born population of Australia, only 6.36 per cent. had been born elsewhere than in Australasia or Europe; the corresponding percentage for males being 6.94 and for females 5.64. Dealing with the constitution of the population of the States, it will be noticed that Tasmania had the highest proportion of persons of Australasian birth, mainly of New Zealand birth, and the lowest proportion of European birth. New South Wales and Victoria did not differ from each other in any marked degree, while Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia were similar to each other in having relatively low proportions of Australasian birth, and relatively high proportions of European birth.

15. The Secular Growth Trend, 1881 to 1947.—The numbers of oversea-born persons at each Census from 1881 to 1947 will be found in Section 5. The increases or decreases during the six intercensal periods since 1881 are shown in the next table:—

OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA: INTERCENSAL CHANGES.

Period.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	Numerical Increase (+) or Decrease (–).	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (–).	Numerical Increase (+) or Decrease (–).	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (–).	Numerical Increase (+) or Decrease (–).	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (–).
1881–1891	+ 112,785	+ 22.52	+ 67,935	+ 20.79	+ 180,720	+ 21.84
1891–1901	— 96,192	— 15.68	— 52,680	— 13.35	— 148,872	— 14.77
1901–1911	— 55,243	— 10.68	— 38,004	— 11.11	— 93,247	— 10.85
1911–1921	+ 22,829	+ 4.94	+ 57,379	+ 18.88	+ 80,208	+ 10.47
1921–1933	+ 33,917	+ 6.99	+ 23,078	+ 6.39	+ 56,995	+ 6.73
1933–1947	— 101,783	— 19.62	— 57,303	+ 14.91	— 159,086	— 17.61
Total, 1881–1947 ..	— 83,687	— 16.71	+ 405	+ 0.12	— 83,282	— 10.06

Between 1881 and 1947 the oversea-born population decreased by 83,282 persons, representing a loss of 83,687 males and a gain of 405 females. As the table shows, considerable changes occurred in the numbers in the interim, which in the main reflected the fluctuations in oversea migration. For both males and females, the intercensal periods 1881–91, 1911–21 and 1921–33 saw rising numbers of oversea-born persons but the remaining years were marked by substantial reductions, due to the fact that net migration fell to a level far below that required to replace losses by mortality.

A comparison of the birthplaces of the oversea-born population of Australia at the date of each Census from 1911 to 1947 furnishes the following results:—

OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO CONTINENT OF BIRTH: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, CENSUSES, 1911 TO 1947.

Birthplace.	Males.				Females.				Persons.			
	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.
						NUMBER.						
Australasia(*a*) ..	16,998	20,471	24,305	22,666	15,119	18,937	22,432	22,530	32,117	39,408	46,737	45,196
Europe	395,929	422,443	461,113	365,445	276,751	327,843	346,245	286,161	672,680	750,286	807,358	651,606
Asia	33,892	26,742	19,492	16,090	3,256	3,984	5,348	8,006	37,148	30,726	24,840	24,096
Africa	2,703	3,607	4,197	3,977	2,292	3,193	3,624	3,560	4,995	6,800	7,821	7,537
America	7,825	7,770	7,155	6,877	3,577	4,387	4,424	4,753	11,402	12,157	11,579	11,630
Polynesia	2,500	1,997	1,582	1,526	939	1,179	1,305	1,619	3,439	3,176	2,887	3,145
At Sea	2,236	1,882	985	465	2,053	1,843	1,066	512	4,289	3,725	2,051	977
Total ..	462,083	484,912	518,829	417,046	303,987	361,366	384,444	327,141	766,070	846,278	903,273	744,187
						PERCENTAGE.						
Australasia(*a*) ..	3.68	4.22	4.68	5.43	4.97	5.24	5.84	6.89	4.19	4.66	5.17	6.08
Europe	85.68	87.12	88.88	87.63	91.04	90.72	90.06	87.47	87.81	88.66	89.38	87.56
Asia	7.34	5.52	3.76	3.86	1.07	1.10	1.39	2.45	4.85	3.63	2.75	3.24
Africa	0.59	0.74	0.81	0.95	0.75	0.89	0.94	1.09	0.65	0.80	0.87	1.01
America	1.69	1.60	1.38	1.65	1.18	1.21	1.15	1.45	1.49	1.44	1.28	1.56
Polynesia	0.54	0.41	0.30	0.37	0.31	0.33	0.34	0.49	0.45	0.37	0.32	0.42
At Sea	0.48	0.39	0.19	0.11	0.68	0.51	0.28	0.16	0.56	0.44	0.23	0.13
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(*a*) New Zealand and Australian External Territories.

As will be seen from the preceding table, the number of males in Australia who were born overseas decreased between 1911 and 1947 by 45,037, but the females increased by 23,154. Between 1911 and 1933 the population of European birth increased by 134,678 persons and in proportion from 87.81 per cent. to 89.38 per cent. of the total oversea-born population. Between 1933 and 1947, however, the number of European-born persons decreased by 155,752, of whom 95,668 were males and 60,084 were females. In the next highest group, comprising persons born in New Zealand or the Australian External Territories, the numbers increased from 32,117 in 1911 to 45,196 in 1947, the corresponding proportions rising from 4.19 to 6.08 per cent. Persons of African birth increased by 2,542 in number, and in proportion to the total oversea-born population from 0.65 per cent. in 1911 to 1.01 per cent. in 1947, both males and females contributing to the increase. The number of persons of American birth increased slightly in number to 11,630 persons, or 1.56 per cent. of the total oversea-born population. The population from other birthplaces diminished by over 16,000 persons, and in proportion from 5.86 per cent. to 3.79 per cent. during the 36 years 1911 to 1947.

The masculinity of the population for each birthplace is shown in the following table:—

OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO CONTINENT OF BIRTH: MASCULINITY,(a) CENSUSES, 1891 TO 1947.

Year.	Birthplace.							Total.
	Australasia(b).	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	Polynesia.	At Sea.	
1891	116.42	143.03	1,670.72	150.53	273.60	721.55	114.73	155.45
1901	110.58	137.21	1,350.83	154.65	245.79	974.15	111.91	151.27
1911	112.43	143.06	1,040.91	117.93	218.76	266.24	108.91	152.01
1921	108.10	128.86	671.23	112.97	177.11	169.38	102.12	134.19
1933	108.35	133.18	364.47	115.81	161.73	121.23	92.40	134.96
1947	100.60	127.71	200.97	111.71	144.69	94.26	90.82	127.48

(a) Males per 100 females. (b) New Zealand and Australian External Territories.

It will be noted that the masculinity under each of the birthplaces represented has with only minor fluctuations diminished steadily. In the case of Australasian-born persons, who are mainly New Zealanders, equality of sexes had been practically attained in 1947, while an excess of females was recorded in 1947, for the first time for any of the continental birthplaces under review, in persons of Polynesian birth.

16. Oversea-born Metropolitan Population.—The metropolitan population of the States and Australia by continental divisions of oversea birthplaces is shown in the following table:—

OVERSEA-BORN METROPOLITAN POPULATION ACCORDING TO CONTINENT OF BIRTH, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Birthplace.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
MALES.							
Australasia(a)	8,327	4,027	1,080	513	623	200	14,770
Europe	85,533	58,569	24,063	15,649	24,701	1,544	210,059
Asia	3,804	2,509	675	462	1,067	84	8,601
Africa	1,100	779	181	179	201	37	2,477
America	2,032	1,203	599	207	308	35	4,384
Polynesia	664	125	52	22	20	5	888
At Sea	87	61	39	25	22	1	235
Total	101,547	67,273	26,689	17,057	26,942	1,906	241,414
FEMALES.							
Australasia(a)	9,128	4,522	932	591	725	248	16,146
Europe	74,454	49,958	21,815	13,587	21,688	1,489	182,991
Asia	2,334	1,543	424	359	884	83	5,627
Africa	1,083	804	172	199	195	45	2,498
America	1,526	916	304	204	204	36	3,190
Polynesia	907	160	49	28	22	10	1,176
At Sea	128	82	50	34	29	3	326
Total	89,560	57,985	23,746	15,002	23,747	1,914	211,954
PERSONS.							
Australasia(a)	17,455	8,549	2,012	1,104	1,348	448	30,916
Europe	159,987	108,527	45,878	29,236	46,389	3,033	393,050
Asia	6,138	4,052	1,099	821	1,951	167	14,228
Africa	2,183	1,583	353	378	396	82	4,975
America	3,558	2,119	903	411	512	71	7,574
Polynesia	1,571	285	101	50	42	15	2,064
At Sea	215	143	89	59	51	4	561
Total	191,107	125,258	50,435	32,059	50,689	3,820	453,368

(a) New Zealand and Australian External Territories.

A comparison of the birthplaces of the metropolitan population in the foregoing table shows that Sydney had the greatest number of persons of each of the birthplaces specified, while Melbourne ranked second. Brisbane occupied third place with persons of Australasian, American, and Polynesian birth, and Perth third with persons born in Europe, Asia and Africa.

The next table shows the proportion which the population from each birthplace in any metropolitan area bore to the total population from the same birthplace in the relevant State:—

OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION: PROPORTIONS PER CENT. IN METROPOLITAN DIVISIONS ACCORDING TO CONTINENT OF BIRTH, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Birthplace.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
MALES.							
Australasia(*a*)	68.54	71.76	44.93	72.46	55.97	40.65	65.16
Europe	59.88	67.31	41.14	71.12	50.38	37.57	57.48
Asia	58.75	66.80	32.19	48.33	45.97	23.14	53.46
Africa	65.63	72.53	42.49	66.05	47.41	45.68	62.28
America	66.04	74.72	51.24	70.89	53.75	31.82	63.75
Polynesia	63.48	68.31	26.26	64.71	57.14	29.41	58.19
At Sea	51.79	59.80	36.45	67.57	53.66	12.50	50.54
Total	60.65	67.71	41.13	70.19	50.33	36.79	57.89
FEMALES.							
Australasia(*a*)	74.01	75.78	51.41	78.70	70.87	44.85	71.66
Europe	64.66	72.74	47.92	78.08	61.94	41.52	63.95
Asia	70.22	76.61	51.21	73.72	77.54	44.62	70.28
Africa	70.46	78.29	54.26	75.95	61.71	52.94	70.17
America	69.40	74.11	49.51	78.46	59.65	45.57	67.12
Polynesia	77.65	75.47	36.57	73.68	59.46	43.48	72.64
At Sea	67.72	70.09	45.45	66.67	74.36	50.00	63.67
Total	65.90	73.17	48.13	77.93	62.64	42.36	64.79
PERSONS.							
Australasia(*a*)	71.29	73.83	47.71	75.67	63.11	42.87	68.40
Europe	62.01	69.71	44.10	74.19	55.20	39.41	60.32
Asia	62.64	70.23	37.57	56.90	56.37	30.42	59.05
Africa	67.94	75.35	47.51	70.92	53.51	49.40	66.01
America	67.44	74.46	50.64	74.46	55.96	37.57	65.12
Polynesia	70.96	72.15	30.42	69.44	58.33	37.50	65.63
At Sea	60.22	65.30	41.01	67.05	63.75	28.57	57.42
Total	63.00	70.13	44.15	73.61	55.43	39.39	60.92

(*a*) New Zealand and Australian External Territories.

This table shows a marked concentration of the oversea-born population in the capital cities. Except in the case of Queensland and Tasmania, where the greater proportion of the oversea-born population was on the contrary outside the metropolitan area, the number of persons from each of the continents was proportionately greater in the metropolitan areas than elsewhere. Females were attracted to the capital cities to a greater degree than males, and in the case of the Australasian-born group, who were mostly New Zealand-born, the proportion of females in the metropolitan area was as high as 78.70 per cent. in South Australia, compared with 72.46 per cent. for males in the same city. The Australasian-born also recorded the highest proportions, 65.16 per cent. for males and 71.66 per cent. for females, in the metropolitan areas of Australia as a whole.

The next highest proportions in the metropolitan area were, for males, American-born and African-born, and, for females, Polynesians and Asiatics. For persons born in Europe, the most important group numerically, the percentage of persons in metropolitan areas was 60.32, compared with 60.92 for the total oversea-born element.

17. Period of Residence of Oversea-born.—Of the 744,187 persons born elsewhere than in Australia, 21,570, or 2.9 per cent., omitted to state their period of residence in Australia. The number has been distributed proportionately over the periods shown in the next table.

OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO CONTINENT OF BIRTH AND PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Number of Years of Residence.	Birthplace.								Total.
	Australasia.		Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	Polynesia.	At Sea.	
	New Zealand.	Australian External Territories.							
				MALES.					
0– 4	1,644	90	16,318	4,685	480	1,779	343	1	25,340
5– 9	1,213	373	18,287	2,668	112	448	157	3	23,261
10–14	1,993	86	10,616	715	123	344	111	2	13,990
15–19	1,700	50	26,272	808	203	394	70	4	29,501
20–29	4,714	94	129,482	2,460	1,009	1,432	254	56	139,501
30–39	4,775	57	109,367	1,197	1,305	1,367	210	53	118,331
40 and over ..	5,851	26	55,103	3,557	745	1,113	381	346	67,122
Total ..	21,890	776	365,445	16,090	3,977	6,877	1,526	465	417,046
				FEMALES.					
0– 4	1,725	88	12,258	1,751	368	1,086	289	4	17,569
5– 9	1,384	379	13,423	1,847	139	283	178	6	17,639
10–14	1,891	120	10,139	524	93	271	120	2	13,160
15–19	1,627	45	23,526	574	180	301	78	5	26,336
20–29	4,390	91	96,205	1,510	831	1,064	318	37	104,446
30-39	4,281	58	81,985	793	1,216	854	281	45	89,513
40 and over ..	6,422	29	48,625	1,007	733	894	355	413	58,478
Total ..	21,720	810	286,161	8,006	3,560	4,753	1,619	512	327,141
				PERSONS.					
0– 4	3,369	178	28,576	6,436	848	2,865	632	5	42,909
5– 9	2,597	752	31,710	4,515	251	731	335	9	40,900
10–14	3,884	206	20,755	1,239	216	615	231	4	27,150
15–19	3,327	95	49,798	1,382	383	695	148	9	55,837
20–29	9,104	185	225,687	3,970	1,840	2,496	572	93	243,947
30–39	9,056	115	191,352	1,990	2,521	2,221	491	98	207,844
40 and over ..	12,273	55	103,728	4,564	1,478	2,007	736	759	125,600
Total ..	43,610	1,586	651,606	24,096	7,537	11,630	3,145	977	744,187

The numbers given in the preceding table indicate that 77.6 per cent. of the total immigrant population had resided in Australia for 20 years or more. The 1933 figure was 54.5 per cent. The proportion of immigrants resident 20 years or more in 1947 from each of the following birthplaces was:—New Zealand, 69.8; Europe, 79.9; Asia, 43.7; Africa, 77.5; America, 57.8; and Polynesia, 57.2. Compared with the Census of 1933, these proportions showed an increase except in the case of Asia and Polynesia. Of the group resident in Australia 20 years or more, slightly less than half were resident between 20 and 29 years, reflecting the high immigration of the decade following the 1914–18 War, while the remainder represented mainly the survivors of the previous wave of immigration which was terminated by that war. The oversea-born population resident in Australia for less than 20 years comprised 22.4 per cent. of the total immigrant population, of whom 5.8 per cent. had been in Australia for less than 5 years, 5.5 per cent. between 5 and 9 years and 11.1 per cent. between 10 and 19 years.

18. Urban and Rural Divisions.—The following table shows for specified periods of residence in Australia, the proportion per cent. of the oversea-born population in urban and rural divisions. The migratory population has been excluded.

OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION ACCORDING TO SPECIFIED BIRTHPLACES AND PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION IN URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Birthplace.	Resident under 20 years.				Resident 20 years and over.				Total.			
	Urban.		Rural.	Australia.	Urban.		Rural.	Australia.	Urban.		Rural.	Australia.
	Metropolitan.	Provincial.			Metropolitan.	Provincial.			Metropolitan.	Provincial.		
New Zealand ..	70.45	11.29	18.26	100.00	68.17	11.81	20.02	100.00	68.85	11.66	19.49	100.00
Europe ..	62.53	11.56	25.91	100.00	60.60	14.18	25.22	100.00	60.98	13.67	25.35	100.00
Other Birthplaces	72.54	9.65	17.81	100.00	62.94	14.61	22.45	100.00	67.04	12.49	20.47	100.00
Total ..	64.42	11.30	24.28	100.00	61.11	14.07	24.82	100.00	61.82	13.48	24.70	100.00

This table indicates that the high proportion of oversea-born population in the metropolitan division previously referred to applied to both immigrants of less than 20 years' residence and those of longer residence in Australia. This concentration in the capital cities was, however, more marked in the case of the former group. Between 1933 and 1947 substantial increases were recorded in the proportions of the metropolitan population born in Europe and resident in Australia for less than 20 years and also of the metropolitan population of " other birthplaces " for both those resident under 20 years and those resident 20 years or more.

19. Australasian-born Population. — (i) *General.*—The Australasian-born population, other than Australian-born, comprises those born in the external territories of Australia (Norfolk Island, Papua, New Guinea and Nauru) and New Zealand. The numbers born in the external territories, particulars of whom will be found in the Detailed Tables of the Census, Part XII., " Birthplace ", are very small.

(ii) *New Zealand-born Population.—(a) States and Territories.*—As already stated in this chapter, the New Zealand-born population enumerated in Australia at the Census of 1947 consisted of 43,610 persons, of whom 21,890 were males and 21,720 were females. The number in the States and Territories is shown in the following table:—

NEW ZEALAND-BORN POPULATION: NUMBERS, PROPORTIONS AND MASCULINITY, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Enumerated in—	Males.		Females.		Persons.		Masculinity (Males per 100 Females).
	Number.	Per 1,000 of Male Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Female Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Total Population.	
New South Wales	11,684	7.83	11,853	7.94	23,537	7.89	98.57
Victoria	5,529	5.45	5,865	5.63	11,394	5.55	94.27
Queensland	2,247	3.96	1,658	3.08	3,905	3.53	135.52
South Australia	659	2.06	715	2.19	1,374	2.13	92.17
Western Australia	1,100	4.26	1,003	4.10	2,103	4.19	109.67
Tasmania	488	3.78	542	4.24	1,030	4.01	90.04
Northern Territory	72	9.76	14	4.01	86	7.91	514.29
Australian Capital Territory . .	111	12.21	70	8.96	181	10.71	158.57
Australia	21,890	5.76	21,720	5.74	43,610	5.75	100.78

Leaving the Territories out of account, persons of New Zealand birth were numerically, and in proportion to the population, most strongly represented in New South Wales, and had the lowest representation numerically in Tasmania, and the lowest in proportion to the total population in South Australia. The masculinity was highest in Queensland, while females exceeded males in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania. Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania were the only States where New Zealand-born females exceeded males in 1933.

(*b*) *Urban and Rural Divisions.*—Of a total of 43,610 persons born in New Zealand and resident in Australia, 29,844 persons, or 68.43 per cent., were in the capital cities, a much higher proportion than that for persons born in Australia (49.61 per cent.) or Europe (60.32 per cent.).

Particulars of the New Zealand-born population in urban and rural divisions will be found in the Detailed Tables of the Census, Part XII., " Birthplace ".

(*c*) *Ages and Masculinity.*—In the succeeding table will be found the number and masculinity of the New Zealand-born population in Australia in each quinquennial age group:—

NEW ZEALAND-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO AGE: NUMBERS AND MASCULINITY, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Masculinity (Males per 100 Females).	Age last Birthday (Years).	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Masculinity (Males per 100 Females).
0– 4 . .	166	151	317	109.93	40–44 . .	2,566	2,159	4,725	118.85
5– 9 . .	265	245	510	108.16	45–49 . .	1,887	1,674	3,561	112.72
10–14 . .	256	251	507	101.99	50–54 . .	1,544	1,470	3,014	105.03
15–19 . .	506	491	997	103.05	55–59 . .	1,907	1,777	3,684	107.32
20–24 . .	995	954	1,949	104.30	60–64 . .	2,277	2,188	4,465	104.07
25–29 . .	1,182	1,407	2,589	84.01	65–69 . .	1,961	2,125	4,086	92.28
30–34 . .	1,663	1,762	3,425	94.38	70 and over . .	2,179	2,587	4,766	84.23
35–39 . .	2,536	2,479	5,015	102.30					
					Total . .	21,890	21,720	43,610	100.78

An interesting fact in connexion with the preceding table is the greatly changed age distribution of the New Zealand-born population in 1947 compared with 1933. Thus, the numbers between ages 15 to 29 and 45 to 59 years in 1947 represented only 13 and 24 per cent. respectively of the total, as against 24 and 33 per cent. fourteen years earlier. These decreases may be attributed to the considerable contraction during the two world war periods of New Zealanders aged about 15 to 30 years at the conclusion of the respective wars. In contrast, despite a decrease in the total number of New Zealand-born in Australia between 1933 and 1947, substantial increases were recorded in the numbers, of both sexes, of New Zealand-born at ages 35 to 44 years and 60 years or over.

20. European-born Population.—(i) *Distribution.*—The population born in Europe, which numbered 651,606 persons in 1947, and represented 86.0 per 1,000 of the total population, was less by 155,752 persons than in 1933 and less in proportion per 1,000 of the population by 35.8. Of the 86.0 per 1,000 of the population represented by persons born in Europe, British countries accounted for 72.1 and foreign countries 13.9 per 1,000. It is interesting to note that, while persons born in British countries in Europe represented only 72.1 per 1,000 of the population in 1947, as against 108.2 in 1933, persons born in foreign countries in Europe increased their representation slightly from 13.6 per 1,000 in 1933 to 13.9 in 1947.

The distribution of the European-born population in urban and rural divisions of Australia is given in the Detailed Tables of the Census, Part XII., " Birthplace " for an extended list of European countries.

The numbers and proportions of the population born in European countries were as follows:—

EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF BIRTH: NUMBERS, PROPORTIONS AND MASCULINITY, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Birthplace.	Males.		Females.		Persons.		Masculinity (Males per 100 Females).
	Number.	Per 1,000 of Male Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Female Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Total Population.	
Europe—							
England	205,330	54.07	176,262	46.61	381,592	50.35	116.49
Wales	6,859	1.81	5,005	1.32	11,864	1.56	137.04
Scotland	55,734	14.68	47,264	12.50	102,998	13.59	117.92
Ireland	23,943	6.31	20,870	5.52	44,813	5.91	114.72
Isle of Man	399	0.11	295	0.08	694	0.09	135.25
Channel Islands	509	0.13	440	0.12	949	0.12	115.68
Malta	2,472	0.65	766	0.20	3,238	0.43	322.72
Other British Countries in Europe	56	0.01	42	0.01	98	0.01	133.33
Albania	1,277	0.34	125	0.03	1,402	0.18	1,021.60
Austria	2,368	0.62	1,851	0.49	4,219	0.56	127.93
Belgium	266	0.07	306	0.08	572	0.08	86.93
Bulgaria	387	0.10	138	0.04	525	0.07	280.43
Czechoslovakia	926	0.24	558	0.15	1,484	0.20	165.95
Denmark	2,032	0.54	727	0.19	2,759	0.36	279.50
Estonia	656	0.17	446	0.12	1,102	0.15	147.09
Finland	1,158	0.30	215	0.06	1,373	0.18	538.60
France	1,077	0.28	1,138	0.30	2,215	0.29	94.64
Germany	8,955	2.36	5,612	1.48	14,567	1.92	159.57
Greece	9,115	2.40	3,176	0.84	12,291	1.62	287.00
Hungary	702	0.18	525	0.14	1,227	0.16	133.71
Italy	22,506	5.93	11,126	2.94	33,632	4.44	202.28
Latvia	296	0.08	151	0.04	447	0.06	196.03
Lithuania	169	0.05	104	0.03	273	0.04	162.50
Netherlands	1,577	0.42	597	0.16	2,174	0.29	264.15
Norway	1,745	0.46	279	0.07	2,024	0.27	625.45
Poland	3,672	0.97	2,901	0.77	6,573	0.87	126.58
Portugal	56	0.01	20	0.00	76	0.01	280.00
Rumania	283	0.07	210	0.05	493	0.06	134.76
Russia	2,817	0.74	2,159	0.57	4,976	0.66	130.48
Spain	680	0.18	312	0.08	992	0.13	217.95
Sweden	1,938	0.51	271	0.07	2,209	0.29	715.13
Switzerland	1,062	0.28	601	0.16	1,663	0.22	176.71
Yugoslavia	4,281	1.13	1,585	0.42	5,866	0.77	270.09
Other Countries in Europe	142	0.04	84	0.02	226	0.03	169.05
Total Europe	365,445	96.24	286,161	75.66	651,606	85.97	127.71

In comparing the figures above with those of 1933, it may be said that, with a few exceptions, the number per 1,000 of the population born in the birthplaces specified was lower in 1947 than in 1933. Of the exceptions, the most important increases in the proportions per 1,000 were from the following birthplaces:—Italy from 4.04 to 4.44; Greece from 1.26 to 1.62; Poland from 0.49 to 0.87; Yugoslavia from 0.60 to 0.77; and Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia together, from 0.30 to 0.92. Of the decreases recorded between the 1933 and 1947 Censuses, by far the most important were those occurring in the population of British Isles birth. Thus, persons born in England decreased numerically from 486,831 to 381,592, representing, per 1,000 of population, a reduction from 73.43 to 50.35. The Scottish-born population decreased in number from 132,489 to 102,998 persons, and in proportion from 19.98 to 13.59 per 1,000. The Irish-born population showed the greatest proportionate decrease, being approximately halved by a fall from 11.86 per 1,000 in 1933 to 5.91 per 1,000 in 1947. In numbers, the reduction was from 78,652 persons in 1933 to 44,813 persons in 1947. Further comparisons with previous Censuses will be found in sub-section (iv), wherein the numbers and proportions of the population of European birth according to the numerically more important countries are reviewed for each Census from 1911 to 1947.

The only European birthplaces showing an excess of females in 1947 were Belgium and France. In 1933, females were in excess in France only.

The distribution in States and Territories of the European-born population is shown in the following table:—

EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION: PRINCIPAL BIRTHPLACES ENUMERATED IN STATES AND TERRITORIES, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Enumerated in—	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Germany.	Greece.	Italy.	Rest of Europe.	Total Europe.
MALES.									
New South Wales ..	82,850	2,970	23,797	9,176	2,705	3,410	5,789	12,134	142,831
Victoria	48,064	1,322	12,617	5,488	2,667	2,140	5,624	9,092	87,014
Queensland.. ..	28,901	1,060	9,413	5,144	2,291	1,304	5,386	4,996	58,495
South Australia ..	12,977	466	2,764	1,026	723	707	1,662	1,678	22,003
Western Australia ..	28,756	922	6,169	2,735	426	1,451	3,856	4,712	49,027
Tasmania	2,809	73	612	203	109	29	56	219	4,110
Northern Territory ..	369	13	127	94	25	49	113	127	917
Australian Capital Territory.. ..	604	33	235	77	9	25	20	45	1,048
Australia ..	205,330	6,859	55,734	23,943	8,955	9,115	22,506	33,003	365,445
FEMALES.									
New South Wales ..	71,775	2,233	20,643	7,929	1,752	1,225	2,932	6,662	115,151
Victoria	42,139	929	10,825	4,629	1,640	608	2,681	5,225	68,676
Queensland.. ..	24,071	827	8,071	4,976	1,548	521	3,155	2,356	45,525
South Australia ..	11,793	322	2,374	905	375	317	766	550	17,402
Western Australia ..	23,326	623	4,655	2,215	230	482	1,566	1,917	35,014
Tasmania	2,661	57	532	162	62	5	8	99	3,586
Northern Territory ..	108	2	24	11	1	10	12	13	181
Australian Capital Territory.. ..	389	12	140	43	4	8	6	24	626
Australia ..	176,262	5,005	47,264	20,870	5,612	3,176	11,126	16,846	286,161
PERSONS.									
New South Wales ..	154,625	5,203	44,440	17,105	4,457	4,635	8,721	18,796	257,982
Victoria	90,203	2,251	23,442	10,117	4,307	2,748	8,305	14,317	155,690
Queensland.. ..	52,972	1,887	17,484	10,120	3,839	1,825	8,541	7,352	104,020
South Australia ..	24,770	788	5,138	1,931	1,098	1,024	2,428	2,228	39,405
Western Australia ..	52,082	1,545	10,824	4,950	656	1,933	5,422	6,629	84,041
Tasmania	5,470	130	1,144	365	171	34	64	318	7,696
Northern Territory ..	477	15	151	105	26	59	125	140	1,098
Australian Capital Territory.. ..	993	45	375	120	13	33	26	69	1,674
Australia ..	381,592	11,864	102,998	44,813	14,567	12,291	33,632	49,849	651,606

It will be seen that in general persons born in the birthplaces specified were distributed among the States in the order in which the latter are set down, which is the order of their population. The chief exception was Western Australia, which had more males and females from each birthplace shown, apart from Germany, than South Australia. Also Queensland had more females from Ireland and Italy than Victoria. A comparison of the European-born population in 1933 and 1947 discloses a decrease in the number recorded in each State and an increase in the number in each of the Territories. The largest decline numerically was in New South Wales, where the total dropped by 52,789 persons, and proportionately in Queensland, where the reduction of 42,845 persons represented a decrease of 29.2 per cent. The decreases recorded in the remaining States were as follows:—Victoria, 28,068 persons; Western Australia, 17,642 persons; South Australia, 12,759 persons; and Tasmania, 2,566 persons. In the Territories, the increases were relatively high, being 466 persons, or 73.7 per cent., in the Northern Territory and 451 persons, or 36.9 per cent., in the Australian Capital Territory.

(ii) *Urban and Rural Divisions.*—The proportion of the European-born population in urban and rural divisions of Australia is shown in the following table, from which the migratory population has been omitted:—

EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PRINCIPAL BIRTHPLACES IN URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Division.	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Germany.	Greece.	Italy.	Rest of Europe.	Total Europe.
Urban—									
Metropolitan ..	62.68	52.52	62.23	60.80	60.21	57.06	38.46	64.09	60.98
Provincial ..	13.45	19.76	15.67	15.19	10.41	19.72	9.90	10.37	13.67
Rural	23.87	27.72	22.10	24.01	29.38	23.22	51.64	25.54	25.35
Australia ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Of the birthplaces embraced by the United Kingdom, England had the highest proportion, 62.68 per cent., and Wales the lowest proportion, 52.52 per cent., in metropolitan areas. Excluding the "rest of Europe", England also had the highest proportion of metropolitan population of all the birthplaces shown. Taking the two urban divisions combined, Scotland, with 77.90 per cent., had the highest proportion of those same birthplaces. Scotland also followed England very closely in the proportion of population recorded in metropolitan areas. Ireland, Germany and Greece, in that order, had the next highest proportions after Scotland in the metropolitan areas. Of the countries shown, Italy had by far the lowest proportion of population in both the metropolitan and urban provincial divisions, with the result that the proportion of the total Italian-born population in Australia who were recorded in rural areas (51.64 per cent.) was approximately double that of the other birthplaces reviewed.

(iii) *Period of Residence of European-born.*—The period of residence in Australia of persons born in Europe is dealt with in the next table in respect of the periods under 20 years and 20 years and over:—

EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO PERIOD OF RESIDENCE: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Number of Years of Residence.	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Germany.	Greece.	Italy.	Rest of Europe.	Total Europe.
MALES.									
Under 20	27,547	1,260	7,644	3,508	3,776	4,245	8,395	15,118	71,493
20 and over ..	177,783	5,599	48,090	20,435	5,179	4,870	14,111	17,885	293,952
Total ..	205,330	6,859	55,734	23,943	8,955	9,115	22,506	33,003	365,445
Proportion per cent. 20 years and over	86.58	81.63	86.28	85.35	57.83	53.43	62.70	54.19	80.44
FEMALES.									
Under 20	25,587	933	7,628	3,102	2,830	1,917	7,612	9,737	59,346
20 and over ..	150,675	4,072	39,636	17,768	2,782	1,259	3,514	7,109	226,815
Total ..	176,262	5,005	47,264	20,870	5,612	3,176	11,126	16,846	286,161
Proportion per cent. 20 years and over	85.48	81.36	83.86	85.14	49.57	39.64	31.58	42.20	79.26

EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO PERIOD OF RESIDENCE: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Number of Years of Residence.	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Germany.	Greece.	Italy.	Rest of Europe.	Total Europe.
PERSONS.									
Under 20	53,134	2,193	15,272	6,610	6,606	6,162	16,007	24,855	130,839
20 and over ..	328,458	9,671	87,726	38,203	7,961	6,129	17,625	24,994	520,767
Total ..	381,592	11,864	102,998	44,813	14,567	12,291	33,632	49,849	651,606
Proportion per cent. 20 years and over	86.08	81.52	85.17	85.25	54.65	49.87	52.41	50.14	79.92

An interesting feature of this table is that whereas the 1933 Census disclosed a fairly even distribution of the European-born population between the two periods of residence under review, the greater proportion (79.9 per cent.) in 1947 was resident in Australia 20 years and over. Germany, Greece, Italy, and " rest of Europe " provided notable exceptions, with proportions in the region of 50 per cent. in 1947.

In the decennium 1911–21, the proportion of those resident 20 years or more in the European-born population declined heavily—from 73 per cent. to 51 per cent. The proportion for Europe as a whole, after recovering slightly between 1921 and 1933, rose to 79.9 in 1947.

(iv) *Secular Change, Censuses,* 1911 *to* 1947.—The number and proportion of the population of European birth to the total population of Australia at the date of each Census from 1911 to 1947 appear in the following table:—

EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF BIRTH: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS, CENSUSES, 1911 TO 1947.

Birthplace.	Males.				Females.				Persons.			
	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.
NUMBER.												
England	206,934	248,412	268,849	205,330	143,316	201,388	217,982	176,262	350,250	449,800	486,831	381,592
Wales	7,461	7,917	8,492	6,859	4,857	5,682	5,994	5,005	12,318	13,599	14,486	11,864
Scotland	55,635	60,972	73,488	55,734	38,614	48,670	59,001	47,264	94,249	109,642	132,489	102,998
Ireland	70,967	53,772	41,576	23,943	70,398	52,225	37,076	20,870	141,365	105,997	78,652	44,813
Germany	21,989	14,246	10,826	8,955	11,416	8,336	6,016	5,612	33,405	22,582	16,842	14,567
Greece	1,714	3,176	6,548	9,115	106	510	1,789	3,176	1,820	3,686	8,337	12,291
Italy	5,612	6,363	20,064	22,506	1,191	1,842	6,692	11,126	6,803	8,205	26,756	33,632
Rest of Europe ..	25,617	27,585	31,270	33,003	6,853	9,190	11,695	16,846	32,470	36,775	42,965	49,849
Total Europe ..	395,929	422,443	461,113	365,445	276,751	327,843	346,245	286,161	672,680	750,286	807,358	651,606
PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA.												
England	89.46	89.91	79.84	54.07	66.91	75.35	66.81	46.61	78.62	82.75	73.43	50.35
Wales	3.23	2.87	2.52	1.81	2.27	2.13	1.84	1.32	2.76	2.50	2.18	1.56
Scotland	24.05	22.07	21.82	14.68	18.03	18.21	18.08	12.50	21.16	20.17	19.98	13.59
Ireland	30.68	19.46	12.35	6.31	32.87	19.54	11.36	5.52	31.73	19.50	11.86	5.91
Germany	9.51	5.16	3.22	2.36	5.33	3.12	1.84	1.48	7.50	4.15	2.54	1.92
Greece	0.74	1.15	1.95	2.40	0.05	0.19	0.55	0.84	0.41	0.68	1.26	1.62
Italy	2.43	2.30	5.96	5.93	0.55	0.69	2.05	2.94	1.52	1.51	4.04	4.44
Rest of Europe ..	11.07	9.98	9.29	8.68	3.19	3.43	3.59	4.45	7.29	6.77	6.49	6.58
Total Europe ..	171.17	152.90	136.95	96.24	129.20	122.66	106.12	75.66	150.99	138.03	121.78	85.97

In the period 1891–1901 (not shown in the preceding table), the population born in each of the birthplaces, except Greece and Italy, diminished, the net decrease in the total European-born population numbering 149,234 persons. In the next decennium (1901–11) there was a further decrease of 82,759 persons, each of the birthplaces contributing to this result, with the exceptions of Wales, Greece and Italy. However, between 1911 and 1921, the total increased by 77,606 persons, of whom 26,514 were males and 51,092 were females. In the period 1921–33 there was a further increase of 57,072 persons, of whom 38,670 were males and 18,402 were females, but a decrease of 155,752 persons (95,668 males and 60,084 females) followed in the next intercensal period. Birthplaces showing the greatest decreases between 1933 and 1947 were—England, 105,239 persons; Ireland, 33,839 persons;

and Scotland, 29,491 persons. Increases were recorded during the same period, however, in a number of birthplaces, principally " Rest of Europe ", 6,884 persons; Italy, 6,876 persons; and Greece, 3,954 persons. The remarkable reduction in the number of Irish-born recorded at each successive Census is of more than passing interest. Between 1891 and 1901 the decrease was 43,228 persons, in the next ten years 43,105 persons, in the next ten years 35,368 persons, in the twelve years 1921–33 27,345 persons, and in the last fourteen years 33,839 persons, a total for the 56 years of 182,885 persons, or about 80 per cent. of the number of Irish-born residents in Australia in 1891.

The figures in the latter half of the table dealing with the proportional representation of the European-born from 1911 onwards, show that the number of persons of each birthplace per 1,000 of the total population diminished at each successive Census, with the exception of the English-born between 1911 and 1921, those born in the " rest of Europe " between 1933 and 1947, and the Greek and Italian-born populations who have shown a continuous increase over practically the whole period.

(v) *Ages and Masculinity of European-born.*—Particulars concerning the ages of the European-born population of each birthplace are given in the following table:—

EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO BIRTHPLACE AND AGE, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Birthplace.								Total Europe.
	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Germany.	Greece.	Italy.	Rest of Europe.	
MALES.									
0– 4	783	33	106	19	3	5	3	58	1,010
5– 9	494	3	71	12	29	26	36	139	810
10–14	644	5	84	26	95	70	202	332	1,458
15–19	1,442	50	254	65	166	184	356	695	3,212
20–24	6,281	292	1,771	458	261	437	1,834	1,550	12,884
25–29	9,428	407	2,951	763	448	626	1,483	1,991	18,097
30–34	9,331	383	2,768	865	423	848	1,368	1,965	17,951
35–39	19,999	705	5,361	1,675	722	1,128	2,563	3,162	35,315
40–44	24,560	813	7,362	2,336	929	1,417	3,897	4,185	45,499
45–49	22,599	813	7,086	2,606	801	1,595	4,068	4,358	43,926
50–54	20,784	691	5,383	2,602	708	1,032	2,509	3,772	37,481
55–59	22,970	728	5,924	2,651	850	742	1,744	3,704	39,313
60–64	21,855	722	5,705	2,370	962	499	1,121	2,815	36,049
65–69	17,460	473	4,449	2,320	817	285	685	1,770	28,259
70–74	11,734	334	2,880	1,757	647	135	351	1,049	18,887
75 and over ..	14,966	407	3,579	3,418	1,094	86	286	1,458	25,294
Total ..	205,330	6,859	55,734	23,943	8,955	9,115	22,506	33,003	365,445
FEMALES.									
0– 4	787	19	117	15	5	7	3	60	1,013
5– 9	482	7	63	16	19	18	38	129	772
10–14	611	10	88	19	108	75	203	340	1,454
15–19	891	22	183	65	169	120	328	498	2,276
20–24	4,971	210	1,538	423	228	235	1,431	1,027	10,063
25–29	9,274	332	2,716	762	234	242	1,074	1,117	15,751
30–34	8,230	300	2,593	853	298	399	993	1,318	14,984
35–39	15,011	507	4,670	1,317	500	495	1,267	1,916	25,683
40–44	16,196	507	5,193	1,546	574	421	1,615	1,870	27,922
45–49	19,375	532	5,427	1,716	530	442	1,616	2,121	31,759
50–54	19,619	510	5,177	1,845	369	265	1,041	1,702	30,528
55–59	17,960	415	4,632	1,741	329	170	613	1,326	27,186
60–64	18,924	471	4,495	1,872	446	105	386	1,141	27,840
65–69	16,610	427	3,994	2,031	500	86	239	874	24,761
70–74	12,133	374	2,838	2,105	548	49	141	603	18,791
75 and over ..	15,188	362	3,540	4,544	755	47	138	804	25,378
Total ..	176,262	5,005	47,264	20,870	5,612	3,176	11,126	16,846	286,161

EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO BIRTHPLACE AND AGE, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Age last Birthday (Years).	Birthplace.								Total Europe.
	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Germany.	Greece.	Italy.	Rest of Europe.	
PERSONS.									
0– 4	1,570	52	223	34	8	12	6	118	2,023
5– 9	976	10	134	28	48	44	74	268	1,582
10–14	1,255	15	172	45	203	145	405	672	2,912
15–19	2,333	72	437	130	335	304	684	1,193	5,488
20–24	11,252	502	3,309	881	489	672	3,265	2,577	22,947
25–29	18,702	739	5,667	1,525	682	868	2,557	3,108	33,848
30–34	17,561	683	5,361	1,718	721	1,247	2,361	3,283	32,935
35–39	35,010	1,212	10,031	2,992	1,222	1,623	3,830	5,078	60,998
40–44	40,756	1,320	12,555	3,882	1,503	1,838	5,512	6,055	73,421
45–49	41,974	1,345	12,513	4,322	1,331	2,037	5,684	6,479	75,685
50–54	40,403	1,201	10,560	4,447	1,077	1,297	3,550	5,474	68,009
55–59	40,930	1,143	10,556	4,392	1,179	912	2,357	5,030	66,499
60–64	40,779	1,193	10,200	4,242	1,408	604	1,507	3,956	63,889
65–69	34,070	900	8,443	4,351	1,317	371	924	2,644	53,020
70–74	23,867	708	5,718	3,862	1,195	184	492	1,652	37,678
75 and over ..	30,154	769	7,119	7,962	1,849	133	424	2,262	50,672
Total ..	381,592	11,864	102,998	44,813	14,567	12,291	33,632	49,849	651,606

A feature of this table is the decrease, except in the case of children under the age of 5 years, since 1933 in the number of the European-born population in all age groups up to 50–54 years inclusive. In the groups comprising persons 5 to 54 years, the number decreased from 550,592, or 68.20 per cent. of the total in 1933, to 377,825, or 57.98 per cent., in 1947. This decrease of 172,767 persons was due principally to a drop of 128,702 in the number of English-born between the ages 5 to 54 years. The greatest decrease in any one age group occurred in the group 30–34 years in which the number of persons fell by 42,842. Apart from children under 5 years, already mentioned, the only increases in numbers were recorded in the groups between ages 55 and 69 years.

England and Wales were represented by the greatest number of persons in the age group 45–49 years, Scotland in the age group 40–44 years, Ireland in the age group 50–54 years, Greece and Italy in the age group 45–49, Germany in the age group 40–44 years, and the "rest of Europe" in the age group 45–49 years. In the case of Ireland and Germany, the total number at ages 75 years and over exceeded those in the age groups mentioned, but this residual group has been disregarded for the purposes of these comparisons. These results indicate a marked increase between 1933 and 1947 in the modal age group of the population born in Scotland, Greece, Italy and the "rest of Europe", and a decrease in the modal age group of the population born in Ireland and Germany. The modal age group for the population born in England and Wales was the same in 1947 as in 1933. Both in 1933 and 1947, the largest proportion for all European birthplaces was in age group 45–49 years.

The masculinity (i.e., the number of males per 100 females) of the European-born population is shown in the next table for each birthplace at each of the Census years from 1891:—

EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO PRINCIPAL BIRTHPLACES: MASCULINITY,(a) CENSUSES, 1891 TO 1947.

Year.	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Germany.	Greece.	Italy.	Rest of Europe.	Total Europe.
1891	150.32	161.04	143.75	104.44	188.22	1,244.44	685.51	405.20	143.03
1901	140.99	148.43	136.71	100.04	187.39	1,296.83	604.21	391.14	137.31
1911	144.39	153.61	144.08	100.81	192.62	1,616.98	471.20	373.81	143.06
1921	123.35	139.33	125.28	102.96	170.90	622.75	345.44	300.16	128.86
1933	123.34	141.68	124.55	112.14	179.95	366.01	299.82	267.38	133.18
1947	116.49	137.04	117.92	114.72	159.57	287.00	202.28	195.91	127.71

(a) Males per 100 Females.

Interesting features of this table are the downward trend in the masculinity of the population born in all countries shown other than Ireland, and the heavy preponderance of males that nevertheless still obtains among the population born in Germany, Greece, Italy and the "rest of Europe".

The following table shows the masculinity of the European-born population in each age group:—

EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA: MASCULINITY(a) FOR PRINCIPAL OF TOTAL POPULATION OF RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES AT CENSUSES, 1891 TO 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Birthplace.								Total Europe.
	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Germany.	Greece.	Italy.	Rest of Europe.	
0– 4	99.49	173.68	90.60	126.67	60.00	71.43	100.00	96.67	99.70
5– 9	102.49	42.86	112.70	75.00	152.63	144.44	94.74	107.75	104.92
10–14	105.40	50.00	95.45	136.84	87.96	93.33	99.51	97.65	100.28
15–19	161.84	227.27	138.80	100.00	98.22	153.33	108.54	139.56	141.12
20–24	126.35	139.05	115.15	108.27	114.47	185.96	128.16	150.93	128.03
25–29	101.66	122.59	108.65	100.13	191.45	258.68	138.08	178.25	114.89
30–34	113.38	127.67	106.75	101.41	141.95	212.53	137.76	149.09	119.80
35–39	133.23	139.05	114.80	127.18	144.40	227.88	202.29	165.03	137.50
40–44	151.64	160.36	141.77	151.10	161.85	336.58	241.30	223.80	162.95
45–49	116.64	152.82	130.57	151.86	151.13	360.86	251.73	205.47	138.31
50–54	105.94	135.49	103.98	141.03	191.87	389.43	241.02	221.62	122.78
55–59	127.90	175.42	127.89	152.27	258.36	436.47	284.50	279.34	144.61
60–64	115.49	153.29	126.92	126.60	215.70	475.24	290.41	246.71	129.49
65–69	105.12	110.77	111.39	114.23	163.40	331.40	286.61	202.52	114.13
70–74	96.71	89.30	101.48	83.47	118.07	275.51	248.94	173.96	100.51
75 and over ..	98.54	112.43	101.10	75.22	144.90	182.98	207.25	181.34	99.67
Total ..	116.49	137.04	117.92	114.72	159.57	287.00	202.28	195.91	127.71

(a) Males per 100 Females.

It will be observed that for the European-born as a whole the age group 40–44 showed the greatest masculinity, followed by the age group 55–59, while in the two extreme age groups 0–4 and 75 and over, females were in excess of males. On the whole, the masculinity was slightly less than in 1933, when it was 133.18. The most striking difference occurred in the age group 25–29, which from a masculinity of 168.59 in 1933, decreased to 114.89 in 1947.

It will be observed that the masculinity in 1947 of the age groups 20–24 to 30–34 was less than for neighbouring age groups. The lowest masculinities in this group were recorded in the ages 25–29 years for persons born in England (101.66) and Ireland (100.13). Compared with 1933, when the group 25–29 years, for example, had the highest masculinity of all age groups, these results indicate a greatly reduced proportion of European-born males between the ages 20 and 34 years, which no doubt was due to the loss of male lives during the 1939–45 War.

(vi) *Comparison of Australian Population born in the British Isles with Populations of those Islands,* 1891 *to* 1947.—The next table shows the percentages which those sections of the Australian population born in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland bore to the total population in each of those countries:—

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA BORN IN COUNTRIES OF BRITISH ISLES: PROPORTIONS OF TOTAL POPULATION OF RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES AT CENSUSES 1891 TO 1947.

Year.	Proportion Per Cent. Represented by Australian Population Born in—				
	England on Population of England.	Wales on Population of Wales.	Scotland on Population of Scotland.	Ireland on Population of Ireland.(a)	British Isles on Population of the British Isles.
1891	1.65	0.97	3.09	4.84	2.17
1901	1.23	0.70	2.28	4.14	1.63
1911	1.03	0.61	1.98	3.22	1.32
1921	1.26	0.61	2.24	2.38	1.43
1933	1.29	0.56	2.70	1.86	1.44
1947	0.94	0.47	1.99	1.04	1.03

(a) Eire and Northern Ireland combined.

Notwithstanding the decline in the number of the Irish-born population in Australia, Ireland has, on the basis of her estimated population as at the Census of 1947, contributed a larger proportion of her people to increase the population of Australia, than has either England or Wales. Up to the 1921 Census the percentage contribution of Ireland was greater than that of Scotland as well. The relation between Irish-born people in Australia to the population of Ireland in 1947 was 1.04 per cent., whereas for Scotland the similar relation was 1.99 per cent., for England 0.94 per cent., and for Wales 0.47 per cent. From the figures in the table above it would appear that no part of the United Kingdom is sending to Australia as large a *proportion of its population* as it did in earlier years, though the period 1921–33 showed for England a slight reversion, and for Scotland a marked reversion, to the earlier experience.

21. Asiatic-born Population.—As already stated in this chapter the Australian population of Asiatic birth in 1947 numbered 24,096 persons, and represented only 0.32 per cent. of the total. Of this number, British India and Ceylon accounted for 8,160 persons—including a very large proportion of European race—China 6,404 persons and Syria and Lebanon 1,886 persons. Included in the total of 16,090 males of Asiatic birth were 2,959 who were enumerated in the migratory group. In the case of Asiatic birthplaces, the migratory group comprises very largely crew on oversea ships in Australia at the time of the Census, who do not form part of the permanent population of Australia. As the inclusion of this element would affect the results for some birthplaces considerably, they have been excluded from the following tables.

Particulars for most of the Asiatic countries recorded at the Census are given in the next table:—

ASIATIC-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF BIRTH: NUMBERS, PROPORTIONS AND MASCULINITY, 30th JUNE, 1947.

(Excluding Migratory Group.)

Birthplace.	Males.		Females.		Persons.		Masculinity (Males per 100 Females).
	Number.	Per 1,000 of Male Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Female Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Total Population.	
Asia—							
British India and Ceylon ..	3,705	0.98	2,863	0.76	6,568	0.87	129.41
Cyprus	542	0.14	137	0.04	679	0.09	395.62
Hong Kong	399	0.11	359	0.10	758	0.10	111.14
Malaya—Straits Settlements(*a*) ..	386	0.10	312	0.08	698	0.09	123.72
Other(*b*)	495	0.13	413	0.11	908	0.12	119.85
Other British Countries in Asia..	65	0.02	67	0.02	132	0.02	97.01
China	4,377	1.15	1,262	0.33	5,639	0.74	346.83
Japan	182	0.05	144	0.04	326	0.04	126.39
Netherlands East Indies ..	484	0.13	385	0.10	869	0.11	125.71
Palestine	889	0.23	763	0.20	1,652	0.22	116.51
Philippine Islands	89	0.02	49	0.01	138	0.02	181.63
Syria and Lebanon	1,034	0.27	851	0.23	1,885	0.25	121.50
Timor	31	0.01	12	0.00	43	0.01	258.33
Turkey	168	0.04	83	0.02	251	0.03	202.41
Other Countries in Asia ..	285	0.08	231	0.06	516	0.07	123.38
Total Asia	13,131	3.46	7,931	2.10	21,062	2.78	165.57

(*a*) Singapore, Penang, Malacca and Labuan. (*b*) Former Federated and Unfederated Malay States.

These figures, from which persons in the migratory group have been excluded, represent a decrease since 1933 of 3,001 in the Asiatic-born male population of Australia, and an increase of 2,591 in the Asiatic-born female population, leaving a net reduction of 410 persons. The countries of birth chiefly responsible for the reduction were China, 2,302 persons, and Japan, 696 persons. Countries with the main increases for the fourteen years were Hong Kong and Straits Settlements. These increases were, respectively, 531 and 297 persons. No comparison can be made with the 1933 Census results for the countries of Palestine, Malaya (other than Straits Settlements) and Netherlands East Indies, which were classified as such for the first time at the 1947 Census.

The distribution of the Asiatic-born population in States and Territories of Australia is dealt with in the succeeding table, in which the countries most numerously represented appear separately:—

ASIATIC-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA: PRINCIPAL BIRTHPLACES ENUMERATED IN STATES AND TERRITORIES, 30th JUNE, 1947.

(Excluding Migratory Group.)

Enumerated in—	British India and Ceylon.	China.	Syria and Lebanon.	Palestine.	Malaya(*a*).	Netherlands East Indies.	Hong Kong.	Other Countries in Asia.	Total Asia.
MALES.									
New South Wales ..	1,347	2,145	609	166	313	170	226	508	5,484
Victoria	881	1,140	112	474	207	135	89	321	3,359
Queensland.. ..	489	676	141	19	60	96	45	285	1,811
South Australia ..	231	79	148	58	33	12	13	111	685
Western Australia ..	629	256	12	170	253	56	17	115	1,508
Tasmania	101	50	9	2	9	9	7	8	195
Northern Territory ..	17	28	..	..	6	3	2	12	68
Australian Capital Territory.. ..	10	3	3	..	..	3	..	2	21
Australia ..	3,705	4,377	1,034	889	881	484	399	1,362	13,131
FEMALES.									
New South Wales ..	985	721	509	142	229	150	233	336	3,305
Victoria	715	248	104	406	179	108	69	159	1,988
Queensland.. ..	245	197	119	12	40	56	39	120	828
South Australia ..	207	24	105	50	30	11	3	54	484
Western Australia ..	574	46	9	151	228	58	8	42	1,116
Tasmania	133	13	5	2	14	1	7	8	183
Northern Territory ..	2	8	..	..	3	..	..	3	16
Australian Capital Territory.. ..	2	5	..	..	2	1	..	1	11
Australia ..	2,863	1,262	851	763	725	385	359	723	7,931
PERSONS.									
New South Wales ..	2,332	2,866	1,118	308	542	320	459	844	8,789
Victoria	1,596	1,388	216	880	386	243	158	480	5,347
Queensland.. ..	734	873	260	31	100	152	84	405	2,639
South Australia ..	438	103	253	108	63	23	16	165	1,169
Western Australia ..	1,203	302	21	321	481	114	25	157	2,624
Tasmania	234	63	14	4	23	10	14	16	378
Northern Territory ..	19	36	..	..	9	3	2	15	84
Australian Capital Territory.. ..	12	8	3	..	2	4	..	3	32
Australia ..	6,568	5,639	1,885	1,652	1,606	869	758	2,085	21,062

(*a*) Comprises territories specified in notes (*a*) and (*b*) to preceding table

In general both males and females were distributed among the States in the order of the population of the latter, though Western Australia was an exception in most cases with more persons than this order would allot. Comparing the results with those of 1933, all States except South Australia shared in the decrease of 3,001 males of Asiatic birth, and all States in the increase of 2,591 females.

22. African-born Population.—The population of African birth in 1947 numbered 7,537 persons—3,977 males and 3,560 females—and represented 0.10 per cent. of the population of Australia. Of the total the Union of South Africa contributed 5,866 persons, or 77.83 per cent. Between 1933 and 1947 the population of African birth decreased by 284 persons—220 males and 64 females.

23. American-born Population.—The population of American birth in 1947 numbered 11,630 persons, or 0.15 per cent. of the Australian population. Of these 6,877 were males and 4,753 were females. Persons born in the United States accounted for 53.59 per cent. of the total, and persons born in Canada 34.47 per cent. The increase in the period 1933–47 was 51 persons, but whereas males diminished by 278, females increased by 329. Canada was mainly responsible for both the decrease in the number of males and the increase in the number of females. The number of persons claiming the United States as birthplace, on the other hand, increased in the case of males and decreased for females.

24. Polynesian-born Population. — The population of Polynesian birth in Australia in 1947 numbered 3,145 persons—1,526 males and 1,619 females—and formed 0.04 per cent. of the population. About 47.95 per cent. of the total consisted of persons born in Fiji. The number of persons of Polynesian birth in 1947 was 258 greater than in 1933, but, with a similar experience to that of the Asiatic-born and American-born, males decreased by 56 against an increase of 314 in females.

25. Population Born at Sea.—At the Census of 1947 there were 977 persons who had been born at sea, as against 2,051 persons in 1933. The number in 1947 consisted of 465 males and 512 females, and represented a reduction of 520 males and 554 females in the fourteen years 1933–47.

CHAPTER XIV.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA.

GENERAL SIGNIFICANCE OF PERIOD OF RESIDENCE STATISTICS.

1. Objects of Inquiry.—Prior to the Census of 1901, inquiries relative to Period of Residence had been made only on rare occasions in connexion with any State Census in Australia. The chief reason for the introduction of the Period of Residence inquiry at the Census of 1901 was the value placed on the information for old-age pension purposes, since the legislation passed by some of the States provided for a minimum period of residence, amounting in certain cases to as much as 25 years. The Commonwealth Invalid and Old-age Pensions Act 1908, which superseded the Acts in operation in the various States, fixed the minimum qualifying period of residence in Australia at 20 years.

In addition to their use for old-age pension purposes, period of residence statistics furnish valuable evidence of the permanency of the migration from overseas. They afford a measure of the degree of stability of that part of a country's population which is derived from without its borders. The stability of the native-born population may be measured by comparison of numbers by age from one Census to the next, with allowance made in the comparison for births and deaths. It will be found from an inspection of the table in Section 4 below that in 1947 nearly 80 per cent. of the total oversea-born population in Australia had resided in the country for 20 or more years.

2. The Form of Inquiry.—At Censuses prior to that of 1933, the wording of the form of inquiry referred to "Length of Residence". In order to avoid even a possible ambiguity in the meaning of the word "Length" (some people taking it to mean linear measurement!), the wording used at the 1933 and 1947 Censuses was "Period of Residence". The Length of Residence questions on the "personal" slip at the Census of 1921 were (1) "Give date of arrival in Australia: Day.......... Month.......... Year.........." and (2) "State number of completed years of residence in Australia: ....years." Where the two replies were not in accord, the general practice was to accept the period of residence computed from the date of arrival in Australia. Similar particulars were required at the Census of 1911, but in 1901, the first occasion on which Period of Residence was dealt with, each State asked for the period of residence within its own boundaries. The instructions in the 1933 Census Schedule required each person not born in Australia to write the "number of complete years of residence in Australia, ignoring temporary absences". In 1947 the word "complete" was omitted but the further instruction was added that those persons who were resident less than one year should write "0".

3. Unspecified Period of Residence and Birthplace.—Included in the recorded population of Australia at the Census of 1947 were 6,835,171 persons born in Australia and 744,187 persons born elsewhere than in Australia. Persons who failed to state their birthplace were assigned birthplaces at the coding stage, as mentioned in the "Birthplace" Chapter. Of the 744,187 persons constituting the population from oversea, 21,570, or 2.90 per cent., failed to indicate their period of residence in Australia. The marked improvement in 1933 and 1921 (2.97 and 3.09 per cent. respectively) over 1911 (5.27 per cent.) has thus been maintained. The percentages for the 1933 and previous Censuses relate to persons who actually specified their birthplace.

In preparing the Census data for analysis in the present chapter, persons with unspecified period of residence have been distributed proportionately.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.

4. Comparative Results at Censuses 1911 to 1947.—The numbers and percentage distribution of the oversea-born population according to period of residence in Australia at each of the Censuses from the commencement of collection of these particulars are shown in ten-yearly groups in the following table:—

OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION ACCORDING TO PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA, NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, CENSUSES, 1911 TO 1947.

Period of Residence in Years.	Numbers.				Percentage on Total.			
	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.
MALES.								
0– 9	108,272	159,869	136,984	48,601	23.43	32.97	26.40	11.66
10–19	45,948	76,309	95,653	43,491	9.95	15.74	18.44	10.43
20–29	133,094	37,257	139,869	139,501	28.80	7.68	26.96	33.45
30–39	67,769	107,908	28,457	118,331	14.67	22.25	5.48	28.37
40–49	43,664	50,863	60,715	23,551	9.45	10.49	11.70	5.65
50–59	51,814	25,263	39,942	16,989	11.21	5.21	7.70	4.07
60 and over	11,522	27,443	17,209	26,582	2.49	5.66	3.32	6.37
Total ..	462,083	484,912	518,829	417,046	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION ACCORDING TO PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA, NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, CENSUSES, 1911 TO 1947—*continued.*

Period of Residence in Years.	Numbers.				Percentage on Total.			
	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.
				FEMALES.				
0– 9	50,794	134,771	93,118	35,208	16.71	37.29	24.22	10.76
10–19	24,215	40,924	85,378	39,496	7.96	11.32	22.21	12.07
20–29	87,052	20,594	91,517	104,446	28.64	5.70	23.81	31.93
30–39	41,527	73,871	15,143	89,513	13.66	20.44	3.94	27.36
40–49	36,832	34,385	47,304	13,161	12.12	9.52	12.30	4.02
50–59	50,893	23,969	31,181	15,828	16.74	6.63	8.11	4.84
60 and over	12,674	32,852	20,803	29,489	4.17	9.10	5.41	9.02
Total ..	303,987	361,366	384,444	327,141	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
				PERSONS.				
0– 9	159,066	294,640	230,102	83,809	20.76	34.82	25.47	11.27
10–19	70,163	117,233	181,031	82,987	9.16	13.85	20.04	11.15
20–29	220,146	57,851	231,386	243,947	28.74	6.84	25.62	32.78
30–39	109,296	181,779	43,600	207,844	14.27	21.48	4.83	27.93
40–49	80,496	85,248	108,019	36,712	10.51	10.07	11.96	4.93
50–59	102,707	49,232	71,123	32,817	13.40	5.82	7.87	4.41
60 and over	24,196	60,295	38,012	56,071	3.16	7.12	4.21	7.53
Total ..	766,070	846,278	903,273	744,187	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

It will be observed that, despite the broad groupings adopted, the distribution at each Census was highly irregular for both males and females. This variability is due to the large fluctuations that have occurred in the stream of migrants during the course of Australian history. Although exact comparisons are not practicable owing to the differing intervals between successive Censuses, the abnormalities of one Census can be seen to re-appear at the following Census in the next higher group. They tend, however, to disappear as their size is reduced by mortality. The effect of the 1939–45 War and the non-resumption of assisted migration after the depression is seen in the relatively low proportion of immigrants recorded in 1947 with less than ten years' residence. This group is of interest in that it contains immigrants of varying degrees of assimilation and permanency of settlement in the Australian community. In 1947 this element formed only slightly over 10 per cent., for both males and females, of all oversea-born, compared with over 30 per cent. in 1921, when the proportion in this group was the highest of the four Censuses. Relatively low numbers were also recorded in the group resident 10–19 years, which was affected adversely by the depression of the early 1930's. For both sexes, those resident 20 years or more were nearly 80 per cent. of the total, compared with proportions of about 70, 50 and 55 per cent. at the respective Censuses of 1911, 1921 and 1933. In 1947, therefore, the immigrant population was comprised predominantly of permanent settlers of long standing. Except for the low proportions in the shorter durations of residence arising from the decline in immigration during the preceding two decades, the 1947 distribution follows the shape that would result from a continuing flow of immigration, the maximum proportion in the group resident 20–29 years falling progressively as mortality takes effect.

The differences between the distributions for males and females are of interest. Females have, with few exceptions, been relatively less than males for each of the ten yearly periods less than 40 years, reflecting the preponderance of males amongst immigrants. The higher proportion in 1947 for the resident group 10–19 years is probably explained by a greater loss of males through deaths on war service and also from the emigration from Australia that accompanied the depression. For practically all periods from 40 years onwards, females are proportionately more numerous than males owing to their greater longevity.

5. General View of Results in 1947.—The period of residence data obtained at the Census of 1947 have been tabulated by age, birthplace, nationality and race. Each of these cross-classifications is available for metropolitan, urban provincial and rural divisions of each State and Territory, but on account of limitations of space these double entry tables have been published in the Detailed Tables of the Census, Part XIII., pp. 755–782, without distinguishing divisions. Period of residence in relation to birthplace, nationality and race is discussed in the respective Chapters dealing with those subjects.

The following table gives, for each period of residence specified up to 70 years and over, the numbers of oversea-born enumerated in the States and Territories at the Census of 1947:—

OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION ACCORDING TO PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Period of Residence in Years.	Period of Arrival.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
MALES.										
0– 4	1942–1947	11,693	6,388	2,110	1,395	2,836	496	152	270	25,340
5– 9	1937–1942	9,817	7,627	1,963	1,154	2,219	311	110	60	23,261
10–14	1932–1937	5,763	3,575	1,696	785	1,867	157	98	49	13,990
15–19	1927–1932	11,485	6,836	4,335	1,520	4,862	293	102	68	29,501
20–29	1917–1927	53,044	36,475	18,215	8,640	20,782	1,522	386	437	139,501
30–39	1907–1917	50,294	24,106	21,293	7,049	14,009	1,136	186	258	118,331
40–49	1897–1907	9,705	4,765	4,303	1,154	3,173	339	71	41	23,551
50–59	1887–1897	5,915	4,300	3,583	815	1,973	364	22	17	16,989
60–69	1877–1887	8,330	4,214	6,073	1,277	1,500	470	17	14	21,895
70 and over	Before 1877	1,376	1,065	1,325	512	313	93	2	1	4,687
Total		167,422	99,351	64,896	24,301	53,534	5,181	1,146	1,215	417,046
FEMALES.										
0– 4	1942–1947	7,893	4,999	1,662	999	1,610	313	33	60	17,569
5– 9	1937–1942	8,020	5,330	1,541	849	1,592	237	21	49	17,639
10–14	1932–1937	5,425	3,325	1,859	764	1,599	140	21	27	13,160
15–19	1927–1932	11,527	6,373	3,113	1,434	3,489	289	18	93	26,336
20–29	1917–1927	44,118	27,427	11,756	6,498	12,759	1,503	70	315	104,446
30–39	1907–1917	36,879	19,064	15,556	5,232	11,667	915	36	164	89,513
40–49	1897–1907	5,179	2,811	2,311	550	2,048	232	8	22	13,161
50–59	1887–1897	5,810	4,046	3,451	682	1,500	321	8	10	15,828
60–69	1877–1887	9,276	4,213	6,439	1,542	1,346	450	5	8	23,279
70 and over	Before 1877	1,775	1,661	1,653	701	301	118	..	1	6,210
Total		135,902	79,249	49,341	19,251	37,911	4,518	220	749	327,141
PERSONS.										
0– 4	1942–1947	19,586	11,387	3,772	2,394	4,446	809	185	330	42,909
5– 9	1937–1942	17,837	12,957	3,504	2,003	3,811	548	131	109	40,900
10–14	1932–1937	11,188	6,900	3,555	1,549	3,466	297	119	76	27,150
15–19	1927–1932	23,012	13,209	7,448	2,954	8,351	582	120	161	55,837
20–29	1917–1927	97,162	63,902	29,971	15,138	33,541	3,025	456	752	243,947
30–39	1907–1917	87,173	43,170	36,849	12,281	25,676	2,051	222	422	207,844
40–49	1897–1907	14,884	7,576	6,614	1,704	5,221	571	79	63	36,712
50–59	1887–1897	11,725	8,346	7,034	1,497	3,473	685	30	27	32,817
60–69	1877–1887	17,606	8,427	12,512	2,819	2,846	920	22	22	45,174
70 and over	Before 1877	3,151	2,726	2,978	1,213	614	211	2	2	10,897
Total		303,324	178,600	114,237	43,552	91,445	9,699	1,366	1,964	744,187

The results published in this table show that the two quinquennial periods of arrival preceding the 1947 Census (1942–47 and 1937–42) contributed 42,909 and 40,900 persons, or 5.77 and 5.50 per cent. respectively, of the total oversea population in Australia. This makes the contribution for the decennial period of arrival (1937–47) 83,809 persons, or 11.27 per cent. of the total oversea population in Australia. As previously mentioned, these figures illustrate the relatively low level of immigration into Australia in recent years. The corresponding figures for the earlier period 1932–37 were 27,150 persons and 3.65 per cent., which were abnormally low as a result of the depression in the early part of the period. In contrast, the decennial period 1917 to 1927, despite the inclusion of war years, contributed 243,947 persons, representing 32.78 per cent. of the oversea-born population, and the preceding period 1907 to 1917 only a slightly lower total of 207,844 persons or 27.93 per cent. In any comparison of the number contributed within different periods it must be borne in mind that, the more remote the decennium, the greater the reduction effected by death in the number originally contributed. Records of the number of deaths of persons who were born outside Australia classified according to period of arrival in Australia are not available for recent years, but in the Report on the 1933 Census it was indicated, as illustrating the effect of mortality, that of the number arriving before 1903, 444,996 persons were enumerated at the Census of 1921 compared with only 260,574 at the Census of 1933, a decrease of approximately 180,000 persons in the twelve years. Statistics available showed that by the 1933 Census death had accounted for about 171,000 persons, or 95 per cent. of that number. Another point to be remembered, in considering the figures for the latest quinquennial period of arrival under review, is that the number from overseas resident less than one year includes a large proportion who have come to Australia temporarily, such as crews of vessels, travellers, tourists, etc. Some idea of the extent of this migration is afforded by the numbers classified separately in the "migratory" group, which relates to persons enumerated on board ship, train or aircraft. Of the total of 25,340 males shown as arriving during the period 1942 to 1947, 7,291 were classified as migratory, while of the 17,569 females who arrived during the same period only 878 were included in the migratory group. In addition, of course, there would be other persons whose stay would be transitory but who have not been shown in the migratory group as they had already disembarked in Australia.

The next table shows the percentage distribution of the oversea-born population in each State and Territory over period of residence groups:—

OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION ACCORDING TO PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Period of Residence in Years.	Period of Arrival.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
					MALES.					
0– 4	1942–1947	6.99	6.43	3.25	5.74	5.29	9.57	13.26	22.22	6.08
5– 9	1937–1942	5.86	7.68	3.03	4.75	4.15	6.00	9.60	4.94	5.58
10–14	1932–1937	3.44	3.60	2.61	3.23	3.49	3.03	8.55	4.03	3.36
15–19	1927–1932	6.86	6.88	6.68	6.25	9.08	5.66	8.90	5.60	7.07
20–29	1917–1927	31.68	36.71	28.07	35.55	38.82	29.38	33.68	35.97	33.45
30–39	1907–1917	30.04	24.26	32.81	29.01	26.17	21.93	16.23	21.23	28.37
40–49	1897–1907	5.80	4.80	6.63	4.75	5.93	6.54	6.20	3.38	5.65
50–59	1887–1897	3.53	4.33	5.52	3.35	3.69	7.02	1.92	1.40	4.07
60–69	1877–1887	4.98	4.24	9.36	5.26	2.80	9.07	1.48	1.15	5.25
70 and over	Before 1877	.82	1.07	2.04	2.11	.58	1.80	.18	.08	1.12
Total		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
					FEMALES.					
0– 4	1942–1947	5.81	6.31	3.37	5.19	4.25	6.93	14.99	8.01	5.37
5– 9	1937–1942	5.90	6.72	3.12	4.41	4.20	5.25	9.55	6.54	5.39
10–14	1932–1937	3.99	4.20	3.77	3.97	4.22	3.10	9.55	3.60	4.02
15–19	1927–1932	8.48	8.04	6.31	7.45	9.20	6.40	8.18	12.42	8.05
20–29	1917–1927	32.46	34.61	23.83	33.75	33.66	33.27	31.82	42.06	31.93
30–39	1907–1917	27.14	24.05	31.53	27.18	30.77	20.25	16.36	21.90	27.36
40–49	1897–1907	3.81	3.54	4.68	2.86	5.40	5.13	3.64	2.94	4.02
50–59	1887–1897	4.27	5.11	6.99	3.54	3.96	7.10	3.64	1.34	4.84
60–69	1877–1887	6.83	5.32	13.05	8.01	3.55	9.96	2.27	1.06	7.12
70 and over	Before 1877	1.31	2.10	3.35	3.64	.79	2.61	..	.13	1.90
Total		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION ACCORDING TO PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Period of Residence in Years.	Period of Arrival.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
					PERSONS.					
0– 4	1942–1947	6.46	6.38	3.30	5.50	4.86	8.34	13.54	16.80	5.77
5– 9	1937–1942	5.88	7.25	3.07	4.60	4.17	5.65	9.59	5.55	5.50
10–14	1932–1937	3.69	3.86	3.11	3.55	3.79	3.06	8.71	3.87	3.65
15–19	1927–1932	7.57	7.40	6.52	6.78	9.13	6.00	8.78	8.20	7.50
20–29	1917–1927	32.03	35.78	26.24	34.76	36.68	31.19	33.38	38.29	32.78
30–39	1907–1917	28.74	24.17	32.26	28.20	28.08	21.15	16.25	21.49	27.93
40–49	1897–1907	4.91	4.24	5.78	3.91	5.71	5.89	5.79	3.21	4.93
50–59	1887–1897	3.87	4.67	6.16	3.44	3.80	7.06	2.20	1.37	4.41
60–69	1877–1887	5.81	4.72	10.95	6.47	3.11	9.48	1.61	1.12	6.07
70 and over ..	Before 1877	1.04	1.53	2.61	2.79	.67	2.18	.15	.10	1.46
Total ..		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The figures in the foregoing table disclose that 22.42 per cent. of the total oversea-born population, and about the same proportion of males and females separately, had resided in Australia for less than twenty years at the date of the Census. The corresponding figure at the Census of 1933 was 45.51 per cent. The relative proportions that had been resident less than ten years in Australia were 11.27 per cent. in 1947 and 25.47 per cent. in 1933, which reflects a much lower rate of immigration in the later period. The largest proportions resident under twenty years in Australia that were recorded in any State or Territory in 1947 were in the Northern Territory and in the Australian Capital Territory, amounting to 40.62 and 34.42 per cent. respectively of the total oversea-born in those Territories. Victoria followed with 24.89 per cent., while the lowest proportion under 20 years was 16.00 per cent. in Queensland. Taking the decennial periods separately, the largest proportion of the oversea-born population in all States, except Queensland, and in the Territories was contributed in the ten years 1917 to 1927 or between 20 and 29 years prior to the Census. When the higher rate of mortality amongst the older ages is taken into account this result is of greater significance than might at first appear. The maximum recorded in Queensland was in the ten years 1907 to 1917. In this period also, the proportions in the other States ranked next highest after those of the period 1917 to 1927 and if allowance is made for the greater reduction by mortality the proportions contributed in these two periods would be seen to be very close for all States other than Queensland, where the excess of immigrant population from the earlier period would be greater than shown by the table.

It will be noticed from the table above that while the "periods of residence" are similar to those employed in previous Census reports, the "periods of arrival" are different owing to the postponement of the last two Censuses till 1933 and 1947 respectively. The following table has been arranged to preserve continuity in the "periods of arrival":—

OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO PERIOD OF ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, CENSUSES, 1911 TO 1947.

Period of Arrival.	Percentage.			
	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.
1941–47 ..	..	..	..	6.25
1931–41 ..	..	..	(*a*)1.62	9.19
1921–31 ..	..	..	30.82	31.91
1911–21 ..	..	34.82	25.42	25.50
1901–11 ..	20.76	13.85	14.65	13.74
1891–1901 ..	9.16	6.84	5.27	3.57
1881–91 ..	28.74	21.48	13.54	7.24
1871–81 ..	14.27	10.07	5.27	2.12
1861–71 ..	10.51	5.82	1.91	0.40
1851–61 ..	13.41	5.90	1.35	0.08
Before 1851 ..	3.15	1.22	0.15	0.00
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(*a*) Period 1931–33 only.

This table readily shows how the survivors of each "period of arrival", with occasional exceptions, diminish in numbers at each successive Census. This decrease is most marked in the "periods of arrival" prior to 1891. This is undoubtedly due to the heavier mortality rate in the older ages. The percentages are peculiar in some instances inasmuch as the figure for the period 1901 to 1911 in 1933 is greater than that in 1921, while for both the periods 1921 to 1931 and 1911 to 1921 the percentage surviving in 1947 is greater than that shown at the previous Census. In the case of the period 1901 to 1911, this may have been due to the effect of the 1914–18 War. Of the large number of the oversea-born population who departed on active service many may not have returned until after 1921, while the 1933 results may possibly have been affected by emigration during the depression of oversea-born persons who may subsequently have returned to Australia.

6. Period of Residence and Age.—Particulars of period of residence in conjunction with age were tabulated in single years of residence and single ages, but owing to limitations of space these detailed results have not been published. A classification of the data in groups for both period of residence and age for the sexes, separately and combined, will be found for Australia and the States and Territories in the Detailed Tables of the Census, Part XIII., pages 762–773. A summary of the data for Australia, showing specified periods of residence in conjunction with age groups of importance, is contained in the following table:—

OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA AND AGE, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Period of Residence in Years.	Age last Birthday.						Total.
	Under 5.	5 to 14.	15 to 44.	45 to 59.	60 to 64.	65 and over.	
MALES.							
0– 4	1,554	1,775	17,723	3,219	461	608	25,340
5– 9	..	2,302	15,534	4,174	567	684	23,261
10–14	..	565	10,217	2,340	326	542	13,990
15–19	..	..	19,837	7,297	1,033	1,334	29,501
20–29	..	..	66,911	57,411	7,313	7,866	139,501
30–39	..	..	25,725	48,832	20,209	23,565	118,331
40–49	..	..	1,311	6,404	4,872	10,964	23,551
50–59	..	..	..	2,257	2,916	11,816	16,989
60–69	..	..	..	..	2,386	19,509	21,895
70 and over	..	..	..	..	..	4,687	4,687
Total	1,554	4,642	157,258	131,934	40,083	81,575	417,046
FEMALES.							
0– 4	1,539	1,717	11,149	1,964	457	743	17,569
5– 9	..	2,156	10,780	3,372	526	805	17,639
10–14	..	532	8,852	2,769	365	642	13,160
15–19	..	..	15,972	7,461	1,169	1,734	26,336
20–29	..	..	43,147	45,151	7,341	8,807	104,446
30–39	..	..	24,941	30,229	13,365	20,978	89,513
40–49	..	..	1,138	4,413	1,882	5,728	13,161
50–59	..	..	..	2,585	3,342	9,901	15,828
60–69	..	..	..	..	2,695	20,584	23,279
70 and over	..	..	..	..	..	6,210	6,210
Total	1,539	4,405	115,979	97,944	31,142	76,132	327,141
PERSONS.							
0– 4	3,093	3,492	28,872	5,183	918	1,351	42,909
5– 9	..	4,458	26,314	7,546	1,093	1,489	40,900
10–14	..	1,097	19,069	5,109	691	1,184	27,150
15–19	..	..	35,809	14,758	2,202	3,068	55,837
20–29	..	..	110,058	102,562	14,654	16,673	243,947
30–39	..	..	50,666	79,061	33,574	44,543	207,844
40–49	..	..	2,449	10,817	6,754	16,692	36,712
50–59	..	..	..	4,842	6,258	21,717	32,817
60–69	..	..	..	..	5,081	40,093	45,174
70 and over	..	..	..	..	..	10,897	10,897
Total	3,093	9,047	273,237	229,878	71,225	157,707	744,187

7. Survivors in Australia from each Census, 1881 to 1933.—The period of residence data read in conjunction with the ages of the Australian-born furnish a close estimate of the number surviving in Australia from the population recorded at any previous Census. This method has been adopted in the following table, which gives a comparison of the population at each Census between 1881 and 1933 with the respective survivors in Australia in 1947:—

SURVIVORS FROM CENSUSES 1881 TO 1933 ENUMERATED IN AUSTRALIAN POPULATION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Census.	Population Recorded.			Estimated Number of Survivors at Census of 1947.			Ratio per cent. of Survivors to Number Recorded.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
3rd April, 1881 ..	1,214,913	1,035,281	2,250,194	184,734	233,923	418,657	15.21	22.60	18.61
5th April, 1891 ..	1,705,835	1,471,988	3,177,823	472,053	548,574	1,020,627	27.67	37.27	32.12
31st March, 1901 ..	1,977,928	1,795,873	3,773,801	831,745	933,165	1,764,910	42.05	51.96	46.77
3rd April, 1911 ..	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	1,329,232	1,403,440	2,732,672	57.47	65.52	61.34
4th April, 1921 ..	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	1,969,049	2,050,783	4,019,832	71.27	76.73	74.14
30th June, 1933 ..	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	2,828,056	2,861,253	5,689,309	83.99	87.70	85.81

These figures show that only 18.61 per cent. of the population enumerated at the Census of 1881 survived in Australia at the Census of 1947. The corresponding proportions per cent. surviving from succeeding Censuses were—1891, 32.12; 1901, 46.77; 1911, 61.34; 1921, 74.14; and 1933, 83.81. In other words, 81.39 per cent. of the 1881 population died or departed from Australia in the succeeding 66 years, 67.88 per cent. of the 1891 population in the succeeding 56 years, 53.23 per cent. of the 1901 population in the succeeding 46 years, 38.66 per cent. of the 1911 population in the succeeding 36 years, 25.86 per cent. of the 1921 population in the next 26 years and 16.19 per cent. in the last 14 years under review. The female survivors from each Census specified were proportionately higher than the male survivors.

8. Eligibility for Age Pensions.—Under the law as existing at the time of the Census, the age qualification for age pensions was 65 years for males and 60 years for females, with a residential qualification of 20 years for both sexes.

The number of males in Australia 65 years of age and over at the Census of 1947 was 282,271, of whom 279,103, or 98.88 per cent., had the requisite residential qualification. The number of females 60 years of age and over was 492,370, of whom 485,929, or 98.69 per cent., were qualified by residence. By combining the males and females of the ages stated, it is shown that of 774,641 persons qualified by age, 765,032, or 98.76 per cent., had the necessary residential qualification. The percentages having the residential qualification have increased since 1933, when they were 98.28 for males, 97.13 for females, and for persons 97.58. In these calculations the "adjusted" Census results have been used, as a graduation or other correction for age mis-statements is not available for age data in association with period of residence.

The term "eligible" as employed in this Section refers only to age and period of residence, as no statistics were available regarding the number of persons rendered ineligible by the financial provisions of the Act. Again, no attempt has been made to include full-blood aboriginals in the eligible population, although these persons under certain conditions are so regarded by the Act, nor to include persons born in New Zealand who are eligible for Australian age pensions under a reciprocity agreement made with New Zealand in 1943.

9. Comparison of Age Pensioners with Eligible Persons.—In the following table giving a comparison between the eligible population and age pensioners in each State and in Australia, age pensioners in benevolent institutions, the numbers of whom are not available separately from invalid pensioners, are excluded. References will be found in the preceding Section to certain classes of persons who are eligible for age pensions but who are not included in the number of eligible persons shown below.

AGE PENSIONERS AND ELIGIBLE PERSONS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

State.	Number of Eligible Persons.(*a*)			Number of Age Pensioners.(*b*)			Ratio per cent. of Pensioners to Eligible Persons.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
New South Wales(*c*)	106,122	187,858	293,980	42,886	76,350	119,236	40.41	40.64	40.56
Victoria ..	79,147	147,637	226,784	25,160	49,610	74,770	31.79	33.60	32.97
Queensland ..	38,910	59,987	98,897	14,857	23,897	38,754	38.18	39.84	39.19
South Australia(*d*)	25,446	46,700	72,146	8,858	17,059	25,917	34.81	36.53	35.92
Western Australia	20,043	28,632	48,675	8,198	12,964	21,162	40.90	45.28	43.48
Tasmania ..	9,435	15,115	24,550	3,788	6,546	10,334	40.15	43.31	42.09
Australia ..	279,103	485,929	765,032	103,747	186,426	290,173	37.17	38.36	37.93

(*a*) Represents all males 65 years and over and all females 60 years and over, less the oversea-born population of those ages resident in Australia less than 20 years. (*b*) *See* letterpress. (*c*) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (*d*) Includes Northern Territory.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that Western Australia, with 43.48 per cent., had the highest ratio of pensioners to eligible population, followed in order by Tasmania with 42.09 per cent., New South Wales with 40.56 per cent., Queensland with 39.19 per cent., South Australia with 35.92 per cent., and Victoria with 32.97 per cent. A comparison of the ratio per cent. of pensioners of each sex discloses a higher rate per cent. for females in each State, the Australian ratios being 37.17 per cent. for males and 38.36 for females.

A comparison of age pensioners with eligible persons for Australia as a whole for the last four Censuses is shown in the next table:—

AGE PENSIONERS AND ELIGIBLE PERSONS IN AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1911 TO 1947.

Census.	Number of Eligible Persons.(*a*)			Number of Age Pensioners.(*b*)			Ratio per cent. of Pensioners to Eligible Persons.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1911	99,155	131,956	231,111	34,260	38,699	72,959	34.55	29.33	31.57
1921	120,679	189,708	310,387	40,011	61,880	101,891	33.15	32.62	32.83
1933	211,046	319,274	530,320	76,946	99,479	176,425	36.46	31.16	33.27
1947	279,103	485,929	765,032	103,747	186,426	290,173	37.17	38.36	37.93

(*a*) Represents all males 65 years and over and all females 60 years and over, less the oversea-born population of those ages resident in Australia less than 20 years. (*b*) *See* letterpress.

It may be noted that until April, 1943, the qualifying age for males in cases of incapacitation was reduced to 60 years. Males 60 to 64 years were, however, excluded from those shown as eligible at the Censuses concerned. This course was adopted owing to the very limited application of the Act to such males, the inclusion of whom as eligibles would have resulted in considerable understatement of the ratio of pensioners to eligibles.

From 1911 to 1947 eligible persons increased by 231.02 per cent., as compared with an increase in total population of only 70.13 per cent. During the intercensal period 1911–21 the increase in eligibles was 34.30 per cent. and in population 22.01 per cent. From 1921 to 1933 the eligible persons increased by 70.86 per cent. while the population increased by only 21.97 per cent. The corresponding increases between 1933 and 1947 were 44.26 and 14.32 per cent.

It will be seen from the foregoing results that the major cause of the large increase in age pensions in recent years has been the changed age composition of the population. However, other factors have contributed to this increase, as is shown by the higher ratio of pensioners to eligible persons. Of these factors, the modification of income and property provisions determining eligibility for pension and the economic pressure of higher cost of living may be mentioned. In addition, the totals for age pensioners in 1947 include some 30,000 invalid pensioners who had qualified for age pensions and had been transferred to the list of age pensioners in 1940.

A comparison of the ratio per cent. of male pensioners with that of female pensioners discloses a higher rate for males in 1911, 1921 and 1933, but in 1947 the female ratio was higher. From 1911 to 1921 the rate for males fell from 34.55 per cent. to 33.15 per cent., but rose to 36.46 and 37.17 per cent. in 1933 and 1947 respectively. On the other hand, the female rate had risen from 29.33 per cent. in 1911 to 32.62 per cent. in 1921, and in 1933 had declined to 31.16 per cent. However, a sharp rise during the intercensal period 1933–47 brought the female ratio to 38.36 per cent., the highest recorded for either sex at the last four Censuses. The ratio per cent. for males and females combined rose from 31.57 in 1911 to 32.83 per cent. in 1921, to 33.27 per cent. in 1933 and to 37.93 per cent. in 1947.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE AND LOCATION.

10. Metropolitan Population.—In Chapter XIII., "Birthplace", reference is made to the tendency of the oversea-born population of Australia to congregate in the capital cities to a relatively greater extent than the Australian-born. A comparison of the following tables with the corresponding ones for previous Censuses shows that while the tendency for an increasing proportion of new migrants to become residents of metropolitan areas ceased to operate between 1921 and 1933, it had become increasingly evident by 1947. Between 1911 and 1921, the proportion of migrants of less than ten years' residence in Australia who were recorded in metropolitan areas increased from 45.01 per cent. to 54.29 per cent. Although by 1933 the proportion had fallen to 49.32 per cent., it rose to 63.79 per cent. by 1947.

OVERSEA-BORN METROPOLITAN POPULATION ACCORDING TO PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Period of Residence in Years.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
MALES.							
0– 4	6,992	3,660	884	569	1,005	110	13,220
5– 9	6,994	5,770	836	807	1,026	117	15,550
10–14	3,663	2,471	559	563	789	68	8,113
15–19	6,699	4,521	1,422	1,087	2,237	110	16,076
20–29	30,146	23,707	6,919	5,975	10,025	572	77,344
30–39	31,526	17,145	10,114	5,321	7,791	497	72,394
40–49	6,209	3,391	1,698	830	1,732	144	14,004
50–59	3,673	2,996	1,329	609	1,185	118	9,910
60–69	4,901	2,933	2,421	931	946	142	12,274
70 and over	744	679	507	365	206	28	2,529
Total	101,547	67,273	26,689	17,057	26,942	1,906	241,414
FEMALES.							
0– 4	5,522	3,618	866	751	1,079	138	11,974
5– 9	6,117	4,274	655	623	941	110	12,720
10–14	3,514	2,234	504	524	771	61	7,608
15–19	7,389	4,586	1,124	1,069	2,072	100	16,340
20–29	27,625	19,459	5,729	5,050	7,727	642	66,232
30–39	24,380	14,106	8,372	4,256	7,479	399	58,992
40–49	3,564	2,127	1,071	441	1,371	100	8,674
50–59	4,023	3,124	1,652	544	1,092	142	10,577
60–69	6,309	3,225	3,036	1,210	989	163	14,932
70 and over	1,117	1,232	737	534	226	59	3,905
Total	89,560	57,985	23,746	15,002	23,747	1,914	211,954
PERSONS.							
0– 4	12,514	7,278	1,750	1,320	2,084	248	25,194
5– 9	13,111	10,044	1,491	1,430	1,967	227	28,270
10–14	7,177	4,705	1,063	1,087	1,560	129	15,721
15–19	14,088	9,107	2,546	2,156	4,309	210	32,416
20–29	57,771	43,166	12,648	11,025	17,752	1,214	143,576
30–39	55,906	31,251	18,486	9,577	15,270	896	131,386
40–49	9,773	5,518	2,769	1,271	3,103	244	22,678
50–59	7,696	6,120	2,981	1,153	2,277	260	20,487
60–69	11,210	6,158	5,457	2,141	1,935	305	27,206
70 and over	1,861	1,911	1,244	899	432	87	6,434
Total	191,107	125,258	50,435	32,059	50,689	3,820	453,368

OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION ACCORDING TO PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA: PROPORTIONS PER CENT. IN METROPOLITAN AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Period of Residence in Years.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
MALES.							
0– 4	59.80	57.29	41.90	40.79	35.44	22.18	52.17
5– 9	71.24	75.65	42.59	69.93	46.24	37.62	66.85
10–14	63.56	69.12	32.96	71.72	42.26	43.31	57.99
15–19	58.33	66.14	32.80	71.51	46.01	37.54	54.49
20–29	56.83	65.00	37.99	69.16	48.24	37.58	55.44
30–39	62.68	71.12	47.50	75.49	55.61	43.75	61.18
40–49	63.98	71.16	39.46	71.92	54.59	42.48	59.46
50–59	62.10	69.67	37.09	74.72	60.06	32.42	58.33
60–69	58.84	69.60	39.86	72.91	63.07	30.21	56.06
70 and over	54.07	63.76	38.26	71.29	65.81	30.11	53.96
Total	60.65	67.71	41.13	70.19	50.33	36.79	57.89

OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION ACCORDING TO PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA: PROPORTIONS PER CENT. IN METROPOLITAN AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Period of Residence in Years.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
FEMALES.							
0– 4	69.96	72.37	52.11	75.18	67.02	44.09	68.15
5– 9	76.27	80.19	42.50	73.38	59.11	46.41	72.11
10–14	64.77	67.19	27.11	68.59	48.22	43.57	57.81
15–19	64.10	71.96	36.11	74.55	59.39	34.60	62.04
20–29	62.62	70.95	48.73	77.72	60.56	42.71	63.41
30–39	66.11	73.99	53.82	81.35	64.10	43.61	65.90
40–49	68.82	75.67	46.34	80.18	66.94	43.10	65.91
50–59	69.24	77.21	47.87	79.77	72.80	44.24	66.82
60–69	68.01	76.55	47.15	78.47	73.48	36.22	64.14
70 and over	62.93	74.17	44.59	76.18	75.08	50.00	62.88
Total	65.90	73.17	48.13	77.93	62.64	42.36	64.79
PERSONS.							
0– 4	63.91	63.91	46.39	55.14	46.87	30.66	58.71
5– 9	73.50	77.52	42.55	71.39	51.61	41.42	69.12
10–14	64.15	68.19	29.90	70.17	45.01	43.43	57.90
15–19	61.22	68.95	34.18	72.99	51.60	36.08	58.05
20–29	59.46	67.55	42.20	72.83	52.93	40.13	58.86
30–39	64.13	72.39	50.17	77.98	59.47	43.69	63.21
40–49	65.66	72.84	41.87	74.59	59.43	42.73	61.77
50–59	65.64	73.33	42.38	77.02	65.56	37.96	62.43
60–69	63.67	73.07	43.61	75.95	67.99	33.15	60.22
70 and over	59.06	70.10	41.77	74.11	70.36	41.23	59.04
Total	63.00	70.13	44.15	73.61	55.43	39.39	60.92

The foregoing results show that 60.92 per cent. of the oversea-born population were enumerated in the capital cities in 1947. The corresponding proportion of the Australian-born at the same date was 49.61 per cent., and of the total population 50.72 per cent. For comparability, these proportions have been based on the respective total populations inclusive of the migratory element. With one slight exception at 10–14 years, the percentage of males in the metropolitan areas of Australia as a whole was lower throughout the period of residence groups than the percentage of females.

11. Urban and Rural Population.—The distribution per cent. of the oversea-born population, excluding the migratory group, in urban and rural divisions of Australia in 1947 is shown in the next table for the period of residence groups adopted for the preceding tables:—

OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION ACCORDING TO PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION IN URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Period of Residence in Years.	Males.			Females.			Persons.		
	Urban (Metropolitan and Provincial).	Rural.	Total.	Urban (Metropolitan and Provincial).	Rural.	Total.	Urban (Metropolitan and Provincial).	Rural.	Total.
0– 4	83.87	16.13	100.00	82.46	17.54	100.00	83.19	16.81	100.00
5– 9	76.55	23.45	100.00	80.33	19.67	100.00	78.19	21.81	100.00
10–14	70.71	29.29	100.00	69.21	30.79	100.00	69.98	30.02	100.00
15–19	68.60	31.40	100.00	75.57	24.43	100.00	71.90	28.10	100.00
20–29	69.82	30.18	100.00	76.75	23.25	100.00	72.80	27.20	100.00
30–39	75.27	24.73	100.00	78.75	21.25	100.00	76.77	23.23	100.00
40–49	74.25	25.75	100.00	79.90	20.10	100.00	76.28	23.72	100.00
50–59	74.03	25.97	100.00	81.62	18.38	100.00	77.69	22.31	100.00
60–69	73.56	26.44	100.00	81.40	18.60	100.00	77.60	22.40	100.00
70 and over ..	72.19	27.81	100.00	81.19	18.81	100.00	77.32	22.68	100.00
Total ..	73.00	27.00	100.00	78.17	21.83	100.00	75.30	24.70	100.00

Of the total oversea-born population, 75.30 per cent. were in the urban (metropolitan and provincial) areas. The corresponding proportion of the Australian-born in urban areas in 1947 was 68.17 per cent.

CHAPTER XV.

NATIONALITY.

CENSUS STATISTICS OF ALLEGIANCE.

1. Information from Earlier Censuses.—Prior to the Census of 1921 no attempt had been made in Australia to ascertain the nationality or allegiance of the population, except to determine whether a person was or was not a British subject. At the 1911 Census, however, in the case where a person was a British subject by parentage, the letter "P" was required to be inserted in the Personal Card, and where by naturalization the letter "N". In addition, in order to complete the record of persons of British nationality, persons born in British possessions were in tabulation classified as British subjects by birthplace, while foreign-born wives of British subjects were tabulated as British subjects by naturalization.

At the 1921 Census, all persons were asked to state their nationality, and also the qualification by which it had been attained—whether by birthplace, parentage, or naturalization.

At the Census of 1933, however, all persons were asked to state the nationality to which they belonged only in such terms as "British", "French", "U.S.A.", etc. The omission of any inquiry as to the nature of the qualification determining nationality was dictated by the expediency of pruning some questions in the schedule in order to permit the elaboration of others and the inclusion of new questions.

2. Form of Inquiry in 1947.—In 1947 all persons were asked to state their nationality in relation to the country to which they owed legal allegiance and, where applicable, to indicate if they were naturalized British subjects. The particulars of naturalization were not tabulated but were collected primarily to ensure that persons in this category would describe themselves correctly as British nationals.

Details of the total population, with the distribution of individual nationalities throughout the urban and rural divisions of the States and Territories, will be found in the Detailed Tables of the Census, Part XIV. The particular Local Government Areas in which they were distributed on the night of the Census will be found in Parts I. to VI. Particulars for the Territories are given in Part VII.

NATIONALITY OF THE PEOPLE.

3. British and Foreign. — (i) *Australia, Censuses,* 1911 *to* 1947.—The following table shows the number and percentage of British and foreign nationals recorded in Australia at successive Censuses from 1911 to 1947. At the Censuses of 1911 and 1947 persons who did not state their nationality were, at the coding stage, assigned a definite nationality on the basis of any other information on the Census Schedule, while for uniformity in the table below "Not stated" nationalities returned in 1921 and 1933, which were coded and tabulated as such, have been distributed proportionately over the two nationality groups. In order to maintain uniformity with the totals shown in Chapter XIII., Birthplace, for Australian-born in 1921 and 1933, all persons of unspecified nationality so assigned to British nationality have been regarded as having been born outside Australia.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SUBJECTS IN AUSTRALIA: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, CENSUSES, 1911 TO 1947.

Nationality.	Males.				Females.				Persons.			
	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.
						NUMBER.						
British—												
Australian-born ..	1,850,952	2,277,958	2,848,282	3,380,324	1,837,983	2,311,498	2,878,284	3,454,847	3,688,935	4,589,456	5,726,566	6,835,171
Oversea-born ..	419,344	445,822	469,986	387,767	297,808	354,676	373,027	317,767	717,152	800,498	843,013	705,534
Total—British ..	2,270,296	2,723,780	3,318,268	3,768,091	2,135,791	2,666,174	3,251,311	3,772,614	4,406,087	5,389,954	6,569,579	7,540,705
Foreign	42,739	39,090	48,843	29,279	6,179	6,690	11,417	9,374	48,918	45,780	60,260	38,653
Grand Total ..	2,313,035	2,762,870	3,367,111	3,797,370	2,141,970	2,672,864	3,262,728	3,781,988	4,455,005	5,435,734	6,629,839	7,579,358
						PERCENTAGE.						
British—												
Australian-born ..	80.02	82.45	84.59	89.02	85.81	86.48	88.22	91.35	82.80	84.43	86.38	90.18
Oversea-born ..	18.13	16.14	13.96	10.21	13.90	13.27	11.43	8.40	16.10	14.73	12.71	9.31
Total—British ..	98.15	98.59	98.55	99.23	99.71	99.75	99.65	99.75	98.90	99.16	99.09	99.49
Foreign	1.85	1.41	1.45	0.77	0.29	0.25	0.35	0.25	1.10	0.84	0.91	0.51
Grand Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

This table reveals the predominantly British character of the Australian population. The percentage of British subjects to total population was 98.90 in 1911 and 99.49 in 1947. The increase since 1911 has occurred almost entirely in the male British population, which in 1911 represented 98.15 per cent. and in 1947, 99.23 per cent. of all males. Since the figures were first recorded in 1911 the proportion of female British subjects in the population has changed very little from 99.7 per cent.

An important feature of the changes between 1911 and 1947 has been the increasing proportion of Australian-born persons recorded in the British population at each Census. During this period the percentage of the total British subjects who were Australian-born increased from 83.72 to 90.64, and the proportion of other natural-born British subjects consequently declined.

The remainder of the British subjects recorded at the various Censuses, comprising persons who acquired British nationality by virtue of naturalization or marriage, are only a relatively small element in the community, and particulars have not been recorded separately since the 1921 Census, when they numbered 45,745 persons. The corresponding total at the time of the 1947 Census would probably be in the region of 70,000 or 80,000 persons, representing approximately 1 per cent. of the total population.

The number of persons recorded as owing allegiance to foreign countries in 1947 was 1 in every 196 persons (0.51 per cent.)—1 in every 130 males and 1 in every 403 females, compared with more than double that proportion of male aliens, and about the same proportion of female aliens, in 1911. It should be borne in mind that the figures given above for foreign nationals include a number of persons not belonging to the permanent population of Australia, as referred to in the following sub-section.

(ii) *Urban and Rural Divisions, Australia,* 1947.—The following table shows the nationality of all persons recorded at the 1947 Census, together with their distribution throughout Australia in metropolitan, urban provincial, and rural areas respectively. In addition to the persons of foreign nationality in the areas mentioned, 1,928 males and 38 females are included under the heading " Migratory " population which comprises all persons who spent Census night on ships, railway trains or aircraft. Foreigners in the migratory population were enumerated mainly on oversea ships and generally form no permanent part of the Australian community. Consequently, in order to indicate more precisely the foreign element in the Australian population, non-residents on ocean-going ships in Australian waters should be excluded. Passengers on board oversea ships have not been distinguished from members of the crews in the various Census tabulations, nor are particulars of the nationality of persons on oversea ships available separately from those of persons on vessels engaged in interstate traffic, on railway trains or on aircraft, who are more likely to belong to the permanent population. It is practicable, therefore, to adjust the Census figures for aliens only by omitting the entire alien element in the migratory group. Particulars of each nationality comprised in this group are given in the following table and the effect of their exclusion from the figures for foreign nationals will be shown in subsequent tables.

NATIONALITY OF POPULATION IN URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Nationality.	Urban.				Rural.		Migratory.		Total.	
	Metropolitan.		Provincial.							
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
BRITISH.										
Born in Australia	1,608,336	1,782,255	617,848	645,876	1,147,451	1,025,617	6,689	1,099	3,380,324	3,454,847
Born outside Australia ..	225,372	205,296	52,934	42,159	101,670	69,254	7,791	1,058	387,767	317,767
Total—British	1,833,708	1,987,551	670,782	688,035	1,249,121	1,094,871	14,480	2,157	3,768,091	3,772,614
FOREIGN.										
Albanian ..	229	8	73	5	371	8	..	..	673	21
Austrian ..	305	255	22	12	48	11	1	2	376	280
Belgian ..	50	43	5	2	10	2	1	..	66	47
Bulgarian ..	97	13	5	..	37	4	..	..	139	17
Chinese ..	2,522	430	579	61	471	38	757	..	4,329	529
Czechoslovakian	171	113	17	9	51	13	..	..	239	135
Danish ..	214	53	41	20	127	16	11	..	393	89
Dutch	897	497	66	23	153	66	292	7	1,408	593
Estonian ..	97	64	22	17	28	15	12	..	159	96
Filipino ..	11	2	4	..	12	..	3	..	30	2
Finnish ..	114	16	37	3	216	23	14	1	381	43
French ..	426	446	49	45	69	60	226	..	770	551
German ..	796	363	116	47	751	282	6	..	1,669	692
Greek	2,114	546	597	111	976	124	33	3	3,720	784

NATIONALITY OF POPULATION IN URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Nationality.	Urban.				Rural.		Migratory.		Total.	
	Metropolitan.		Provincial.							
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
FOREIGN—*contd.*										
Hungarian ..	118	153	6	10	28	8	2	2	154	173
Italian ..	2,224	760	461	150	2,780	788	8	1	5,473	1,699
Japanese ..	22	3	14	..	31	5	3	..	70	8
Latvian ..	27	21	5	1	2	3	2	..	36	25
Lithuanian ..	10	13	..	1	13	1	..	..	23	15
Norwegian ..	362	40	81	5	155	15	87	..	685	60
Polish	785	698	10	4	37	19	7	..	839	721
Portuguese ..	29	16	1	..	6	3	189	..	225	19
Rumanian ..	32	26	2	2	4	..	1	3	39	31
Russian (U.S.S.R.)	209	159	46	11	75	39	3	1	333	210
Spanish ..	51	25	12	4	83	21	12	..	158	50
Swedish ..	237	41	49	2	159	4	103	..	548	47
Swiss	199	95	43	8	77	23	2	1	321	127
Syrian ..	135	97	67	49	29	13	1	..	232	159
Turkish ..	19	13	6	1	2	1	..	..	27	15
United States of America ..	1,805	721	229	70	338	84	102	2	2,474	877
Yugoslavian ..	543	112	234	35	969	196	7	..	1,753	343
Stateless ..	948	689	54	22	162	38	23	12	1,187	761
Other	244	127	36	12	50	13	20	3	350	155
Total—Foreign	16,042	6,658	2,989	742	8,320	1,936	1,928	38	29,279	9,374
GRAND TOTAL ..	1,849,750	1,994,209	673,771	688,777	1,257,441	1,096,807	16,408	2,195	3,797,370	3,781,988

(iii) *States and Territories,* 1947.—The following tables show the number and percentage of males and females of British and foreign nationalities in each of the States and Territories, together with particulars of individual foreign nationalities after excluding those in the Migratory group, who have been omitted because they do not in general belong to the permanent population. The figures, however, still include a number of persons of non-European race who had been admitted temporarily to Australia under exemption certificates for business, educational or other purposes.

NATIONALITY OF POPULATION OF EACH STATE AND TERRITORY: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Nationality.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
				NUMBER.					
British—Males ..	1,481,321	1,005,324	563,773	318,473	253,916	129,051	7,178	9,055	3,768,091
Females ..	1,488,547	1,037,770	537,996	325,625	243,597	127,803	3,475	7,801	3,772,614
Foreign—Males ..	10,890	8,543	3,698	1,558	4,160	193	200	37	29,279
Females ..	4,080	3,064	948	417	807	31	15	12	9,374
Total—Males ..	1,492,211	1,013,867	567,471	320,031	258,076	129,244	7,378	9,092	3,797,370
Females ..	1,492,627	1,040,834	538,944	326,042	244,404	127,834	3,490	7,813	3,781,988
				PERCENTAGE.					
British—Males ..	99.27	99.16	99.35	99.51	98.39	99.85	97.29	99.59	99.23
Females ..	99.73	99.71	99.82	99.87	99.67	99.98	99.57	99.85	99.75
Foreign—Males ..	0.73	0.84	0.65	0.49	1.61	0.15	2.71	0.41	0.77
Females ..	0.27	0.29	0.18	0.13	0.33	0.02	0.43	0.15	0.25
Total—Males ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Females ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

NATIONALITY OF POPULATION OF EACH STATE AND TERRITORY: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Nationality.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
FOREIGN SUBJECTS—MALES. (Migratory Element Excluded.)									
Albanian	19	369	142	16	126	..	1	..	673
Austrian	129	192	24	8	15	4	2	1	375
Belgian	40	16	2	1	4	1	1	..	65
Bulgarian	18	11	7	54	47	1	1	..	139
Chinese	1,777	910	561	45	206	50	22	1	3,572
Czechoslovakian	136	78	11	1	12	..	1	..	239
Danish	173	77	65	15	37	9	6	..	382
Dutch	434	403	150	25	91	5	5	3	1,116
Estonian	122	12	8	..	3	1	..	1	147
Filipino	5	2	5	3	7	..	5	..	27
Finnish	104	57	137	22	40	4	3	..	367
French	394	87	32	17	13	..	..	1	544
German	401	799	202	155	62	32	9	3	1,663
Greek	1,254	1,095	313	273	711	13	19	9	3,687
Hungarian	79	60	6	4	1	2	..	..	152
Italian	1,342	1,746	932	475	897	18	52	3	5,465
Japanese	12	28	20	..	7	..	..	..	67
Latvian	17	12	..	4	..	1	..	..	34
Lithuanian	16	3	..	1	2	1	..	..	23
Norwegian	277	153	59	36	58	9	2	4	598
Polish	212	574	20	9	13	3	1	..	832
Portuguese	25	5	4	1	1	..	..	..	36
Rumanian	23	9	5	..	1	..	..	..	38
Russian (U.S.S.R.)	144	57	92	12	18	..	6	1	330
Spanish	37	20	61	3	23	1	1	..	146
Swedish	192	113	43	31	58	4	4	..	445
Swiss	153	89	41	15	19	..	1	1	319
Syrian	184	17	6	23	..	1	..	..	231
Turkish	15	7	2	1	1	1	..	..	27
United States of America	1,083	615	426	71	149	18	7	3	2,372
Yugoslavian	490	128	97	45	983	..	3	..	1,746
Stateless	533	449	90	36	43	6	2	5	1,164
Other	110	89	39	28	58	2	3	1	330
Total—Foreign	9,950	8,282	3,602	1,430	3,706	187	157	37	27,351
FOREIGN SUBJECTS—FEMALES. (Migratory Element Excluded.)									
Albanian	1	10	2	..	8	..	..	..	21
Austrian	144	115	6	4	9	..	..	..	278
Belgian	30	13	2	1	..	1	..	..	47
Bulgarian	3	..	..	6	8	..	..	..	17
Chinese	352	82	64	2	22	1	6	..	529
Czechoslovakian	87	43	1	1	3	..	..	..	135
Danish	30	20	28	1	7	2	..	1	89
Dutch	262	191	70	2	55	4	1	1	586
Estonian	86	5	3	..	1	1	..	..	96
Filipino	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Finnish	13	5	23	..	1	..	..	..	42
French	398	94	24	16	15	3	..	1	551
German	159	354	77	85	16	1	..	..	692
Greek	301	207	75	75	122	..	1	..	781
Hungarian	119	44	2	4	1	1	..	..	171
Italian	474	573	319	125	201	2	4	..	1,698
Japanese	1	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	8
Latvian	9	11	..	1	3	1	..	..	25
Lithuanian	9	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Norwegian	27	23	2	2	5	1	..	..	60
Polish	214	480	15	2	9	1	..	..	721
Portuguese	13	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	19
Rumanian	15	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Russian (U.S.S.R.)	102	36	65	1	5	..	..	..	209

NATIONALITY OF POPULATION OF EACH STATE AND TERRITORY: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Nationality.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
FOREIGN SUBJECTS—FEMALES—*continued.* (Migratory Element Excluded.)									
Spanish	11	20	6	..	13	..	..	..	50
Swedish	23	14	4	3	2	1	..	..	47
Swiss	69	28	11	3	11	2	..	2	126
Syrian	125	11	5	18	..	..	..	..	159
Turkish	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
United States of America ..	456	269	80	29	27	7	..	7	875
Yugoslavian ..	87	25	14	3	214	..	..	..	343
Stateless	390	282	38	14	22	2	1	..	749
Other	42	69	7	17	17	..	..	..	152
Total—Foreign..	4,060	3,059	947	416	798	31	13	12	9,336

The relation of the number of foreign males, excluding the migratory element in each case, to total males, in each State and Territory and in Australia as a whole was—New South Wales, 1 in 150; Victoria, 1 in 122; Queensland, 1 in 158; South Australia, 1 in 224; Western Australia, 1 in 70; Tasmania, 1 in 691; Northern Territory, 1 in 47; Australian Capital Territory, 1 in 246; Australia, 1 in 139. For females, the corresponding numbers were—New South Wales, 1 in 368; Victoria, 1 in 340; Queensland, 1 in 569; South Australia, 1 in 784; Western Australia, 1 in 306; Tasmania, 1 in 4,124; Northern Territory, 1 in 268; Australian Capital Territory, 1 in 651; Australia, 1 in 405.

These results show that, in relation to the populations of the several States, the foreign element was greatest in Western Australia and least in Tasmania. In the Northern Territory, however, the proportion of foreign nationalities in the population was greater than in Western Australia, though the actual numbers were relatively small.

(iv) *Foreign Subjects in Urban and Rural Divisions of States and Territories,* 1947.—The next table shows the number of males and females of foreign nationality in the urban and rural divisions of each State and Territory of Australia:—

FOREIGN SUBJECTS IN URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

(Migratory Element Excluded.)

Division.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
Metropolitan—									
Males	6,615	5,685	1,141	987	1,554	60	..	..	16,042
Females	3,110	2,418	356	300	456	18	..	..	6,658
Persons ..	9,725	8,103	1,497	1,287	2,010	78	..	..	22,700
Urban Provincial—									
Males	1,428	474	613	56	299	52	37	30	2,989
Females	429	113	144	14	21	5	4	12	742
Persons ..	1,857	587	757	70	320	57	41	42	3,731
Rural—									
Males	1,907	2,123	1,848	387	1,853	75	120	7	8,320
Females	521	528	447	102	321	8	9	..	1,936
Persons ..	2,428	2,651	2,295	489	2,174	83	129	7	10,256
Total—									
Males	9,950	8,282	3,602	1,430	3,706	187	157	37	27,351
Females	4,060	3,059	947	416	798	31	13	12	9,336
Persons ..	14,010	11,341	4,549	1,846	4,504	218	170	49	36,687

In the next table the figures given above are reduced to percentages based on the total number of foreign nationality other than the migratory element in each State and Territory:—

FOREIGN SUBJECTS: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION IN URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

(Migratory Element Excluded.)

Division.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
Metropolitan —									
Males	66.48	68.64	31.68	69.02	41.93	32.08	..	..	58.65
Females	76.60	79.05	37.59	72.11	57.14	58.06	..	..	71.31
Persons ..	69.41	71.45	32.91	69.72	44.63	35.78	..	..	61.87
Urban Provincial—									
Males	14.35	5.72	17.02	3.92	8.07	27.81	23.57	81.08	10.93
Females	10.57	3.69	15.21	3.37	2.63	16.13	30.77	100.00	7.95
Persons ..	13.26	5.18	16.64	3.79	7.10	26.15	24.12	85.71	10.17
Rural—									
Males	19.17	25.64	51.30	27.06	50.00	40.11	76.43	18.92	30.42
Females	12.83	17.26	47.20	24.52	40.23	25.81	69.23	..	20.74
Persons ..	17.33	23.37	50.45	26.49	48.27	38.07	75.88	14.29	27.96
Total—									
Males	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Females	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Persons ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The number of foreign nationals, disregarding the migratory element, recorded in urban areas decreased between the 1933 and 1947 Censuses, but the decline was much greater in the rural areas where the number fell from 24,565 persons in 1933 to 10,256 persons in 1947. As the preceding table shows, however, the distribution of the foreign element between urban and rural areas at the 1947 Census varied widely in the various States and Territories. For Australia as a whole, Italian nationals, who formed the largest single group of foreign nationalities, were recorded about equal proportions, whilst nationals of China, principally in the metropolitan and rural areas in Greece and the United States of America, the more numerous of the other foreign nationalities, were located mainly in the metropolitan areas.

4. British and Foreign Subjects According to Age.—The following table shows for four main age groupings the number of persons of British and foreign nationality—males and females separately—and the proportions which each nationality bore to the total:—

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SUBJECTS IN AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO AGE: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

(Oversea-born of Migratory Group Excluded.)

Age last Birthday (Years).	Number.			Percentage.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
MALES.						
0–14	966,705	914	967,619	99.91	0.09	100.00
15–44	1,724,614	13,913	1,738,527	99.20	0.80	100.00
45–64	790,377	9,031	799,408	98.87	1.13	100.00
65 and over	278,604	3,493	282,097	98.76	1.24	100.00
Total	3,760,300	27,351	3,787,651	99.28	0.72	100.00
FEMALES.						
0–14	930,277	863	931,140	99.91	0.09	100.00
15–44	1,707,641	4,788	1,712,429	99.72	0.28	100.00
45–64	806,970	2,616	809,586	99.68	0.32	100.00
65 and over	326,668	1,069	327,737	99.67	0.33	100.00
Total	3,771,556	9,336	3,780,892	99.75	0.25	100.00

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SUBJECTS IN AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO AGE: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

(Oversea-born of Migratory Group Excluded.)

Age last Birthday (Years).	Number.			Percentage.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
			PERSONS.			
0–14	1,896,982	1,777	1,898,759	99.91	0.09	100.00
15–44	3,432,255	18,701	3,450,956	99.46	0.54	100.00
45–64	1,597,347	11,647	1,608,994	99.28	0.72	100.00
65 and over	605,272	4,562	609,834	99.25	0.75	100.00
Total	7,531,856	36,687	7,568,543	99.52	0.48	100.00

It should be noted that in the table above persons in the migratory group who were born outside Australia have been omitted from both British and foreign nationalities. The totals and percentages shown, except the percentages for females, which do not change, differ, therefore, from the corresponding figures of those tables of the preceding section which relate to total population. In the case of foreign subjects the oversea-born comprise the whole of the alien element in the migratory population and the results above are, therefore, comparable with those of the immediately preceding tables described as relating to foreign subjects exclusive of the migratory element.

5. Oversea-born Population according to Nationality and Period of Residence in Australia.—In the following table persons of British and foreign nationalities are classified according to period of residence in Australia at the date of the 1947 Census:—

OVERSEA-BORN BRITISH AND FOREIGN SUBJECTS IN AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO PERIOD OF RESIDENCE: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

(Migratory Group Excluded.)

Number of Years of Residence.	Number.			Percentage.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
			MALES.			
0– 4	12,599	5,297	17,896	70.40	29.60	100.00
5–19	54,193	11,887	66,080	82.01	17.99	100.00
20–39	248,959	7,410	256,369	97.11	2.89	100.00
40 and over	64,225	2,757	66,982	95.88	4.12	100.00
Total	379,976	27,351	407,327	93.29	6.71	100.00
			FEMALES.			
0– 4	13,584	3,106	16,690	81.39	18.61	100.00
5–19	52,470	4,576	57,046	91.98	8.02	100.00
20–39	192,580	1,269	193,849	99.35	0.65	100.00
40 and over	58,075	385	58,460	99.34	0.66	100.00
Total	316,709	9,336	326,045	97.14	2.86	100.00
			PERSONS.			
0– 4	26,183	8,403	34,586	75.70	24.30	100.00
5–19	106,663	16,463	123,126	86.63	13.37	100.00
20–39	441,539	8,679	450,218	98.07	1.93	100.00
40 and over	122,300	3,142	125,442	97.50	2.50	100.00
Total	696,685	36,687	733,372	95.00	5.00	100.00

The proportion of foreign nationals resident in Australia for less than five years was relatively high. For those with longer residence in Australia, the alien element has been reduced by naturalization, a necessary qualification for which is a minimum period of residence in Australia of five years. Persons who had lived in Australia for five years or more but who were still of foreign nationality at the time of the Census numbered 22,054 males and 6,230 females, representing 5.66 and 2.01 per cent. respectively of all oversea-born males and females resident a similar period.

CHAPTER XVI.

RACE.

INTRODUCTION.

1. The Nature of Census Statistics of " Race."—At the outset of this Chapter it should be stressed that information regarding race collected at a census does not furnish a satisfactory indication of the ethnic constitution of a population. At best such information permits of only a partial classification of the ethnic groups in a community. An ethnic group may be defined as an aggregation of human beings with a genetic inheritance of physical and perhaps temperamental and other psychological characteristics common to them all, and whose general average combination of such characteristics is distinguishable from that of other ethnic groups.

The " races " so-called in the tables of this chapter and of Part XV., are named with a geographcial rather than a truly ethnological description. Thus " Indian " to indicate " native of India " entirely ignores the fact that " India is more of a racial melting-pot than the United States ". In other words, each racial group described in this fashion is a mixed group when viewed in the light of the hypothetical genetic types from which it is derived. The limitations of the Census data are further complicated by the necessity of combining as one group all persons of European origin, by classifying full-blood non-Europeans according to their commonly recognized rather than their scientific groupings and by the incompleteness of the returns covering the aboriginal population. Census statistics of " race " cannot, therefore, answer fully the questions which interest the anthropologist and ethnologist, but they do possess great utility for the purposes of governmental administration and other practical purposes.

2. The Scope of Inquiry.—Information relating to the racial composition of the population was collected for the first time at the Census of 1911. At that and each succeeding Census the population has been classified under three broad groupings, " European ", " Full-blood non-European " and " Half-caste non-European ", and, in the case of non-Europeans, according to individual races so far as information could be obtained. The form of inquiry at the 1947 Census, for example, was: " For persons of European Race, wherever born, write **' European '**. For non-Europeans state the race to which they belong, for example, **Aboriginal, Chinese, Negro, Afghan,** etc. If the person is half-caste with one parent of **European** race write also **' H.C. '**, for example, **' H.C. Aboriginal '**, **' H.C. Chinese '**, etc. The complementary instruction was: " In the case of a person both of whose parents are **non-European** but of different races, state the race of that person's father (and do **not** add **' H.C.'**)."

It may be noted that, as the essential distinction is between European and non-European races only, those having European blood to the extent of one-half have been classed as half-castes.

3. Aboriginal Population. — No full-blood Australian aboriginals have been included in the tables of Part XV., " Race ", of the Detailed Tables of the 1947 Census, because the Commonwealth Constitution (Section 127) provides that " In reckoning the numbers of the people of the Commonwealth, or of a State or other part of the Commonwealth, aboriginal natives shall not be counted ". However, at the Census of 1947, as at previous Censuses, collectors were instructed to ascertain as fully as possible, by means of the ordinary schedule, detailed information concerning full-blood Australian aboriginals who were civilized or semi-civilized, and who were either in employment, or living in reserves, camps, etc., in proximity to settlements. A total of 23,869 full-blood aboriginals, comprising 12,688 males and 11,181 females, was actually recorded by means of the Census Schedule. The distribution of these full-blood aboriginals by States and Territories was as follows:—New South Wales—males 546, females 407; Victoria—males 100, females 108; Queensland —males 3,504, females 2,822; South Australia—males 259, females 205; Western Australia—males 2,664, females 2,269; Northern Territory—males 5,615, females 5,370.

The Protectors of Aborigines throughout Australia were asked to furnish estimates of the total number of full-blooded aboriginals, including those living in a nomadic state, in their States and Territories at the time of the Census, and the information supplied was as follows:—New South Wales, 953; Victoria, 208; Queensland, 9,100; South Australia, 2,139; Western Australia, 20,338; and Northern Territory, 13,900; or a total for Australia of 46,638. It should be remembered, however, that it is almost impossible to obtain reliable estimates of the numbers of aboriginals living beyond the confines of civilization in certain areas of Australia.

The Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department has given an opinion that persons of the half-blood are not "aboriginal natives" for the purposes of the Constitution, and *a fortiori* that persons of less than half aboriginal blood are not aboriginal natives. In the results dealt with in this Chapter, and tabulated in detail in Part XV. of the Detailed Tables of the Census (pp. 823–868), half-caste aboriginal natives have been included.

The principle followed in classification is that persons having a preponderance of aboriginal blood are regarded as full-blood, those of half aboriginal and half European blood as half-caste, while those having aboriginal blood to a degree less than one-half, and European blood to a degree greater than one-half, have been dealt with as of European race.

EUROPEANS AND NON-EUROPEANS.

4. Numbers in each State and Territory.—The distribution among the various States and Territories of the three main racial groups of the population at the 1947 Census is shown below:—

RACIAL GROUPS OF THE POPULATION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Racial Group.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
MALES.									
European	1,480,181	1,010,835	557,566	318,230	254,161	128,837	6,405	9,023	3,765,238
Non-European ..	5,437	1,964	4,871	567	1,292	222	248	6	14,607
Half-caste	6,593	1,068	5,034	1,234	2,623	185	725	63	17,525
Total ..	1,492,211	1,013,867	567,471	320,031	258,076	129,244	7,378	9,092	3,797,370
FEMALES.									
European	1,484,290	1,039,214	530,758	324,688	241,768	127,693	2,711	7,769	3,758,891
Non-European ..	2,258	637	3,471	181	177	23	140	1	6,888
Half-caste	6,079	983	4,715	1,173	2,459	118	639	43	16,209
Total ..	1,492,627	1,040,834	538,944	326,042	244,404	127,834	3,490	7,813	3,781,988
PERSONS.									
European	2,964,471	2,050,049	1,088,324	642,918	495,929	256,530	9,116	16,792	7,524,129
Non-European ..	7,695	2,601	8,342	748	1,469	245	388	7	21,495
Half-caste	12,672	2,051	9,749	2,407	5,082	303	1,364	106	33,734
Total ..	2,984,838	2,054,701	1,106,415	646,073	502,480	257,078	10,868	16,905	7,579,358

The numbers of non-Europeans recorded in 1947 were greatest in New South Wales and Queensland, but they were, nevertheless, still only a very small proportion of the population of those States. Full-blood non-Europeans formed only 0.26 per cent. of the total population of New South Wales and 0.75 per cent. of the total population of Queensland, while the corresponding proportions for half-caste non-Europeans were 0.42 and 0.88 per cent. respectively.

Included in these figures is a relatively large number of full-blood non-Europeans who do not belong to the permanent population of Australia but who were enumerated among the "migratory" population, that is, persons on board ships, trains and aircraft. The full-blood non-Europeans of this group were almost entirely crew working on ships in Australian waters at the date of the Census. While it is not possible to state the number of such persons with accuracy, the procedure has customarily been adopted to treat full-blood non-Europeans born outside Australia who were enumerated in the migratory group as approximately representative of the non-permanent element. Of the States, Western Australia and Tasmania are relatively most affected by the exclusion of such persons, the numbers of full-blood non-Europeans recorded in those States being more than halved when ex-Australian-born persons of the migratory group are deducted.

It is important that the effect of the migratory population should be borne in mind when figures relating to non-Europeans, and particularly to individual non-European races, are used. Otherwise the results can be misleading. The results after excluding ex-Australian-born persons of the migratory group are shown in detail for each individual race in a table in Section 7 following.

5. Numbers in Census Years 1911 to 1947.—The following table shows the numbers of full-blood Europeans, full-blood non-Europeans and half-castes, as well as the percentage which each of these categories represented in the total population (excluding full-blood aboriginals) at the Censuses from 1911 to 1947:—

RACIAL GROUPS OF POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, CENSUSES, 1911 TO 1947.

Year.	Number.				Percentage.			
	European.	Non-European.	Half-caste.	Total.	European.	Non-European.	Half-caste.	Total.
				Males.				
1911	2,270,511	34,932	7,592	2,313,035	98.16	1.51	0.33	100.00
1921	2,726,515	27,201	9,154	2,762,870	98.68	0.99	0.33	100.00
1933	3,334,775	18,309	14,027	3,367,111	99.04	0.54	0.42	100.00
1947	3,765,238	14,607	17,525	3,797,370	99.15	0.39	0.46	100.00
				Females.				
1911	2,132,151	2,857	6,962	2,141,970	99.54	0.13	0.33	100.00
1921	2,660,628	3,774	8,462	2,672,864	99.54	0.14	0.32	100.00
1933	3,245,218	4,471	13,039	3,262,728	99.46	0.14	0.40	100.00
1947	3,758,891	6,888	16,209	3,781,988	99.39	0.18	0.43	100.00
				Persons.				
1911	4,402,662	37,789	14,554	4,455,005	98.82	0.85	0.33	100.00
1921	5,387,143	30,975	17,616	5,435,734	99.11	0.57	0.32	100.00
1933	6,579,993	22,780	27,066	6,629,839	99.25	0.34	0.41	100.00
1947	7,524,129	21,495	33,734	7,579,358	99.27	0.28	0.45	100.00

As will be seen from the table, full-blood non-Europeans were 0.85 per cent. of the total population (exclusive of Australian aboriginals) in 1911, and 0.28 per cent. in 1947. It is to be noted, however, that in 1947 Torres Strait Islanders who were previously classified as full-blood aboriginals were counted in the Census population for the first time. The effect on the results for non-Europeans of the inclusion of this group is referred to in more detail in the various relevant Sections which follow.

FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEANS.

6. Principal Full-blood Races.—A comparison of some of the more important races, from the aspect of numbers, is given in the next table:—

PRINCIPAL FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEAN RACES IN AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1911 TO 1947.

Race.	1911.		1921.		1933.		1947.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Chinese	21,856	897	16,011	1,146	9,311	1,535	6,594	2,550
Indian(*a*)	3,201	98	2,743	138	2,216	188	2,278	202
Japanese	3,281	208	2,546	194	2,007	234	108	49
Javanese	436	8	298	24	57	13	84	23
Malay	1,033	44	986	101	813	156	425	155
Polynesian(*b*) ..	2,130	394	1,787	602	1,185	562	2,840	2,492
Syrian	1,297	1,042	1,584	1,308	1,553	1,327	888	787
Other	1,698	166	1,246	261	1,167	456	1,390	630
Total	34,932	2,857	27,201	3,774	18,309	4,471	14,607	6,888

(*a*) Native of India. (*b*) Includes Fijians, Maoris and Papuans, and, in 1947, Torres Strait Islanders, who were previously classified as full-blood aboriginals and accordingly not counted in the Australian population.

The number of full-blood non-European persons recorded at the Census of the 30th June, 1947, including those on ships in Australian waters, was 21,495, of whom 14,607 were males and 6,888 females. Compared with the corresponding figures for 1933 these figures represent a decrease of 3,702 males (20.22 per cent.) and an increase of 2,417 females (54.06 per cent.), leaving a net decrease of 1,285 persons (5.64 per cent.).

In the results above the large increase recorded between 1933 and 1947 in the number of Polynesians was due mainly to the inclusion of Torres Strait Islanders for the first time in 1947. The most significant changes were relatively large decreases in the numbers of males of Chinese race and of Japanese and Syrians of both sexes. There was an increase of 1,015 in the number of Chinese females, of which

488 were in the Australian-born population. In 1947 full-blood non-Europeans in Australia were 56.88 per cent. of their number in 1911. Full-blood Chinese in 1947 were only 40.19 per cent. of their number in 1911.

7. Numbers in each State and Territory.—The following comparative statement shows the changes which have taken place in each State and Territory during the intercensal periods since 1911:—

FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEANS IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY, CENSUSES, 1911 TO 1947.

State or Territory.	1911.		1921.		1933.		1947.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
New South Wales	10,507	1,000	9,728	1,353	6,834	1,812	5,437	2,258
Victoria	5,600	449	3,798	548	2,788	612	1,964	637
Queensland	10,426	910	7,853	1,360	5,259	1,410	(*a*) 4,871	(*a*) 3,471
South Australia	959	120	1,178	118	677	192	567	181
Western Australia	5,474	184	3,567	207	2,075	200	1,292	177
Tasmania	473	68	294	35	145	25	222	23
Northern Territory	1,486	126	774	153	524	220	248	140
Australian Capital Territory ..	7	..	9	..	7	..	6	1
Australia	34,932	2,857	27,201	3,774	18,309	4,471	14,607	6,888

(*a*) Includes Torres Strait Islanders who were previously classified as full-blood aboriginals and accordingly not counted in the Australian population.

The comparison above shows that in all States and Territories, except in Tasmania, there was, since 1933, a decline in the number of full-blood non-European males. The presence of a relatively large migratory population was responsible for the increase recorded in Tasmania. It has been necessary for the sake of comparison with the results of the Census of 1911 to include the migratory group, but in the next and in some subsequent tables the ex-Australian-born element in this group (which, so far as full-blood non-Europeans are concerned, are almost entirely on ships, and for the most part form no part of the Australian community) is excluded.

Opposed to the sharp decline in the number of males the results show an increase in the number of full-blood non-European females in the larger States, the increase for Australia as a whole, after exclusion of the Torres Strait Islanders referred to in the footnote to the table above, being approximately 480, or 11 per cent. The number of full-blood non-European females who were born in Australia, exclusive also of Torres Strait Islanders, increased by approximately 270, so that, allowing for deaths, more than half the increase just referred to is due to the propagation of these races within Australia. The figures relating to females are not affected by the shipping population.

The next table shows the number of full-blood non-Europeans in each State and Territory after excluding those persons in the migratory group who were not born in Australia, and who have been treated as not properly belonging to the Australian community. Notwithstanding the exclusion of these persons, there are still included in the figures a number of persons who were not permanent residents of Australia, but who had been admitted temporarily for various reasons.

FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEAN RACES, 30th JUNE, 1947.

(Ex-Australian-born of Migratory Group Excluded.)

Race.	New South Wales.		Victoria.		Queensland.		South Australia.		Western Australia.		Tasmania.		Northern Territory.		Australian Capital Territory.		Australia.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Asiatic—																		
Afghan ..	13	4	5	1	13	1	25	2	23	2	..	..	4	2	..	..	83	12
Arab ..	27	22	3	2	2	..	16	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	38
Asiatic Jew ..	13	9	40	20	..	..	..	..	16	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	40
Chinese ..	2,936	1,357	1,187	428	1,161	545	77	24	287	83	48	17	123	96	1	..	5,820	2,550
Cingalese ..	24	16	2	..	51	33	..	..	12	3	..	..	4	1	3	..	96	53
Filipino ..	14	15	2	..	53	63	4	..	22	10	1	..	34	13	..	1	130	102
Indian(*a*) ..	350	108	102	17	181	51	11	4	33	13	1	..	7	..	1	..	686	193
Japanese ..	18	5	40	21	25	8	1	..	11	4	..	..	10	11	..	..	105	49
Javanese ..	8	2	7	2	43	15	..	..	5	3	..	..	4	1	..	..	67	23
Malay ..	51	4	19	7	142	121	..	..	42	18	..	..	15	5	..	..	269	155
Syrian ..	631	557	67	62	104	99	76	62	3	3	5	4	..	..	1	..	887	787
Other ..	23	16	8	6	2	2	3	..	7	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	44	27
Polynesian—																		
Fijian ..	38	26	6	8	17	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	10	..	..	74	47
Maori ..	21	10	8	2	21	10	1	..	5	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	57	27
Other(*b*) ..	46	22	..	1	2,593	2,393	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,642	2,418
African—																		
Egyptian ..	9	8	6	2	1	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	18	13
Negro ..	14	7	5	1	6	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	32	10
American—																		
West Indian..	15	6	1	2	8	4	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	12
American Indian ..	4	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2
Other ..	81	64	77	55	163	119	89	71	22	10	4	2	..	..	..	..	436	321
Total ..	4,336	2,258	1,586	637	4,586	3,471	308	181	495	168	61	23	217	140	6	1	11,595	6,879

(*a*) Native of India. (*b*) Includes Torre Strait Islanders.

Accepting the figures given above as representing the numbers of each of the main full-blood non-European ethnic groups as nearly as they can be ascertained, there were in Australia on the 30th June, 1947, 18,474 full-blood non-Europeans, of whom 11,595 were males and 6,879 females. These numbers represent 31 in every 10,000 males, 18 in every 10,000 females, and 24 per 10,000—0.24 per cent.—of all persons in Australia.

A feature in the figures presented above is the disparity between the number of males and females. Of the 18,474 full-blood non-Europeans included in the table, 62.76 per cent. were males. The only groups which show an approximate numerical equality between the sexes are the Polynesian and Syrian groups, the males representing respectively 52.67 and 52.99 per cent. of the total persons in each group. The Polynesians and Syrians, too, show a large proportion (95.18 and 44.56 per cent. respectively) of Australian-born.

The full-blood non-European element in each 1,000 of the population of the various States and Territories was in the following order:—Northern Territory, 32.85; Queensland, 7.28; Australia (average), 2.44; New South Wales, 2.21; Western Australia, 1.32; Victoria, 1.08; South Australia, 0.76; Australian Capital Territory, 0.41; Tasmania, 0.33. It may be noticed that the highest proportions are in the Northern Territory and Queensland, both of which enter the tropics.

8. Numbers in Urban and Rural Divisions.—The following table shows the number of full-blood non-Europeans of each race separately, recorded in the urban and rural divisions throughout Australia, and the number classed as " migratory ". Excluding in this instance the total migratory group as not being a part of the permanent population of Australia, 41.5 per cent. of the full-blood non-Europeans were in the metropolitan divisions, 18.2 per cent. were in the urban provincial areas, and 40.3 per cent. were in the rural areas. Of the Asiatics (who represented 67.4 per cent. of the total). 57.2 per cent. were in the metropolitan areas, 19.9 per cent. were in the urban provincial areas, and 22.9 per cent. were in the rural areas. Of the Chinese—who represented over 67.9 per cent. of the Asiatics, and 45.7 per cent. of the total—64.4 per cent. were in the metropolitan areas, 19.2 per cent. were in urban provincial areas, and 16.4 per cent. were in the rural areas.

FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEAN RACES IN URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Race.	Urban.				Rural.		Migratory.		Australia.	
	Metropolitan.		Provincial.							
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Asiatic—										
Afghan	22	3	18	3	43	6	..	..	83	12
Arab	42	37	4	..	2	1	52	..	100	38
Asiatic Jew	60	37	3	2	6	1	..	..	69	40
Chinese	3,775	1,614	1,097	511	945	423	777	2	6,594	2,550
Cingalese	31	15	13	12	52	26	1	..	97	53
Filipino	24	25	20	15	84	62	5	..	133	102
Indian(*a*)	249	79	77	30	360	84	1,592	9	2,278	202
Japanese	34	17	13	4	58	28	3	..	108	49
Javanese	27	13	7	..	33	10	17	..	84	23
Malay	88	18	51	39	127	98	159	..	425	155
Syrian	410	386	269	247	208	154	1	..	888	787
Other	27	12	6	7	11	8	81	..	125	27
Polynesian—										
Fijian	38	20	4	14	27	12	37	1	106	47
Maori	21	10	8	6	28	11	1	..	58	27
Other(*b*)	19	20	343	327	2,119	2,071	195	..	2,676	2,418
African—										
Egyptian	15	11	1	1	2	1	2	..	20	13
Negro	21	6	3	1	8	3	88	..	120	10
American—										
West Indian	8	3	8	3	11	6	5	..	32	12
American Indian	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	2
Other	196	149	101	64	138	107	171	1	606	321
Total	5,112	2,476	2,046	1,287	4,262	3,112	3,187	13	14,607	6,888

(*a*) Native of India. (*b*) Includes Torres Strait Islanders.

9. Ages of Full-blood Non-Europeans.—In reviewing the non-European population it is necessary to examine the changes which are taking place in its age constitution. The following table gives a comparative statement of the number and proportion per cent. of males and females in four principal age groupings:—

FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEANS IN AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO AGE: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, CENSUSES, 1911 TO 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	1911.		1921.		1933.		1947.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
				NUMBER.				
Under 15	1,405	1,279	1,699	1,598	1,694	1,597	2,333	2,256
15–44	20,598	1,335	10,600	1,753	6,049	2,169	7,063	3,536
45–64	10,949	209	12,768	372	7,504	573	2,673	880
65 and over	1,980	34	2,134	51	3,062	132	2,538	216
Total	34,932	2,857	27,201	3,774	18,309	4,471	14,607	6,888
				PERCENTAGE.				
Under 15	4.02	44.77	6.25	42.34	9.25	35.72	15.97	32.75
15–44	58.96	46.73	38.97	46.45	33.04	48.51	48.35	51.34
45–64	31.34	7.31	46.94	9.86	40.99	12.82	18.30	12.78
65 and over	5.68	1.19	7.84	1.35	16.72	2.95	17.38	3.13
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

It has already been shown that, while the number of males declined from 1933 to 1947, the number of females increased. The figures given above show that the decline in the number of full-blood non-European males as a whole took place almost entirely in the age group 45–64, although there was a small reduction also in the numbers at ages 65 and over. If Torres Strait Islanders, who as already mentioned were included in the figures for the first time in 1947, are omitted, these declines are accentuated, while increases shown between 1933 and 1947 in the younger age groups are reduced. In particular, the number of full-blood non-European male children, disregarding the Torres Strait Islanders, remained practically unchanged between 1933 and 1947. The decrease in the numbers of males in the two older age groups applied to all the principal ethnic groups but was most marked in the case of the Chinese and Japanese. At ages under 45 years, the Japanese male population was virtually eliminated as a consequence of the recent war, while the numbers of males of Syrian race decreased also. Chinese males increased in number. In other cases the changes in the various age groups are of little significance, owing to the smallness of the numbers involved and the presence of the migratory population.

Again allowing for the effect of including Torres Strait Islanders in 1947, the figures relating to females shown in the table above indicate approximately no change in the number of female children, but an increase in the numbers in all the older age groups. Increases occurred in the number of female children of Chinese parents, but these were offset by decreases in the number of female children of other non-European parentage, principally Syrian. Chinese females aged 15 and upwards increased in number as between 1933 and 1947.

In regard to the decline in the number of males, it may be pointed out that the losses by deaths have not been compensated by natural increase because of the small number of full-blood non-European women. In the age group 15–44 there was approximately in 1911, 1 woman to every 15 men; in 1921, 1 to every 6; in 1933, 1 to every 3; and in 1947, 1 to every 2. The operation of the Immigration Act prevents any substantial immigration of women and in this way contributes to the emigration of males desiring marriage in their own race. The increase in the number of full-blood non-Europeans born in Australia suggests that those who are able to marry more than reproduce themselves.

The following table shows the numbers in age groups of males and females belonging to the races which are most numerously represented in Australia:—

FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEANS IN AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO RACE AND AGE, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Chinese.		Indian. (a)		Japanese.		Javanese.		Malay.		Polynesian. (b)		Syrian.		Other.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 15 ..	826	766	92	67	21	15	9	7	59	74	1,002	1,005	146	144	178	178	2,333	2,256
15–44 ..	2,876	1,364	1,298	101	22	19	44	14	269	69	1,451	1,248	434	409	669	312	7,063	3,536
45–64 ..	1,218	356	575	24	22	7	4	1	60	8	256	211	203	166	335	107	2,673	880
65 and over ..	1,674	64	313	10	43	8	27	1	37	4	131	28	105	68	208	33	2,538	216
Total ..	6,594	2,550	2,278	202	108	49	84	23	425	155	2,840	2,492	888	787	1,390	630	14,607	6,888

(a) Native of India. (b) Includes Fijians, Maoris, Papuans and Torres Strait Islanders.

10. Numbers in Tropical Areas.—The following table shows the number of full-blood non-Europeans in the tropical and non-tropical parts respectively of Queensland, Western Australia and the Northern Territory, and of Australia as a whole:—

FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEANS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION IN TROPICAL AND NON-TROPICAL REGIONS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

(Ex-Australia-born of Migratory Group Excluded.)

Region.	Queensland.		Western Australia.		Northern Territory.		Australia.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
NUMBER.								
Tropical	2,047	1,336	84	37	199	135	2,330	1,508
Non-tropical	2,539	2,135	411	131	18	5	9,265	5,371
Total	4,586	3,471	495	168	217	140	11,595	6,879
PERCENTAGE.								
Tropical	44.64	38.49	16.97	22.02	91.71	96.43	20.09	21.92
Non-tropical	55.36	61.51	83.03	77.98	8.29	3.57	79.91	78.08
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Of all the full-blood non-Europeans in Australia, about one-fifth were within the tropics. Nearly 95 per cent. of those in the Northern Territory, over 40 per cent. of those in Queensland and nearly 20 per cent. of those in Western Australia were in tropical regions.

11. Full-blood Non-Europeans Born in Australia.—It has been shown that the total number of full-blood non-European males in Australia declined during the last intercensal period by 3,702, while the number of females increased by 2,417. The following table shows that the number of these people who were born in Australia increased by 4,456—an increase of 2,246, or 66.2 per cent., for males, and 2,210, or 71.2 per cent., for females. As previously mentioned, particulars of Torres Strait Islanders were included in the Census figures for the first time in 1947. These Islanders, all of whom were Australian-born, were not coded separately, but according to an approximate count, they numbered 1,814 males and 1,937 females. Exclusive of this group, the Australian-born element in the full-blood non-European males increased from 18.5 per cent. in 1933 to 29.9 per cent. in 1947, and in the females it decreased from 69.4 per cent. to 68.2 per cent. Thus, taking the sexes together, the Australian-born element increased from 28.5 per cent. of the total in 1933 to 40.6 per cent. in 1947.

FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEANS BORN IN AUSTRALIA: NUMBERS AT CENSUSES, 1911 TO 1947.

Race.	1911.		1921.		1933.		1947.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Chinese	824	632	1,120	906	1,584	1,316	1,924	1,804
Indian(*a*)	84	66	136	98	171	150	151	140
Japanese	26	29	34	40	67	79	37	35
Javanese	7	3	9	19	5	11	12	13
Malay	44	36	74	91	135	146	122	140
Polynesian(*b*)	320	267	637	506	475	495	2,583	2,428
Syrian	399	440	796	753	634	633	373	373
Other	111	108	190	187	323	273	438	380
Total..	1,815	1,581	2,996	2,600	3,394	3,103	5,640	5,313

(*a*) Native of India. (*b*) Includes Fijians, Maoris and Papuans, and, in 1947, Torres Strait Islanders who were previously classified as full-blood aboriginals and accordingly not counted in the Australian population.

FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEANS: PERCENTAGE OF AUSTRALIAN-BORN TO TOTAL FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEANS, CENSUSES, 1911 TO 1947.

Race.	1911.		1921.		1933.		1947.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Chinese	3.77	70.46	7.00	79.06	17.01	85.73	29.18	70.75
Indian(*a*)	2.62	67.35	4.96	71.01	7.72	79.79	6.63	69.31
Japanese	0.79	13.94	1.34	20.62	3.34	33.76	34.26	71.43
Javanese	1.61	37.50	3.02	79.17	8.77	84.62	14.29	56.52
Malay	4.26	81.82	7.51	90.10	16.61	93.59	28.71	90.32
Polynesian(*b*)	15.02	67.77	35.65	84.05	40.08	88.08	90.95	97.43
Syrian	30.76	42.23	50.25	57.57	40.82	47.70	42.00	47.40
Other	6.54	65.06	15.25	71.65	27.68	59.87	31.51	60.32
Total	5.20	55.34	11.01	68.89	18.54	69.40	38.61	77.13

(*a*) Native of India. (*b*) Includes Fijians, Maoris and Papuans, and, in 1947, Torres Strait Islanders who were previously classified as full-blood aboriginals and accordingly not counted in the Australian population.

The following table gives for 1921, 1933 and 1947 the percentage of Australian-born to the total full-blood non-Europeans, with the ex-Australian-born migratory group excluded:—

FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEANS: PERCENTAGE OF AUSTRALIAN-BORN TO TOTAL FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEANS, CENSUSES, 1921 TO 1947.

(Ex-Australian-born of Migratory Group Excluded.)

Race.	1921.			1933.			1947.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Chinese	7.47	79.47	12.56	18.27	85.84	28.42	33.06	70.75	44.54
Indian(*a*)	7.56	71.53	12.08	12.66	79.79	20.86	22.01	72.54	33.11
Japanese	2.80	20.73	5.26	8.70	33.76	14.54	35.24	71.43	46.75
Javanese	5.88	79.17	14.95	9.62	84.62	24.62	17.91	56.52	27.78
Malay	20.44	91.00	35.71	39.24	93.59	56.20	45.35	90.32	61.79
Polynesian(*b*) ..	38.98	84.19	51.14	48.27	88.08	62.74	93.15	97.43	95.18
Syrian	50.25	57.57	53.56	40.82	47.70	43.99	42.05	47.40	44.56
Other	18.69	72.20	29.61	31.30	60.00	40.08	44.33	60.32	50.56
Total ..	13.16	69.11	21.10	23.00	69.45	33.79	48.64	77.24	59.29

(*a*) Native of India. (*b*) Includes Fijians, Maoris and Papuans, and, in 1947, Torres Strait Islanders who were previously classified as full-blood aboriginals and accordingly not counted in the Australian population.

After exclusion of Torres Strait Islanders from the figures for 1947 in this table, for the reason already stated, it will be seen that during the period from 1933 to 1947 the Australian-born element in the full-blood non-European males increased from 23 per cent. in 1933 to 39.1 per cent. in 1947, and in the females it decreased from 69.5 per cent. to 68.3 per cent., so that, taking the sexes together, the Australian-born element increased from 33.8 per cent. of the total in 1933 to 48.9 per cent. in 1947.

12. Full-blood Non-Europeans Born outside Australia. — (i) *Comparative Numbers, Censuses,* 1921 *to* 1947.—In the case of full-blood non-Europeans born outside Australia, the numbers recorded at the Census are affected considerably by the inclusion of non-Europeans in the migratory group, who were mostly on ships in Australian waters at the date of the Census and did not belong to the permanent population. In the following table showing the number and percentage of full-blood non-Europeans born outside Australia who were recorded at each of the Censuses, 1921 to 1947, the ex-Australian-born element in the migratory group has been deducted. Comparative figures for 1911 are not available.

FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEANS BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS, CENSUSES, 1921 TO 1947.

(Ex-Australian-born of Migratory Group Excluded.)

Sex.	1921.		1933.		1947.	
	Number.	Percentage of Total Full-blood Non-Europeans.	Number.	Percentage of Total Full-blood Non-Europeans.	Number.	Percentage of Total Full-blood Non-Europeans.
Males	19,769	86.84	11,364	77.00	5,955	51.36
Females	1,162	30.89	1,365	30.55	1,566	22.76
Persons	20,931	78.90	12,729	66.21	7,521	40.71

These results reveal successive decreases in the number of males who were both of oversea birth and full-blood non-European race, while the number of females increased. However, in both cases, they represented a much smaller proportion of all full-blood Europeans in 1947 than in 1921.

(ii) *Birthplaces.*—For the full-blood non-Europeans recorded at the 1947 Census, the country stated for race represented in the majority of cases the country of birth, as might be expected. The correspondence is greater if " race " is considered in relation to *continent* of birth. This relationship is shown in the following table, which refers to the races reviewed in the preceding section.

FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEANS BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO CONTINENT OF BIRTH, 30th JUNE, 1947.

(Migratory Element Excluded.)

Race.	Birthplace.							Total.
	Australasia.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	Polynesia.	At Sea.	
				MALES.				
Chinese	77	4	3,784	..	2	29	..	3,896
Indian(*a*)	..	..	524	3	..	8	..	535
Japanese	..	..	67	..	1	..	..	68
Javanese	..	..	55	..	..	..	..	55
Malay	..	..	146	1	..	..	..	147
Polynesian(*b*)	39	..	2	..	..	148	1	190
Syrian	6	2	498	5	3	..	..	514
Other	8	9	455	32	36	10	..	550
Total	130	15	5,531	41	42	195	1	5,955
				FEMALES.				
Chinese	65	4	657	..	2	18	..	746
Indian(*a*)	..	..	51	1	..	1	..	53
Japanese	..	2	12	..	..	..	..	14
Javanese	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	10
Malay	..	..	13	2	..	..	..	15
Polynesian(*b*)	13	..	1	..	..	50	..	64
Syrian	4	4	388	7	10	..	1	414
Other	8	7	208	16	9	2	..	250
Total	90	17	1,340	26	21	71	1	1,566
				PERSONS.				
Chinese	142	8	4,441	..	4	47	..	4,642
Indian(*a*)	..	..	575	4	..	9	..	588
Japanese	..	2	79	..	1	..	..	82
Javanese	..	..	65	..	..	..	..	65
Malay	..	..	159	3	..	..	..	162
Polynesian(*b*)	52	..	3	..	..	198	1	254
Syrian	10	6	886	12	13	..	1	928
Other	16	16	663	48	45	12	..	800
Total	220	32	6,871	67	63	266	2	7,521

(*a*) Native of India. (*b*) Includes Fijians, Maoris, Papuans and Torres Strait Islanders.

(iii) *Period of Residence in Australia.*—The following table shows the period of residence in Australia of full-blood non-Europeans born outside Australia:—

FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEANS BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RACE AND PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

(Migratory Element Excluded.)

Number of Years of Residence.	Chinese.		Indian. (*a*)		Japanese.		Javanese.		Malay.		Polynesian. (*b*)		Syrian.		Other.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0– 4	400	172	89	23	1	..	17	3	37	5	24	10	13	16	62	35	643	264
5–19	1,242	466	82	18	13	1	9	6	56	7	25	26	138	108	99	80	1,664	712
20–39	275	29	46	3	6	1	1	..	18	2	44	20	219	179	173	86	782	320
40 and over ..	1,979	79	318	9	48	12	28	1	36	1	97	8	144	111	216	49	2,866	270
Total ..	3,896	746	535	53	68	14	55	10	147	15	190	64	514	414	550	250	5,955	1,566

(*a*) Native of India. (*b*) Includes Fijians, Maoris, Papuans and Torres Strait Islanders.

The migratory element has been omitted from the table above in order to avoid inflation of the numbers of persons resident for less than five years. Of the non-Europeans shown in the table, a large proportion was represented by residents of long standing. Males who had lived in Australia for 40 years or more, for example, formed 48.13 per cent. of all non-European males born overseas. Within this group, and at practically all the other periods of residence shown, Chinese were the most numerous of the individual races enumerated.

HALF-CASTE NON-EUROPEANS.

13. Principal Half-caste Groups in Australia.—Of the total half-caste non-Europeans in Australia at 30th June, 1947, 27,179, or 80.6 per cent., were half-caste Australian aboriginals. The corresponding percentage at 30th June, 1933, was 76.2. Of the total increase of 6,668 which occurred between 1933 and 1947, 6,559, or 98.4 per cent., were half-caste aboriginals.

The next table shows the number of half-castes of the principal groups in Australia in Census years from 1911 to 1947. Although classed as half-caste non-Europeans, they are persons who have European blood to the extent of one-half.

HALF-CASTE NON-EUROPEANS IN AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO RACE, CENSUSES, 1911 TO 1947.

Race.	1911.		1921.		1933.		1947.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Australian Aboriginal	5,283	4,830	5,980	5,556	10,631	9,989	14,026	13,153
Chinese	1,518	1,501	1,891	1,778	1,901	1,602	1,599	1,351
Cingalese	32	22	62	49	39	37	51	53
Filipino	31	47	30	21	49	49	111	103
Indian(*a*)	239	160	366	329	360	334	235	183
Japanese	51	36	97	91	116	109	91	87
Javanese	6	3	22	18	17	11	32	24
Malay	38	46	52	38	72	88	196	198
Polynesian(*b*)	126	101	222	210	295	294	359	353
Syrian	40	44	173	175	149	153	111	112
Other	228	172	259	197	398	373	714	592
	2,309	2,132	3,174	2,906	3,396	3,050	3,499	3,056
Total	7,592	6,962	9,154	8,462	14,027	13,039	17,525	16,209

(*a*) Native of India. (*b*) Includes half-caste Fijians, Maoris and Papuans, and, in 1947, half-caste Torres Strait Islanders who were previously classified as half-caste Australian aboriginals.

14. Numbers in States and Territories.—The following table gives the number of half-castes in each State and Territory at the latest Census in comparison with those at previous Censuses. Ignoring the Australian Capital Territory, where the numbers are small, the relative increases in the numbers of half-castes have been greatest in the States of Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and in the Northern Territory. During the latest intercensal period the number of half-castes in the Northern Territory increased by 70.5 per cent., in Western Australia by 37.8 per cent., in South Australia by 33.4 per cent., and in Queensland by 31.9 per cent., while for Australia as a whole the increase represented 24.6 per cent.

HALF-CASTE NON-EUROPEANS IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY, CENSUSES, 1911 TO 1947.

State or Territory.	1911.		1921.		1933.		1947.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
New South Wales	3,177	2,968	3,577	3,412	5,669	5,160	6,593	6,079
Victoria	843	739	879	886	1,115	1,028	1,068	983
Queensland	1,952	1,708	2,562	2,282	3,793	3,598	5,034	4,715
South Australia	445	448	520	528	923	882	1,234	1,173
Western Australia	841	783	1,256	967	1,870	1,818	2,623	2,459
Tasmania	195	167	131	101	193	148	185	118
Northern Territory	135	145	212	270	424	376	725	639
Australian Capital Territory	4	4	17	16	40	29	63	43
Australia	7,592	6,962	9,154	8,462	14,027	13,039	17,525	16,209

The number of half-caste non-Europeans in Australia at the Census of the 30th June, 1947, was 33,734, of whom 17,525 were males and 16,209 were females. These figures represent an increase of 3,498 males and 3,170 females on the corresponding figures at the Census of 1933.

15. Numbers in Urban and Rural Divisions.—The following table shows the distribution of half-castes between the urban and rural divisions throughout Australia. Of the half-castes other than Australian aboriginals, 36.96 per cent. were in capital cities, 20.90 per cent. in urban provincial areas, 41.10 per cent. in rural areas and 1.04 per cent. in the migratory group.

HALF-CASTE NON-EUROPEAN RACES IN URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Race.	Urban.				Rural.		Migratory.		Australia.	
	Metropolitan.		Provincial.							
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Australian Aboriginal	842	1,080	1,788	1,868	11,350	10,205	46	..	14,026	13,153
Asiatic—										
Afghan	7	7	9	14	50	38	..	..	66	59
Asiatic Jew ..	12	12	..	2	..	..	..	..	12	14
Chinese	746	715	338	270	512	365	3	1	1,599	1,351
Cingalese	9	18	7	11	33	24	2	..	51	53
Filipino	16	13	30	35	58	55	7	..	111	103
Indian(*a*)	78	77	38	29	118	76	1	1	235	183
Japanese	41	45	19	12	31	30	..	..	91	87
Javanese	11	10	1	3	20	11	..	..	32	24
Malay	16	12	52	57	123	129	5	..	196	198
Syrian	68	71	25	20	18	21	..	..	111	112
Other	13	8	2	2	5	2	..	..	20	12
Polynesian—										
Fijian	2	..	1	4	10	8	..	..	13	12
Maori	34	30	23	14	43	20	..	..	100	64
Other(*b*)	18	35	45	75	180	167	3	..	246	277
African—										
Egyptian	3	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	6	3
Negro	36	31	8	1	30	13	5	..	79	45
American—										
American Indian ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
West Indian ..	11	7	4	..	4	6	1	..	20	13
Other	97	110	115	101	263	230	35	4	510	445
Total ..	2,061	2,284	2,507	2,519	12,849	11,400	108	6	17,525	16,209

(*a*) Native of India. (*b*) Includes half-caste Papuans and Torres Strait Islanders.

Details of the ethnic origin of the half-caste non-Europeans in each State and Territory as recorded at the Census of the 30th June, 1947, are given in the next table. In the case of half-castes it is not necessary to make the adjustment, such as was made in the case of full-bloods, to account for those on board ships in Australian waters.

HALF-CASTE NON-EUROPEAN RACES IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Race.	New South Wales.		Victoria.		Queensland.		South Australia.		Western Australia.		Tasmania.		Northern Territory.		Australian Capital Territory.		Australia.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Australian Aboriginal ..	5,498	5,109	537	532	3,684	3,527	1,103	1,054	2,359	2,215	127	87	660	587	58	42	14,026	13,153
Asiatic—																		
Afghan	8	6	4	..	11	14	31	29	5	5	..	..	7	5	..	..	66	59
Asiatic Jew ..	4	3	6	8	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	14
Chinese	614	532	383	322	452	359	30	36	48	58	30	13	38	30	4	1	1,599	1,351
Cingalese	10	10	2	4	35	32	..	..	3	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	51	53
Filipino	4	5	9	5	58	52	..	1	23	29	1	..	16	11	..	..	111	103
Indian(*a*)	98	74	19	26	76	59	19	8	19	14	3	2	1	..	..	..	235	183
Japanese	23	25	20	17	28	37	2	..	18	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	87
Javanese	5	5	5	3	21	14	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	24
Malay	11	6	4	2	158	152	..	..	22	32	..	..	1	6	..	..	196	198
Syrian	65	64	21	18	17	12	8	15	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	111	112
Other	14	5	2	1	1	2	1	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	12
Polynesian—																		
Fijian	10	8	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	13	12
Maori	44	26	6	2	41	29	4	3	2	4	2	..	..	..	1	..	100	64
Other(*b*)	32	62	2	2	210	213	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	246	277
African—																		
Egyptian	2	2	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3
Negro	41	34	11	4	14	1	5	3	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	45
American—																		
American Indian ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
West Indian ..	14	8	1	1	3	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	13
Other	96	95	35	35	220	204	27	24	110	72	22	15	..	..	..	..	510	445
Total ..	6,593	6,079	1,068	983	5,034	4,715	1,234	1,173	2,623	2,459	185	118	725	639	63	43	17,525	16,209

(*a*) Native of India. (*b*) Includes half-caste Papuans and Torres Strait Islanders.

The proportion of half-castes per 1,000 of the population in each State and Territory was as follows:—Northern Territory, 125.51; Western Australia, 10.11; Queensland, 8.81; Australian Capital Territory, 6.27; New South Wales, 4.25; South Australia, 3.73; Tasmania, 1.18; Victoria, 1.00; average for Australia, 4.45.

16. Numbers in Tropical Areas.—The following table shows the number of half-caste non-Europeans in the tropical and non-tropical parts respectively of Queensland, Western Australia and the Northern Territory, and of Australia as a whole:—

HALF-CASTE NON-EUROPEANS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION IN TROPICAL AND NON-TROPICAL REGIONS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Region.	Queensland.		Western Australia.		Northern Territory.		Australia.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
NUMBER.								
Tropical	2,325	2,123	440	408	535	440	3,300	2,971
Non-tropical	2,709	2,592	2,183	2,051	190	199	14,225	13,238
Total	5,034	4,715	2,623	2,459	725	639	17,525	16,209
PERCENTAGE.								
Tropical	46.19	45.03	16.77	16.59	73.79	68.86	18.83	18.33
Non-tropical	53.81	54.97	83.23	83.41	26.21	31.14	81.17	81.67
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Excluding half-caste aboriginals, 27.84 per cent. of half-castes in Australia were in the tropical regions. Including half-caste aboriginals, 18.59 per cent. of half-castes in Australia were in the tropical regions.

17. Ages of Half-castes.—The next table gives a comparative statement of the number and proportion per cent. of males and females according to age at the Censuses of 1911 to 1947:—

HALF-CASTE NON-EUROPEANS IN AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO AGE: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, CENSUSES, 1911 TO 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	1911.		1921.		1933.		1947.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
NUMBER.								
Under 15	3,308	3,341	3,382	3,420	5,255	5,302	7,249	7,020
15–44	3,611	3,182	4,593	4,235	6,609	6,209	7,382	7,111
45–64	583	372	1,009	684	1,769	1,264	2,241	1,667
65 and over	90	67	170	123	394	264	653	411
Total	7,592	6,962	9,154	8,462	14,027	13,039	17,525	16,209
PERCENTAGE.								
Under 15	43.57	47.99	36.95	40.43	37.46	40.66	41.36	43.31
15–44	47.56	45.71	50.18	50.04	47.12	47.62	42.12	43.87
45–64	7.68	5.34	11.02	8.08	12.61	9.70	12.79	10.28
65 and over	1.19	0.96	1.85	1.45	2.81	2.02	3.73	2.54
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The ages of the more numerous racial groups as at the Census of 1947 are given below:—

HALF-CASTE NON-EUROPEANS IN AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO RACE, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Australian Aboriginal.		Chinese.		Filipino.		Indian. (a)		Japanese.		Syrian.		Malay.		Polynesian. (b)		Other.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 15	6,191	6,007	363	323	56	49	61	70	24	23	55	64	94	103	152	138	253	243	7,249	7,020
15–44 ..	5,791	5,685	721	630	38	48	139	96	48	51	45	40	72	79	148	173	380	309	7,382	7,111
45–64 ..	1,625	1,203	362	290	16	6	22	15	11	7	6	5	27	14	43	35	129	92	2,241	1,667
65 & over	419	258	153	108	1	..	13	2	8	6	5	3	3	2	16	7	35	25	653	411
Total	14,026	13,153	1,599	1,351	111	103	235	183	91	87	111	112	196	198	359	353	797	669	17,525	16,209

(*a*) Native of India. (*b*) Includes half-caste Fijians, Maoris, Papuans and Torres Strait Islanders.

18. Half-castes Born in Australia.—Of the 33,734 half-caste persons in Australia in June, 1947, 33,154, or 98.28 per cent., were stated to have been born in Australia. If half-caste Australian aboriginals are omitted, the proportion of Australian-born among the half-castes is 91.23 per cent.

CHAPTER XVII.

RELIGIOUS CREEDS OF THE POPULATION.

NATURE OF THE INQUIRY.

1. Form of Inquiry.—Section 21 of the Census and Statistics Act 1905-1949 provides that " no person shall be liable to any penalty for omitting or refusing to state the religious denomination or sect to which he belongs or adheres," although for refusal to reply to any other inquiry contained in the Census Schedule a penalty of £10 is provided. At the 1921 Census the question on the Personal Slip consisted merely of the word " religion " with a blank space following it for the insertion of the particulars. Of the 5,435,734 persons for whom particulars were received at the 1921 Census, 46,990 refused to state their religion and 45,990 persons gave no reply to the question on religion. At the 1933 Census the question on the Householder's Schedule and the Personal Slip read: " Religion.—State the full name of the religious denomination. There is no legal obligation to answer this question." Of the 6,629,839 persons for whom particulars were received at this Census, 848,948 gave no reply to the question on religion. The very large increase between 1933 and 1921 in the number of persons who apparently were unwilling to answer the inquiry is to be attributed to the explicit statement in the Householder's Schedule and Personal Slip in 1933 that an answer was not obligatory. In 1947 the question was framed in similar language to that used in 1933 and again a very large number of persons, namely 824,824 out of a total of 7,579,358 persons enumerated, failed to state their religion.

2. Adequacy of the Data.—Owing to the very large number of persons who failed to give any particulars regarding religion at the last two Censuses, and the varying percentages of such persons on the total population at each of the two Census dates, it is not possible to define precisely the composition of the population in terms of religious creed, or to make entirely satisfactory intercensal comparisons with the numbers of persons adhering to the various religious denominations.

3. Tabulation of the Results.—For convenience of compilation and review, the particulars about religious creeds have been divided into two main groups—Christian and Non-Christian—and a third group comprising Indefinite, No religion and No Reply. In Part XVI. of the Detailed Tables of the Census (see pp. 869–928), particulars are given for the principal denominations and sects in the first two of these groups. Including " No Reply ", particulars are given under 44 headings. The detailed tabulations in Part XVI. give particulars of religion for each sex in conjunction with age and conjugal condition for Australia as a whole and for each State and Territory separately, and in conjunction with occupational status and occupation orders for Australia as a whole. In the same Part tables are also given showing the numbers of male and female adherents recorded in the metropolitan, urban provincial and rural areas of the several States and Territories and of Australia as a whole.

GENERAL VIEW OF RESULTS.

4. Population according to Religious Creeds.—The data relating to religions show that 6,672,936 persons, representing 88.04 per cent. of the total population, gave definite adherence to some Christian religion, and 36,562, or 48 per 10,000 of the population, were definitely stated to belong to some non-Christian sect; 18,708, or 25 per 10,000 persons, stated their religion in indefinite terms; 26,328, or 35 per 10,000 persons, stated definitely that they had no religion; and 824,824, or 1,088 per 10,000, failed to give any information as to their religious belief.

Of 6,672,936 persons included in the Christian group, 2,957,032, representing 44.31 per cent. of the Christian group and 39.01 per cent. of the total population, indicated adherence to the Church of England. Next in order of number of adherents was the Roman Catholic Church, with 1,569,726, consisting of 613,186 who described themselves on the schedules as " Roman Catholic " and 956,540 as " Catholic ". It is presumed that the great majority of the latter were adherents of the Roman Catholic Church. Taken together these Catholics represented 23.52 per cent. of the Christian group, and 20.71 per cent. of the total population. The adherents of the Methodist Church were the next largest group. At the previous three Censuses the numbers of Methodists recorded were slightly less than the numbers of Presbyterians, but in 1947 the Methodists recorded exceeded the latter by 127,885 persons. The total number of Methodists in 1947 was 871,425 persons, representing 13.06 per cent. of the Christian group and 11.50 per cent. of the total population. The number of Presbyterians recorded in 1947 was 743,540, representing 11.14 per cent. of the Christian group and 9.81 per cent. of the total population. Among the numerically smaller denominations were—Baptist, 113,527 persons, representing 1.50 per cent. of the total population; Church of Christ, 71,771 persons, representing 0.95 per cent. of the total population; Lutheran, 66,891 persons, representing 0.88 per cent. of the total population; Congregational, 63,243 persons, representing 0.83 per cent. of the total population; Salvation Army, 37,572 persons, representing 0.50 per cent. of the total population.

Of 36,562 persons included in the non-Christian group, 32,019, representing 87.57 per cent. of that group and 0.42 per cent. of the total population, were classified as Hebrew.

The following table shows the numerical distribution of the population according to religious creeds in the States and Territories of Australia:—

RELIGIOUS CREEDS OF THE POPULATION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Religious Creed.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
CHRISTIAN.									
Baptist	34,935	32,020	16,399	18,431	6,097	5,374	86	185	113,527
Catholic, Roman ..	268,496	131,377	119,855	25,363	43,614	20,285	1,991	2,205	613,186
Catholic, Undefined ..	408,497	285,496	132,097	55,627	52,608	19,559	508	2,148	956,540
Church of Christ ..	10,269	29,722	5,717	16,877	7,043	2,039	55	49	71,771
Church of England ..	1,293,964	729,902	388,621	188,151	222,457	123,158	3,688	7,091	2,957,032
Congregational ..	19,331	11,374	8,546	13,916	5,950	4,007	47	72	63,243
Lutheran	5,915	10,002	21,244	28,713	841	57	101	18	66,891
Methodist	246,876	234,595	124,322	170,513	59,194	33,358	1,211	1,356	871,425
Presbyterian ..	262,166	288,383	121,604	24,304	31,809	12,644	686	1,944	743,540
Protestant, Undefined	21,084	27,273	9,543	8,809	4,757	1,661	74	69	73,270
Salvation Army ..	10,871	10,984	5,734	5,130	3,200	1,612	15	26	37,572
Seventh Day Adventist	7,157	3,276	2,808	1,269	2,072	960	6	2	17,550
Other Christian (including Christian, Undefined) ..	32,607	18,638	18,837	6,266	7,220	3,501	167	153	87,389
Total, Christian ..	2,622,168	1,813,042	975,327	563,369	446,862	228,215	8,635	15,318	6,672,936
NON-CHRISTIAN.									
Hebrew	13,194	14,910	1,011	454	2,294	123	7	26	32,019
Mohammedan ..	584	632	641	263	525	33	26	..	2,704
Other Non-Christian ..	825	393	263	66	209	17	65	1	1,839
Total, Non-Christian	14,603	15,935	1,915	783	3,028	173	98	27	36,562
INDEFINITE	6,026	4,828	2,959	2,199	1,843	797	17	39	18,708
NO RELIGION ..	9,511	7,958	4,104	1,618	2,339	506	149	143	26,328
NO REPLY	332,530	212,938	122,110	78,104	48,408	27,387	1,969	1,378	824,824
GRAND TOTAL ..	2,984,838	2,054,701	1,106,415	646,073	502,480	257,078	10,868	16,905	7,579,358

The next table shows the proportion which each religious creed bore to the total population. The table reveals some striking deviations amongst the State figures from the proportions for Australia as a whole. Amongst the numerically larger denominations the proportion of adherents of the Church of England in Tasmania was very high and in South Australia very low. The proportion of Roman Catholics in South Australia was also particularly low, and was highest in Queensland. Methodists were in great strength in South Australia and under-average in New South Wales, whilst there was a high proportion of Presbyterians in Victoria and a small percentage in South Australia.

Amongst the numerically smaller denominations, Baptist, Church of Christ, Congregational, Lutheran and Salvation Army were more strongly represented proportionally in South Australia than in any other State.

The proportion failing to reply was highest in South Australia and lowest in Western Australia.

RELIGIOUS CREEDS OF THE POPULATION: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION IN STATES AND TERRITORIES, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Religious Creed.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
CHRISTIAN.									
Baptist	1.17	1.56	1.48	2.85	1.21	2.09	0.79	1.09	1.50
Catholic, Roman Catholic, Undefined	22.69	20.28	22.77	12.54	19.15	15.50	22.99	25.75	20.71
Church of Christ ..	0.34	1.45	0.52	2.61	1.40	0.79	0.51	0.29	0.95
Church of England ..	43.35	35.52	35.13	29.12	44.27	47.91	33.93	41.95	39.01
Congregational ..	0.65	0.55	0.77	2.15	1.18	1.56	0.43	0.42	0.83
Lutheran	0.20	0.49	1.92	4.45	0.17	0.02	0.93	0.11	0.88
Methodist	8.27	11.42	11.24	26.39	11.78	12.97	11.14	8.02	11.50
Presbyterian ..	8.78	14.04	10.99	3.76	6.33	4.92	6.31	11.50	9.81
Protestant, Undefined	0.71	1.33	0.86	1.36	0.95	0.65	0.68	0.41	0.97
Salvation Army ..	0.36	0.53	0.52	0.80	0.64	0.63	0.14	0.15	0.50
Seventh Day Adventist	0.24	0.16	0.25	0.20	0.41	0.37	0.06	0.01	0.23
Other Christian (including Christian, Undefined) ..	1.09	0.91	1.70	0.97	1.44	1.36	1.54	0.91	1.15
Total, Christian ..	87.85	88.24	88.15	87.20	88.93	88.77	79.45	90.61	88.04
NON-CHRISTIAN.									
Hebrew	0.44	0.73	0.09	0.07	0.46	0.05	0.06	0.15	0.42
Mohammedan ..	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.10	0.01	0.24	..	0.04
Other, Non-Christian	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.60	0.01	0.02
Total, Non-Christian	0.49	0.78	0.17	0.12	0.60	0.07	0.90	0.16	0.48
INDEFINITE	0.20	0.23	0.27	0.34	0.37	0.31	0.16	0.23	0.25
NO RELIGION ..	0.32	0.39	0.37	0.25	0.47	0.20	1.37	0.85	0.35
NO REPLY	11.14	10.36	11.04	12.09	9.63	10.65	18.12	8.15	10.88
GRAND TOTAL ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The proportions of the adherents to each religious creed found in the several States and Territories are shown in the following table. Generally, but with some exceptions, the largest proportions of adherents are in the more populous States. Deviations from this order were occasioned by the weak representation of adherents of the Church of England, the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian Churches in South Australia, and the very great strength of Methodism in that State. Other important exceptions to this rule are the Church of Christ, which is unusually strong in Victoria and South Australia, and the Lutheran Church, which has a relatively large membership in South Australia and Queensland.

RELIGIOUS CREEDS OF THE POPULATION: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AMONGST STATES AND TERRITORIES, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Religious Creed.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
CHRISTIAN.									
Baptist	30.77	28.20	14.45	16.24	5.37	4.73	0.08	0.16	100.00
Catholic, Roman Catholic, Undefined	43.13	26.56	16.05	5.16	6.13	2.54	0.16	0.27	100.00
Church of Christ ..	14.31	41.41	7.97	23.51	9.81	2.84	0.08	0.07	100.00
Church of England ..	43.76	24.68	13.14	6.36	7.52	4.17	0.13	0.24	100.00
Congregational ..	30.57	17.98	13.51	22.00	9.41	6.34	0.08	0.11	100.00
Lutheran	8.84	14.95	31.76	42.92	1.26	0.09	0.15	0.03	100.00
Methodist	28.33	26.92	14.27	19.57	6.79	3.83	0.14	0.15	100.00
Presbyterian ..	35.26	38.79	16.35	3.27	4.28	1.70	0.09	0.26	100.00
Protestant, Undefined	28.78	37.22	13.03	12.02	6.49	2.27	0.10	0.09	100.00
Salvation Army ..	28.93	29.24	15.26	13.65	8.52	4.29	0.04	0.07	100.00
Seventh Day Adventist	40.78	18.67	16.00	7.23	11.81	5.47	0.03	0.01	100.00
Other Christian (including Christian, Undefined) ..	37.31	21.33	21.55	7.17	8.26	4.01	0.19	0.18	100.00
Total, Christian ..	39.29	27.17	14.62	8.44	6.70	3.42	0.13	0.23	100.00

RELIGIOUS CREEDS OF THE POPULATION: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AMONGST STATES AND TERRITORIES, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Religious Creed.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
NON-CHRISTIAN.									
Hebrew	41.21	46.57	3.16	1.42	7.16	0.38	0.02	0.08	100.00
Mohammedan ..	21.60	23.37	23.70	9.73	19.42	1.22	0.96	..	100.00
Other Non-Christian..	44.86	21.37	14.30	3.59	11.37	0.92	3.54	0.05	100.00
Total, Non-Christian	39.94	43.59	5.24	2.14	8.28	0.47	0.27	0.07	100.00
INDEFINITE.. ..	32.21	25.81	15.82	11.75	9.85	4.26	0.09	0.21	100.00
NO RELIGION ..	36.12	30.23	15.59	6.15	8.88	1.92	0.57	0.54	100.00
NO REPLY	40.31	25.82	14.80	9.47	5.87	3.32	0.24	0.17	100.00
GRAND TOTAL ..	39.38	27.11	14.60	8.53	6.63	3.39	0.14	0.22	100.00

5. Census Comparisons, 1921 to 1947.—In Section 2 above it was pointed out that, because of the very large increase between 1921 and 1933 in the number of persons who apparently were unwilling to answer the inquiry as to religion, no really satisfactory comparison can be made between 1933 and previous Census years. It was hoped that by adopting a similar form of question in 1947 to that used in 1933 safe conclusions might be drawn as to relative changes in the numbers of persons adhering to the various denominations, but much uncertainty still exists in the data available for comparison owing to significant variations in the proportions of those failing to reply (in the various States) at the two Census dates. The following table sets out for each of the three Census years from 1921 to 1947 the absolute numbers recorded, the proportion per cent. which the number in each category represented of the total number who answered the question, and the masculinity of each category.

RELIGIOUS CREEDS OF THE POPULATION: NUMBERS, PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION AND MASCULINITY, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1921 TO 1947.

Religious Creed.	Number of Adherents.			Proportion per cent. of Total Specified Creeds.			Masculinity (Males per 100 Females).		
	1921.	1933.	1947.	1921.	1933.	1947.	921.	1933.	1947.
CHRISTIAN.									
Baptist	105,703	105,874	113,527	1.98	1.83	1.68	87.06	88.32	88.18
Catholic, Roman ..	1,134,002	1,161,455	613,186	21.94	22.30	23.24	99.58	99.18	97.30
Catholic, Undefined ..	38,659	127,542	956,540						
Church of Christ ..	54,574	62,754	71,771	1.02	1.09	1.06	82.56	84.93	86.44
Church of England ..	2,372,995	2,565,118	2,957,032	44.41	44.37	43.78	104.53	102.37	100.27
Congregational ..	74,513	65,202	63,243	1.39	1.13	0.94	88.25	87.41	86.67
Lutheran	57,519	60,803	66,891	1.08	1.05	0.99	122.15	115.35	108.79
Methodist	632,629	684,022	871,425	11.84	11.83	12.90	94.15	94.09	95.53
Presbyterian ..	636,974	713,229	743,540	11.92	12.34	11.01	102.28	100.07	97.41
Protestant, Undefined	67,112	72,764	73,270	1.26	1.26	1.08	125.19	107.81	100.40
Salvation Army ..	31,589	31,210	37,572	0.59	0.54	0.56	85.76	84.53	87.58
Seventh Day Adventist	11,305	13,965	17,550	0.21	0.24	0.26	69.62	75.15	73.81
Other Christian (including Christian, Undefined) ..	50,067	63,800	87,389	0.94	1.10	1.29	107.51	104.10	98.56
Total, Christian ..	5,267,641	5,727,738	6,672,936	98.58	99.08	98.79	101.21	99.72	98.02
NON-CHRISTIAN.									
Hebrew	21,615	23,553	32,019	0.40	0.41	0.47	111.43	107.15	105.34
Mohammedan ..	2,868	1,877	2,704	0.05	0.03	0.04	1,197.74	798.09	630.81
Other Non-Christian..	10,922	3,040	1,839	0.21	0.05	0.03	957.31	553.76	320.82
Total, Non-Christian	35,405	28,470	36,562	0.66	0.49	0.54	208.49	136.38	122.94
INDEFINITE.. ..	19,886	13,029	18,708	0.37	0.23	0.28	192.87	166.12	110.91
NO RELIGION ..	20,544	11,654	26,328	0.39	0.20	0.39	354.31	334.04	253.87
NO REPLY	92,258	848,948	824,824	..	..	..	187.61	126.27	117.40
GRAND TOTAL ..	5,435,734	6,629,839	7,579,358	100.00	100.00	100.00	103.37	103.20	100.4

The greatest numerical increase amongst the denominations since 1933 was recorded by the Church of England, followed by the Roman Catholic Church. Methodist, Presbyterian and Church of Christ followed next in order.

Amongst the denominations with the largest number of adherents the greatest percentage increase was recorded by the Methodist Church, namely 27.40 per cent., followed by the Roman Catholic Church with 21.78 per cent. The Church of England increased by 15.28 per cent. and the Presbyterian Church by 4.25 per cent.

High proportional increases amongst the less numerous denominations were Hebrew, 35.98 per cent.; Seventh Day Adventist, 25.67 per cent.; and Salvation Army, 20.38 per cent.

The Christian group as a whole increased by 16.50 per cent., and the population by 14.32 per cent. It is interesting to note that the numbers failing to reply declined in 1947 by 2.84 per cent. compared with 1933. In assessing the relative increases in denominational totals since 1933 it should be remembered that proportionally to the total population the number of those failing to reply in 1947 was approximately 145,000 less than in 1933.

6. Masculinity of Adherents.—In the following table the masculinity figures for 1947 are shown for each State and Territory of Australia:—

MASCULINITY OF ADHERENTS OF RELIGIOUS CREEDS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

(Males per 100 Females.)

Religious Creed.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
CHRISTIAN.									
Baptist	86.66	85.98	93.66	85.83	95.17	94.64	230.77	85.00	88.18
Catholic, Roman Catholic, Undefined	96.28	94.99	100.83	96.15	103.86	98.24	206.25	114.01	97.30
Church of Christ ..	84.23	86.04	90.12	88.76	82.18	87.06	243.75	96.00	86.44
Church of England ..	99.76	97.34	105.66	96.68	104.31	102.23	132.93	114.55	100.27
Congregational ..	86.39	80.08	92.22	86.07	94.64	85.77	176.47	100.00	86.67
Lutheran	126.45	110.21	111.97	101.20	173.94	185.00	146.34	200.00	108.79
Methodist	95.87	92.73	98.38	95.56	97.43	97.13	146.64	103.60	95.53
Presbyterian ..	98.45	93.86	101.63	96.68	104.64	94.70	262.96	117.45	97.41
Protestant, Undefined	100.21	96.55	113.35	97.69	105.75	94.04	174.07	122.58	100.40
Salvation Army ..	87.98	85.42	89.68	90.92	86.59	82.35	200.00	188.89	87.58
Seventh Day Adventist	74.43	65.62	80.93	73.84	76.94	72.35	50.00	..	73.81
Other Christian (including Christian, Undefined) ..	95.18	95.16	102.18	98.17	119.32	89.24	165.08	112.50	98.56
Total, Christian ..	97.87	95.01	102.47	95.52	102.70	99.16	203.09	114.74	98.02
NON-CHRISTIAN.									
Hebrew	93.22	106.68	112.39	116.19	106.48	141.18	600.00	116.67	105.34
Mohammedan ..	1,001.89	1,244.68	298.14	436.73	929.41	1,000.00	333.33	..	630.81
Other Non-Christian ..	530.53	373.49	378.18	135.71	646.43	750.00	333.33	..	320.82
Total, Non-Christian	114.84	116.98	176.73	172.82	154.45	208.93	345.45	125.00	122.94
INDEFINITE	111.51	111.66	118.54	100.64	104.10	119.56	466.67	85.71	110.91
NO RELIGION ..	264.69	226.01	278.95	269.41	254.93	239.60	432.14	220.59	253.87
NO REPLY	114.33	115.03	125.67	116.49	128.32	116.05	234.86	143.46	117.40
GRAND TOTAL ..	99.97	97.41	105.29	98.16	105.59	101.10	211.40	116.37	100.41

For Australia as a whole there were eight denominations in the Christian group with an excess of females, viz.:—Baptist, Roman Catholic, Church of Christ, Congregational, Methodist, Presbyterian, Salvation Army, and Seventh Day Adventist. Generally where there is an excess of females in the total results the excess is common to all States, though not to the Territories where the numbers involved are small. In the Roman Catholic Church, although there is an excess of females in the aggregate, there is a predominance of males in Queensland and Western Australia in conformity with the high masculinity of the population of those States. Apart from the Hebrews the masculinity among the non-Christians is high because they consist mainly of Asiatic races, many of which have few female representatives in Australia.

CREED IN RELATION TO AGE, CONJUGAL CONDITION AND OCCUPATIONAL STATUS.

7. Religious Creed and Age.—In conjunction with religion all males and females were tabulated in quinquennial age groups. These particulars for Australia as a whole, and for each State and Territory, will be found in Part XVI. of the Detailed Tables of the Census, pp. 884–921.

In the following tables the results relating to age for the whole of Australia have been summarized in six groups. After adjustment for persons of unspecified ages, the numbers under the various denominations in these age groups were as follows:—

RELIGIOUS CREEDS AND AGES OF THE POPULATION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Religious Creed.	Age last Birthday (Years).						Total.	Proportion per cent. aged 20 years and over.
	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 to 39.	40 and over.		
CHRISTIAN.								
Baptist	10,030	8,676	7,530	8,661	34,914	43,716	113,527	69.26
Catholic, Roman ..	67,151	53,971	44,163	48,302	208,454	191,145	613,186	64.76
Catholic, Undefined ..	93,903	82,354	80,045	83,340	286,551	330,347	956,540	
Church of Christ ..	6,275	5,759	5,208	5,850	23,716	24,963	71,771	67.83
Church of England ..	284,439	224,475	198,935	225,868	941,507	1,081,808	2,957,032	68.42
Congregational ..	5,567	4,510	3,851	4,260	18,309	26,746	63,243	71.24
Lutheran	6,849	5,605	5,242	5,427	20,391	23,377	66,891	65.43
Methodist	86,000	70,552	62,061	68,009	274,195	310,608	871,425	67.11
Presbyterian	66,023	53,589	47,881	55,155	227,071	293,821	743,540	70.06
Protestant, Undefined ..	5,339	4,593	3,905	4,393	20,500	34,540	73,270	75.12
Salvation Army ..	3,961	3,934	3,888	3,431	10,067	12,291	37,572	59.51
Seventh Day Adventist	1,627	1,549	1,459	1,589	4,872	6,454	17,550	64.54
Other Christian ..	6,330	6,238	5,902	6,342	24,460	38,117	87,389	71.63
Total, Christian ..	643,494	525,805	470,070	520,627	2,095,007	2,417,933	6,672,936	67.63
NON-CHRISTIAN.								
Hebrew	2,333	1,660	1,506	1,865	10,094	14,561	32,019	77.00
Mohammedan ..	110	110	86	89	1,108	1,201	2,704	85.39
Other Non-Christian ..	36	33	34	51	577	1,108	1,839	96.89
Total, Non-Christian	2,479	1,803	1,626	2,005	11,779	16,870	36,562	78.36
INDEFINITE	1,921	1,291	1,240	1,276	5,008	7,972	18,708	69.38
NO RELIGION	1,676	1,002	755	1,050	9,510	12,335	26,328	82.97
NO REPLY	110,817	74,082	60,992	61,708	254,080	263,145	824,824	62.71
GRAND TOTAL ..	760,387	603,983	534,683	586,666	2,375,384	2,718,255	7,579,358	67.20

Amongst the more numerous denominations the Roman Catholic Church had the largest proportion of young persons under 20, namely 35.24 per cent., compared with 32.89 per cent. for Methodist, 31.58 per cent. for Church of England and 29.94 per cent. for Presbyterian. In the Christian group the highest proportion of adherents under 20 was recorded in the Salvation Army, 40.59 per cent., and the least in Congregational, 28.76 per cent.

The proportions of the total population in each age group represented by the adherents of each religious creed are given in the following table:—

RELIGIOUS CREEDS AND AGES OF THE POPULATION: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Religious Creed.	Age last Birthday (Years).						Total.
	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 to 39.	40 and over.	
CHRISTIAN.							
Baptist	1.32	1.44	1.41	1.48	1.47	1.61	1.50
Catholic, Roman .. Catholic, Undefined ..	21.18	22.57	23.22	22.44	20.84	19.19	20.71
Church of Christ	0.83	0.95	0.98	1.00	1.00	0.92	0.95
Church of England	37.40	37.17	37.20	38.50	39.64	39.79	39.01
Congregational	0.73	0.75	0.72	0.73	0.77	0.98	0.83
Lutheran	0.90	0.93	0.98	0.92	0.86	0.86	0.88
Methodist	11.31	11.68	11.61	11.59	11.54	11.43	11.50
Presbyterian	8.68	8.87	8.95	9.40	9.56	10.81	9.81
Protestant, Undefined	0.70	0.76	0.73	0.75	0.86	1.27	0.97
Salvation Army	0.52	0.65	0.73	0.58	0.42	0.45	0.50
Seventh Day Adventist	0.22	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.20	0.24	0.23
Other Christian (including Christian, Undefined)	0.83	1.03	1.10	1.08	1.03	1.40	1.15
Total, Christian	84.62	87.06	87.90	88.74	88.19	88.95	88.04

RELIGIOUS CREEDS AND AGES OF THE POPULATION: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Religious Creed.	Age last Birthday (Years).						Total.
	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 to 39.	40 and over.	
NON-CHRISTIAN.							
Hebrew	0.31	0.28	0.28	0.32	0.43	0.54	0.42
Mohammedan	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.04	0.04
Other Non-Christian	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.02
Total, Non-Christian ..	0.33	0.30	0.31	0.34	0.50	0.62	0.48
INDEFINITE	0.25	0.21	0.24	0.22	0.21	0.29	0.25
NO RELIGION	0.22	0.16	0.14	0.18	0.40	0.46	0.35
NO REPLY	14.58	12.27	11.41	10.52	10.70	9.68	10.88
GRAND TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

It is interesting to note that the proportion of no replies to the question on religion was particularly high in the youngest age group, and that it declined in each succeeding age group specified in the table, except that of 20 to 39 years.

8. Religious Creed and Conjugal Condition.—The conjugal condition of the adherents of the various religious denominations was tabulated for males and females separately for each State and Territory, and the result may be found in Part XVI. of the Detailed Tables of the Census, pp. 884–921.

The following table shows for Australia as a whole the number of persons belonging to each creed under the following headings:—(i) Never Married; (ii) Married; (iii) Widowed; (iv) Divorced; and (v) Conjugal Condition Not Stated. This table is followed by another in which the numbers of persons, omitting the "not stated", are reduced to percentages of the total number of adherents of each denomination.

RELIGIOUS CREEDS AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Religious Creed.	Never Married.		Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Not Stated.	Total.
	Under 15 years of age.	Aged 15 years and over.					
CHRISTIAN.							
Baptist	26,236	24,398	54,915	7,174	580	224	113,527
Catholic, Roman	165,285	144,985	265,930	29,548	5,051	2,387	613,186
Catholic, Undefined	256,302	263,785	376,273	53,224	3,538	3,418	956,540
Church of Christ	17,242	14,284	35,465	4,106	384	290	71,771
Church of England	707,849	613,364	1,432,125	172,765	24,064	6,865	2,957,032
Congregational	13,928	14,234	30,309	4,309	336	127	63,243
Lutheran	17,696	16,134	29,479	3,260	215	107	66,891
Methodist	218,613	179,516	420,014	47,614	4,357	1,311	871,425
Presbyterian	167,493	169,778	355,782	44,719	4,040	1,728	743,540
Protestant, Undefined	13,837	14,966	38,278	5,144	778	267	73,270
Salvation Army	11,783	8,513	14,722	2,246	207	101	37,572
Seventh Day Adventist	4,635	3,696	7,876	1,198	96	49	17,550
Other Christian (including Christian, Undefined)	18,470	20,550	42,072	5,402	547	348	87,389
Total, Christian	1,639,369	1,488,203	3,103,240	380,709	44,193	17,222	6,672,936
NON-CHRISTIAN.							
Hebrew	5,499	6,575	17,195	2,287	376	87	32,019
Mohammedan	306	808	1,274	95	8	213	2,704
Other Non-Christian	103	519	990	149	25	53	1,839
Total, Non-Christian ..	5,908	7,902	19,459	2,531	409	353	36,562
INDEFINITE	4,452	4,457	8,191	1,224	208	176	18,708
NO RELIGION	3,433	6,520	14,552	1,173	523	127	26,328
NO REPLY	245,891	170,544	360,968	35,426	7,060	4,935	824,824
GRAND TOTAL	1,899,053	1,677,626	3,506,410	421,063	52,393	22,813	7,579,358

RELIGIOUS CREEDS AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Religious Creed.	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
CHRISTIAN.					
Baptist	28.02	63.07	8.24	0.67	100.00
Catholic Roman	35.78	56.22	7.25	0.75	100.00
Catholic, Undefined					
Church of Christ	26.33	65.39	7.57	0.71	100.00
Church of England	27.36	63.87	7.70	1.07	100.00
Congregational	28.94	61.62	8.76	0.68	100.00
Lutheran	32.87	60.05	6.64	0.44	100.00
Methodist	27.55	64.47	7.31	0.67	100.00
Presbyterian	29.56	61.95	7.79	0.70	100.00
Protestant, Undefined	25.29	64.70	8.69	1.32	100.00
Salvation Army	33.14	57.31	8.74	0.81	100.00
Seventh Day Adventist	28.73	61.21	9.31	0.75	100.00
Other Christian (including Christian, Undefined)	29.97	61.35	7.88	0.80	100.00
Total, Christian	29.67	61.86	7.59	0.88	100.00
NON-CHRISTIAN.					
Hebrew	24.88	65.05	8.65	1.42	100.00
Mohammedan	36.98	58.30	4.35	0.37	100.00
Other Non-Christian	30.84	58.82	8.85	1.49	100.00
Total, Non-Christian	26.08	64.22	8.35	1.35	100.00
INDEFINITE	31.65	58.18	8.69	1.48	100.00
NO RELIGION	28.64	63.91	5.15	2.30	100.00
NO REPLY	29.71	62.89	6.17	1.23	100.00
GRAND TOTAL	29.65	61.98	7.44	0.93	100.00

NOTE.—These results have been obtained by excluding all persons whose conjugal condition was not stated.

The most striking feature amongst the Christian group in the foregoing table is the high proportion of never married and consequently the low proportion of married persons amongst Roman Catholics, the Salvation Army and Lutherans.

9. Religious Creed and Occupational Status (including those " Not at Work ").—Details of the occupational status of males and females separately, and for both sexes combined, for Australia as a whole in categories of religious creed will be found in Part XVI. of the Detailed Tables of the Census, pp. 922–926. Omitting those persons for whom occupational status was not stated and also children and others to whom the classification was not applicable, and so confining attention to those for whom the necessary information was definitely stated, the proportions under the principal categories were as shown below:—

RELIGIOUS CREEDS AND OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION IN THE WORK FORCE, PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Religious Creed.	Employer.	Self-employed.	Employee (on Wage or Salary).	Helper (not on Wage or Salary).	Not at Work.	Total in Work Force.
MALES.						
Baptist	8.04	12.26	77.01	0.81	1.88	100.00
Catholic, Roman	6.54	12.71	76.64	1.01	3.10	100.00
Catholic, Undefined						
Church of Christ	8.42	12.48	76.61	0.75	1.74	100.00
Church of England	7.78	12.93	75.79	0.81	2.69	100.00
Congregational	10.54	12.35	74.91	0.66	1.54	100.00
Lutheran	10.57	36.19	46.27	5.23	1.74	100.00
Methodist	8.75	16.39	71.57	1.26	2.03	100.00
Presbyterian	9.72	16.02	70.92	1.23	2.11	100.00

RELIGIOUS CREEDS AND OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION IN THE WORK FORCE, PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Religious Creed.	Employer.	Self-employed.	Employee (on Wage or Salary).	Helper (not on Wage or Salary).	Not at Work.	Total in Work Force.
MALES—*continued.*						
Protestant, Undefined	9.88	13.62	73.06	0.78	2.66	100.00
Salvation Army	4.38	8.82	83.12	0.53	3.15	100.00
Seventh Day Adventist ..	8.16	22.80	64.34	2.06	2.64	100.00
Other Christian (including Christian, Undefined)	17.01	19.21	59.11	1.19	3.48	100.00
Total, Christian	8.04	14.00	74.35	1.01	2.60	100.00
NON-CHRISTIAN	29.01	18.06	50.31	0.40	2.22	100.00
INDEFINITE	8.57	16.69	69.68	1.03	4.03	100.00
NO RELIGION	8.21	13.74	73.22	0.34	4.49	100.00
NO REPLY	6.70	13.29	75.91	0.87	3.23	100.00
GRAND TOTAL	8.01	13.95	74.36	0.99	2.69	100.00
FEMALES.						
Baptist	2.63	5.39	89.35	0.57	2.06	100.00
Catholic, Roman ..	3.02	5.75	88.26	0.55	2.42	100.00
Catholic, Undefined ..						
Church of Christ	2.44	5.33	89.87	0.36	2.00	100.00
Church of England	3.46	6.27	87.27	0.58	2.42	100.00
Congregational..	3.08	6.33	88.20	0.37	2.02	100.00
Lutheran	5.03	10.15	80.20	2.73	1.89	100.00
Methodist	2.96	5.94	88.30	0.71	2.09	100.00
Presbyterian	4.01	6.83	86.18	0.72	2.26	100.00
Protestant, Undefined	4.65	8.35	83.85	0.56	2.59	100.00
Salvation Army	0.70	3.06	93.91	0.22	2.11	100.00
Seventh Day Adventist ..	3.13	7.19	86.12	1.17	2.39	100.00
Other Christian (including Christian, Undefined)	5.31	8.55	82.35	1.50	2.29	100.00
Total, Christian	3.34	6.19	87.51	0.62	2.34	100.00
NON-CHRISTIAN	18.17	11.73	66.96	1.18	1.96	100.00
INDEFINITE	3.99	10.97	81.42	0.94	2.68	100.00
NO RELIGION	4.35	11.00	80.59	0.59	3.47	100.00
NO REPLY	3.33	6.38	87.06	0.70	2.53	100.00
GRAND TOTAL	3.43	6.26	87.32	0.63	2.36	100.00

The percentages show that of the males in the Christian group 8.04 per cent. were employers. The denominations in which a proportion of employers above the average was recorded were—Church of Christ, Congregational, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Seventh Day Adventist. The denominations which had a percentage above the average of males who were engaged on their own account but who did not employ labour were—Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian and Seventh Day Adventist. The proportion of persons described as assisting but not receiving wages was particularly high among Lutherans. The proportion belonging to the wage-earning class was above the Christian average among Baptists, Roman Catholics, Church of Christ, Church of England, Congregational, and Salvation Army.

Among the females in the Christian group Church of England, Lutherans and Presbyterians had a proportion of employers above the average. Church of England, Congregationalists, Lutherans, Presbyterians and Seventh Day Adventists had a proportion of females engaged "on own account" above the average for females in the Christian group, whereas female wage and salary earners were above the average among Baptists, Roman Catholics, Church of Christ, Congregationalists, Methodists and Salvation Army.

METROPOLITAN POPULATION ACCORDING TO CREED.

10. Adherents in Metropolitan Areas.— The following tables give particulars relating to the principal denominational groups in the metropolitan areas of the several States:—

RELIGIOUS CREEDS OF THE POPULATION IN METROPOLITAN DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Religious Creed.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
CHRISTIAN.							
Baptist	19,329	21,906	8,052	13,350	3,749	931	67,317
Catholic, Roman	136,551	78,334	40,017	16,259	20,640	7,237	299,038
Catholic, Undefined	205,594	175,716	51,002	34,841	29,572	6,220	502,945
Church of Christ	5,544	19,078	1,953	11,528	4,494	513	43,110
Church of England	658,176	456,586	142,314	128,298	122,253	39,823	1,547,450
Congregational	12,912	8,143	3,487	8,013	3,589	1,719	37,863
Lutheran	1,455	1,781	2,436	4,266	302	21	10,261
Methodist	89,410	121,624	44,109	89,882	29,015	6,104	380,144
Presbyterian	110,969	145,318	43,013	12,154	19,837	3,346	334,637
Protestant, Undefined	13,666	19,175	4,850	6,519	2,733	643	47,586
Salvation Army	4,851	7,093	1,936	3,078	1,895	546	19,399
Seventh Day Adventist	1,950	1,368	836	604	781	375	5,914
Other Christian (including Christian, Undefined)	19,488	13,062	7,042	4,356	4,620	699	49,267
Total, Christian	1,279,895	1,069,184	351,047	333,148	243,480	68,177	3,344,931
NON-CHRISTIAN.							
Hebrew	11,968	14,218	875	411	2,157	69	29,698
Mohammedan	94	137	90	61	74	4	460
Other Non-Christian	514	260	76	49	67	3	969
Total, Non-Christian	12,576	14,615	1,041	521	2,298	76	31,127
INDEFINITE	2,335	2,981	1,130	1,468	1,010	207	9,131
NO RELIGION	5,996	5,901	1,989	1,070	1,318	194	16,468
NO REPLY	183,202	133,728	46,823	46,247	24,422	7,880	442,302
GRAND TOTAL	1,484,004	1,226,409	402,030	382,454	272,528	76,534	3,843,959

A comparison of the percentages given in the next table with similar results for the several States (see second table in Section 4 of this Chapter) will show that the following Christian denominations have a greater relative strength in the capital cities than in other parts:—Baptist, Roman Catholic, Church of Christ, Church of England, Congregational and Salvation Army. The Lutherans have the smallest proportion of all Christian denominations in the capital cities, only 15.34 per cent. being recorded therein, whereas of the total population 50.72 per cent. was in the metropolitan areas. Almost 93 per cent. of the Hebrews were recorded in the metropolitan areas.

RELIGIOUS CREEDS OF THE POPULATION IN METROPOLITAN DIVISIONS: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Religious Creed.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
CHRISTIAN.							
Baptist	1.30	1.79	2.00	3.49	1.37	1.22	1.75
Catholic, Roman	23.05	20.72	22.64	13.36	18.42	17.58	20.86
Catholic, Undefined							
Church of Christ	0.37	1.56	0.49	3.01	1.65	0.67	1.12
Church of England	44.35	37.23	35.40	33.55	44.86	52.03	40.26
Congregational	0.87	0.66	0.87	2.10	1.32	2.25	0.99
Lutheran	0.10	0.14	0.60	1.12	0.11	0.03	0.27
Methodist	6.03	9.92	10.97	23.50	10.65	7.98	9.89
Presbyterian	7.48	11.85	10.70	3.18	7.28	4.37	8.71

RELIGIOUS CREEDS OF THE POPULATION IN METROPOLITAN DIVISIONS: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Religious Creed.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
CHRISTIAN—*continued.*							
Protestant, Undefined	0.92	1.56	1.21	1.70	1.00	0.84	1.24
Salvation Army	0.33	0.58	0.48	0.80	0.70	0.71	0.50
Seventh Day Adventist	0.13	0.11	0.21	0.16	0.28	0.49	0.15
Other Christian (including Christian, Undefined)	1.31	1.06	1.75	1.14	1.70	0.91	1.28
Total, Christian	86.24	87.18	87.32	87.11	89.34	89.08	87.02
NON-CHRISTIAN.							
Hebrew	0.81	1.16	0.22	0.11	0.79	0.09	0.77
Mohammedan	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01
Other Non-Christian	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.03
Total, Non-Christian ..	0.85	1.19	0.26	0.14	0.84	0.10	0.81
INDEFINITE	0.16	0.24	0.28	0.38	0.37	0.27	0.24
NO RELIGION	0.40	0.48	0.49	0.28	0.49	0.25	0.43
NO REPLY	12.35	10.91	11.65	12.09	8.96	10.30	11.50
GRAND TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The following table shows the proportion of adherents of each principal creed recorded in each of the capital cities and in the six capitals as a whole:—

ADHERENTS OF RELIGIOUS CREEDS: PROPORTIONS PER CENT. IN METROPOLITAN DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Religious Creed.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
CHRISTIAN.							
Baptist	55.33	68.41	49.10	72.43	61.49	17.32	59.30
Catholic, Roman .. }	50.54	60.94	36.13	63.09	52.18	33.77	51.09
Catholic, Undefined .. }							
Church of Christ	53.99	64.19	34.16	68.31	63.81	25.16	60.07
Church of England	50.87	62.55	36.62	68.19	54.96	32.33	52.33
Congregational	66.79	71.59	40.80	57.58	60.32	42.90	59.87
Lutheran	24.60	17.81	11.47	14.86	35.91	36.84	15.34
Methodist	36.22	51.84	35.48	52.71	49.02	18.30	43.62
Presbyterian	42.33	50.39	35.37	50.01	62.36	26.46	45.01
Protestant, Undefined	64.82	70.31	50.82	74.00	57.45	38.71	64.95
Salvation Army	44.62	64.58	33.76	60.00	59.22	33.87	51.63
Seventh Day Adventist	27.25	41.76	29.77	47.60	37.69	39.06	33.70
Other Christian (including Christian, Undefined)	59.77	70.08	37.38	69.52	63.99	19.97	56.38
Total, Christian	48.81	58.97	35.99	59.13	54.49	29.87	50.13
NON-CHRISTIAN.							
Hebrew	90.71	95.36	86.55	90.53	94.03	56.10	92.75
Mohammedan	16.10	21.68	14.04	23.19	14.10	12.12	17.01
Other Non-Christian	62.30	66.16	28.90	74.24	32.06	17.65	52.69
Total, Non-Christian ..	86.12	71.72	54.36	66.54	75.89	43.93	85.13
INDEFINITE	38.75	61.74	38.19	66.76	54.80	25.97	48.81
NO RELIGION	63.04	74.15	48.46	66.13	56.35	38.34	62.55
NO REPLY	55.09	62.80	38.34	59.21	50.45	28.77	53.62
GRAND TOTAL	49.72	59.69	36.34	59.20	54.24	29.77	50.72

11. Census Comparisons, Metropolitan Areas, 1921 to 1947.—The following table permits a view of certain changes in the structure of the metropolitan population, in terms of religious creed, from 1921 to 1947. It will be seen that there has been considerable diversity in the growth of the various groups over the period. Only three groups — Lutherans, Methodists and Roman Catholics—showed a percentage increase greater than that of the Christian group as a whole, while the number of Congregationalists has actually declined since 1921. Excluding no replies, Lutherans, Methodists and Roman Catholics were the only denominations which recorded larger proportions of the metropolitan population in 1947 than in 1921. Masculinity between 1921 and 1947 increased for all Christian denominations other than Congregational, Lutheran and Presbyterian. In all these comparisons, however, the weakness of the basis of comparison, referred to in earlier sections of this chapter, should be kept in mind.

RELIGIOUS CREEDS OF THE POPULATION IN METROPOLITAN DIVISIONS: NUMBERS, PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION AND MASCULINITY, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1921 TO 1947.

Religious Creed.	Number of Adherents.			Proportion per cent. of Total Creeds Specified.			Masculinity (Males per 100 Females).		
	1921.	1933.	1947.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1921.	1933.	1947.
CHRISTIAN.									
Baptist	57,590	61,834	67,317	2.50	2.29	1.98	80.37	81.11	83.43
Catholic, Roman ..	477,472	532,459	299,038	21.51	21.99	23.58	85.17	85.39	88.67
Catholic, Undefined ..	17,165	61,154	502,945						
Church of Christ ..	29,897	36,936	43,110	1.30	1.37	1.27	77.34	79.48	83.35
Church of England ..	1,069,247	1,251,185	1,547,450	46.49	46.35	45.48	92.40	90.10	92.51
Congregational.. ..	42,788	39,684	37,863	1.86	1.47	1.11	81.98	79.78	80.70
Lutheran	6,117	7,401	10,261	0.26	0.27	0.30	140.73	116.34	105.67
Methodist	228,998	272,264	380,144	9.96	10.09	11.18	85.34	83.43	88.56
Presbyterian	246,672	300,594	334,637	10.72	11.13	9.84	89.89	87.22	88.93
Protestant, Undefined ..	36,570	42,993	47,586	1.59	1.59	1.40	111.35	93.22	93.47
Salvation Army ..	13,635	15,129	19,399	0.59	0.56	0.57	75.84	74.42	82.15
Seventh Day Adventist..	4,009	5,115	5,914	0.17	0.19	0.17	54.31	58.85	59.54
Other Christian ..	26,065	36,009	49,267	1.14	1.34	1.45	98.35	91.35	89.67
Total, Christian ..	2,256,225	2,662,757	3,344,931	98.09	98.64	98.33	89.29	87.45	90.19
NON-CHRISTIAN.									
Hebrew	18,773	21,391	29,698	0.82	0.79	0.88	107.39	103.30	103.75
Mohammedan ..	255	194	460	0.01	0.01	0.01	537.50	410.53	338.10
Other Non-Christian ..	3,782	1,281	969	0.16	0.05	0.03	578.99	288.18	201.87
Total, Non-Christian	22,810	22,866	31,127	0.99	0.85	0.92	136.40	109.97	107.49
INDEFINITE	10,811	7,137	9,131	0.47	0.26	0.27	152.83	138.62	105.14
NO RELIGION	10,290	6,645	16,468	0.45	0.25	0.48	290.51	282.12	236.36
NO REPLY	37,943	408,009	442,302	..	..	..	153.82	107.88	109.49
GRAND TOTAL ..	2,338,079	3,107,414	3,843,959	100.00	100.00	100.00	91.10	90.35	92.76

CHAPTER XVIII.

INDUSTRY.

EXPLANATORY INTRODUCTION.

1. Significance and Complexities of Industrial and Occupational Statistics.—Statistics of the economic activities of the population derived from the Census are among the more important sources of information for the study of many problems associated with the national economy. These statistics, in effect, furnish an inventory of the human resources of the country, showing the number and characteristics of persons engaged in economic production, their occupations, and their distribution among the branches of economic activity. Apart from their usefulness in providing quantitative information for tracing the course of economic development and for estimating unknown elements of the national income, industrial and occupational classifications are particularly valuable in the analysis of current data relating to the labour force, employment possibilities, unemployment, labour markets, and the placement and migration of workers.

As was pointed out in previous Reports, the collection and classification of the economic activities of the population are amongst the most complex of investigations that come within the ambit of the Census. The problem of classification is never completely solved. It is complicated by the development of new fields of industrial enterprise and by the splitting and overlapping of fields previously conventionally definable, by the emergence of new occupations, crafts and callings, by further specialization and division of labour, and by the growing social requirement for a more adequate and detailed knowledge of the facts of economic life.

After considering the different systems of classification of the gainfully occupied population, the Committee of Statistical Experts of the League of Nations in 1938 accepted the view, already expressed by other conferences of statisticians that, in order to obtain an adequate picture of the economic and social structure of the community, it is necessary to classify the occupied population in three ways, according to industry, occupation and occupational status. In 1933 the latter characteristic was referred to as " grade of occupation ". It is important to stress the distinction between the statistical terms " industry " and " occupation ", since the difference is not always sufficiently appreciated, the terms being frequently used as though they were synonymous. " Industry " in the statistical sense is defined as any single branch of productive activity, trade or service. It is concerned with the activities of persons, firms or businesses *considered as a group*, producing the same commodity or commodities, performing the same process or processes, or providing the same type of service. All persons engaged in any such sphere of economic activity are classified industrially as belonging to the particular branch in question, *irrespective of their personal occupation* within the industry, examples of which are: Building, Coke Manufacture, Gold-mining, Poultry-raising, Medicine. " Occupation ", on the other hand, is defined as the trade, profession, or type of work or service performed by the individual. The occupational classification of a person may be determined by reference among other things to the materials treated, the processes carried out, the conditions of work, or the experience, training and skill required. Examples of occupations are: Carpenter, Steward, Stoker, Moulder, Surgeon.

The distinction between the concepts lying behind the two terms is sharpened by keeping in mind certain important objects in classifying the population in its working capacity. One of the objects of *classification by industries* is to show the absolute and relative importance of the various branches of industry. The main object of *classification by occupation* is to secure a clearly-defined appreciation of the particular functions which persons in the community perform.

Occupational status refers to the classification distinguishing employers, persons conducting their own businesses, etc., without employing others, employees, and helpers not in receipt of salary or wage.

2. The Form of Inquiry at the Various Censuses.—The questions covering economic condition and status asked at the 1947 Census were identical with those asked in 1933, and were substantially similar to those asked in 1911 and 1921. In 1947 there was a re-arrangement in the form of the questions which provided at the head of the inquiry a separate column for replies by the various types of persons not engaged in industry, such as pensioners, dependants, etc. Having completed the entry in this column no further " not applicable " entries were necessary to the questions regarding occupation, industry or occupational status. A question concerning income or earnings was inserted on the Census Schedule for the first time in 1933, but it was not repeated in 1947 as it was considered that more accurate statistics of income were available from the returns of income tax furnished to the Commissioner of Taxation. Whereas in 1911 and 1921 the question seeking information about the " industry " (as distinct from the " occupation ") in which persons were engaged took the form of an inquiry as to " profession, occupation or craft ", or to " occupation of present employer (if any) ", in 1933 and 1947 the question specifically asked that, if the person were engaged in an " industry, trade or service ", the reply should state the branch of the industry, trade or service. The question as to the craft or calling to which the person was attached, if engaged in industry, trade or service, whether or not actually employed at such craft or calling at the time of the Census, was kept distinct. The replies to these two questions thus permitted not only the tabulation separately of data on "industry" and "craft" (which was not done at previous Censuses), but also permitted a better and more detailed classification than was hitherto possible. Instead, therefore, of the data on economic condition and status for 1933 and 1947 being confined to a single Part and to one Chapter of the Statistician's Report (as were the data in 1911 and 1921), the detailed tables are spread over several Parts and their general significance examined in as many separate Chapters of the Report. The present Chapter in this Report is concerned with the data on *industry.*

The full form of the inquiry into economic condition and status in 1947, as set out with substantial identity on the Personal Slip and the Householder's Schedule, was as follows (*see also* Chapter II. for reproductions of the Census Schedule and Personal Slip):—

(13) OCCUPATIONAL STATUS.

(i) *For those not engaged in an industry, business, trade or service who are—*

Children not attending school, write "*C.*"
Mainly dependent on pension or superannuation, write "*P.*"
Inmates of institutions (e.g., for invalids and the aged, gaols, reformatories, &c.) write "*I.*"
Full-time students or scholars, write "*S.*"
Of independent means, write "*M.*"
Engaged in unpaid home duties, write "*H.D.*"
Others not engaged in industry, &c., write "*N.A.*"

(ii) *For those who are usually engaged in an industry, business, trade or service but out of a job at time of the Census—*

Persons answering these questions must also answer questions (*b*) and (*c*) of Part (iii) below.

(*a*) State the period (in number of working days, or weeks, or months) since last working.
(*b*) If not at present actively seeking a job state reason exactly; for example, Sickness, Accident, On strike, Locked-out, Resting, &c.
(*c*) If able and willing to work but unable to secure employment, write "*U.*" (If only temporarily laid-off and expecting to resume former job, write "*U.L.*")

(iii) *For those who are engaged in an industry, business, trade or service at the time of the Census—*

(*a*) *Grade.*—If at present employing others in your own trade or business, write "*E.*" If conducting own business or farm without employing others (except casually), write "*O.*" If an employee working for wages or salary (including apprentices), write "*W.*" If helping but not receiving wages or salary, write "*H.*"

(*b*) *Occupation or Craft.*—State in precise (or award) terms the present occupation, craft or calling; for example, "Builder's Labourer," "Clothing Machinist," "Motor Mechanic," "Electrical Fitter," &c. Avoid wherever possible general terms such as "Labourer," "Miner," "Machinist," "Farmer," "Public Servant," &c. For employers write "Employer" *only if not* also working at some defined occupation. For foremen, write "Foreman" *only if not* also exercising recognized trade qualifications.

If *unemployed* or temporarily absent from work, write occupation or craft in which *usually* engaged.

(*c*) *Industry, Trade or Service.*—State the exact branch of industry, business, trade or service in which at present engaged or employed; for example, "Dairy Farming," "Coal Mining," "Woollen Mills," "Retail Grocery," "Road Construction," &c. If employed by a government department or other public body state its name. For employees (other than domestics) state the exact branch of the industry or trade of the employer; for paid housekeepers and domestic servants in private households, write "*P.H.*"

If *unemployed* or temporarily absent from work state industry, trade or service in which *usually engaged.*

Young persons seeking work but not previously employed were instructed to record themselves as being usually engaged in an industry, business, trade or service but unemployed at the time of the Census. Persons working regularly but for considerably less than the normal working hours were instructed to exclude themselves from industry, business, trade or service unless their earnings from such work formed their principal means of livelihood.

3. The Economically Active Population.—Prior to the Census in 1933 it was customary to classify persons of independent means, retired persons and pensioners to their previous industry whenever stated, but in modern Census practice the population is usually classified according to its economically active and inactive elements. The economically active population is defined in most countries according to one or other of two main concepts, (*a*) the gainfully occupied, and (*b*) the labour or work force. The former measure is based on the usual or customary activity of persons of working age, and is nominally independent of activity at a given time such as a Census date. A "gainful worker" is a person who usually, or for a large part of his time, works at an occupation for which he is remunerated directly or indirectly, in cash or in kind.

The labour or work force on the other hand is defined primarily on the basis of activities during a stated period, and includes all persons who were either employed or seeking employment at the time of a Census, regardless of their usual activities or occupational status.

At recent Censuses in Australia attempts have been made to measure the actual size of the work force at a specified date. It will be observed from a perusal of the form of inquiry in Section 2 that only those persons who were engaged in an industry, business, trade or service, including those not at work, at the time of the Census, were asked in 1947 to furnish particulars of their economic activities, and they were instructed to state the occupation and branch of industry in which engaged. There is evidence from the tabulations, however, that some seasonal workers did not interpret this question literally. (*See* Section 3 of Chapter XX. of this Report.) The term "work force" in the tables in this Chapter comprises persons of all ages who were employers, self-employed, wage and salary earners, unemployed persons, and all those who were helping in any industry, business, trade or service, but not in receipt of wage or salary. The inactive population, or those persons not in the work force, consists of persons engaged in unpaid home duties, children not attending school, full-time students, inmates of institutions, persons of independent means, pensioners, and others not engaged in industry. The foregoing classification presents difficulties of comparison with the figures in earlier Reports where the population was broadly distributed between bread-winners and dependants with persons of independent means and pensioners classified as bread-winners. A similar difficulty arises in presenting comparable figures of persons engaged in the various industries as persons of independent means and pensioners, who had hitherto been classified according to their previous industry or to their independent or dependent groups, whichever was stated, were specifically instructed at the last two Censuses to record themselves as person of independent means or pensioners and were classified accordingly.

A new Classification was drawn up for the 1947 Census and details will be found in the Detailed Tables of the Census, Part XVII.—Industry.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION BY INDUSTRIES.

4. Persons in the Work Force and Others.—The total number of persons in the work force disclosed by the Census results in 1947 was 3,196,431, of whom 2,479,269 were males and 717,162 were females. The remainder of the population consisting of persons of independent means, pensioners and dependants, and totalling 4,382,927, comprising 1,318,101 males and 3,064,826 females, were classed as being not in the work force.

The numbers of persons in the work force and others in each State and Territory at the date of the Census are given in the following table:—

NUMBERS OF PERSONS IN THE WORK FORCE AND OTHERS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

State or Territory.	Males.			Females.			Persons.		
	In Work Force.	Not in Work Force.	Total.	In Work Force.	Not in Work Force.	Total.	In Work Force.	Not in Work Force.	Total.
New South Wales	968,896	523,315	1,492,211	285,634	1,206,993	1,492,627	1,254,530	1,730,308	2,984,838
Victoria	674,598	339,269	1,013,867	217,444	823,390	1,040,834	892,042	1,162,659	2,054,701
Queensland ..	367,988	199,483	567,471	92,786	446,158	538,944	460,774	645,641	1,106,415
South Australia ..	211,124	108,907	320,031	56,176	269,866	326,042	267,300	378,773	646,073
Western Australia ..	163,937	94,139	258,076	42,463	201,941	244,404	206,400	296,080	502,480
Tasmania	80,201	49,043	129,244	20,117	107,717	127,834	100,318	156,760	257,078
Northern Territory ..	5,970	1,408	7,378	760	2,730	3,490	6,730	4,138	10,868
Australian Capital Territory ..	6,555	2,537	9,092	1,782	6,031	7,813	8,337	8,568	16,905
Australia ..	2,479,269	1,318,101	3,797,370	717,162	3,064,826	3,781,988	3,196,431	4,382,927	7,579,358

The percentages of persons in the work force and others in each State and Territory are shown in the next table:—

PERSONS IN THE WORK FORCE AND OTHERS: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

State or Territory.	Males.			Females.			Persons.		
	In Work Force.	Not in Work Force.	Total.	In Work Force.	Not in Work Force.	Total.	In Work Force.	Not in Work Force.	Total.
New South Wales ..	64.93	35.07	100.00	19.14	80.86	100.00	42.03	57.97	100.00
Victoria	66.54	33.46	100.00	20.89	79.11	100.00	43.42	56.58	100.00
Queensland ..	64.85	35.15	100.00	17.22	82.78	100.00	41.65	58.35	100.00
South Australia ..	65.97	34.03	100.00	17.23	82.77	100.00	41.37	58.63	100.00
Western Australia ..	63.52	36.48	100.00	17.37	82.63	100.00	41.08	58.92	100.00
Tasmania	62.05	37.95	100.00	15.74	84.26	100.00	39.02	60.98	100.00
Northern Territory ..	80.92	19.08	100.00	21.78	78.22	100.00	61.92	38.08	100.00
Australian Capital Territory ..	72.10	27.90	100.00	22.81	77.19	100.00	49.32	50.68	100.00
Australia ..	65.29	34.71	100.00	18.96	81.04	100.00	42.17	57.83	100.00

The figures in the foregoing table show that of the States Victoria had the highest proportion of males in the work force, followed by South Australia and New South Wales. As with males, Victoria had by far the highest proportion of females in the work force among the States, followed by New South Wales. In Tasmania the proportions of males and females engaged in industry were the lowest amongst the States, whilst in the Territories the proportions of both sexes engaged were very high compared with those of the States.

5. Relative Importance of Industries as Judged by Numbers Engaged.—The tables which appear in the following Sections provide a general view of Australia's industrial structure in 1947, insofar as the view can be presented by the number of persons engaged in or attached to various categories of industry, business, trade or service.

As already mentioned a new classification of industries was adopted for the 1947 Census and, while not differing very materially in general conformation from that used at the Census in 1933, it did contain one important departure in principle in that inadequate and nil replies to the question on industry were classified respectively to two indefinite orders, namely:—L. Industry Inadequately Defined, and M. Industry Not Stated, and no attempt was made as at former Censuses to allocate these types of replies to their appropriate industry titles from an examination of other entries on the Census Schedule, or from specialized knowledge of industry available from other sources.

For the purposes of analysis in this Report and to facilitate comparison of the numbers of persons engaged in industry orders and sub-orders with those of previous Censuses it was considered advisable to undertake a distribution of the comparatively large number of persons classified to indefinite industry in each State and Territory and the Commonwealth. A cross tabulation of industries and occupations provided a comprehensive summary of the occupations of all persons engaged in or attached to defined industries. As occupational particulars were recorded for practically all persons of indefinite industry, the numbers of the latter were distributed throughout defined industries *pro rata* according to occupations, for example, carpenters in indefinite industries were distributed among defined industries in proportion to the number of carpenters recorded therein.

The first two tables show the distribution of males and females according to the various orders of industry including the indefinite orders, and the following two tables present similar information after the distribution of the indefinite orders. In the Sections following dealing with the principal industries comprised in the various orders of industries the figures in all cases are inclusive of the numbers distributed from the indefinite orders.

6. Distribution of Male and Female Population by Industry Category.—The following tables show for each sex the recorded numbers in each industry order, including the indefinite orders, in the several States and Territories:—

NUMBERS OF MALES IN INDUSTRY ORDERS[a], 30th JUNE, 1947.

Order.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
Primary Production	152,897	115,287	100,573	45,683	36,472	21,180	1,042	447	473,581
Mining and Quarrying	27,123	4,308	7,572	1,376	10,159	2,906	386	8	53,838
Manufacturing	267,668	202,128	69,175	59,150	30,086	16,829	253	429	645,718
Building and Construction	91,073	58,429	38,092	17,612	14,844	8,453	1,138	1,493	231,134
Transport and Storage	94,654	56,199	35,207	20,770	17,130	7,589	741	249	232,539
Communication	13,086	10,078	5,048	2,909	2,236	970	93	114	34,534
Finance and Property	20,878	15,604	6,592	4,270	3,631	1,338	56	74	52,443
Commerce	105,528	80,798	39,066	25,060	19,664	7,385	268	257	278,026
Public Authority (N.E.I.) and Professional Activities	84,849	57,330	29,347	14,429	13,862	5,159	1,631	2,829	209,436
Amusement, Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, &c.	37,406	26,742	13,395	7,585	6,906	2,618	189	399	95,240
Other Industries	19	24	3	2	2	..	..	..	50
Industry Inadequately Defined ..	39,984	24,234	10,323	6,478	4,532	2,264	93	149	88,057
Industry Not Stated..	33,731	23,437	13,595	5,800	4,413	3,510	80	107	84,673
Total Males in Work Force ..	968,896	674,598	367,988	211,124	163,937	80,201	5,970	6,555	2,479,269
Males not in Work Force ..	523,315	339,269	199,483	108,907	94,139	49,043	1,408	2,537	1,318,101
Total Males	1,492,211	1,013,867	567,471	320,031	258,076	129,244	7,378	9,092	3,797,370

(*a*) As recorded.

NUMBERS OF FEMALES IN INDUSTRY ORDERS(a), 30th JUNE, 1947.

Order.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
Primary Production	7,652	6,745	5,915	2,021	1,428	605	42	30	24,438
Mining and Quarrying	230	102	72	20	97	30	2	..	553
Manufacturing	76,464	69,938	14,599	12,511	6,701	3,766	26	77	184,082
Building and Construction	606	363	154	86	54	34	1	1	1,299
Transport and Storage	5,557	3,832	2,166	1,067	835	339	24	17	13,837
Communication	5,436	4,518	2,024	1,287	731	587	16	58	14,657
Finance and Property	9,224	6,027	2,672	1,466	1,397	466	5	11	21,268
Commerce	50,475	35,063	16,818	11,919	9,405	3,586	83	144	127,493
Public Authority (N.E.I.) and Professional Activities	53,061	39,567	19,784	11,075	10,037	4,505	319	1,027	139,375
Amusement, Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, &c.	50,383	34,399	20,781	10,776	8,889	4,544	216	338	130,326
Other Industries	9	19	2	..	..	..	..	..	30
Industry Inadequately Defined ..	9,977	5,831	1,772	1,262	827	329	3	37	20,038
Industry Not Stated..	16,560	11,040	6,027	2,686	2,062	1,326	23	42	39,766
Total Females in Work Force ..	285,634	217,444	92,786	56,176	42,463	20,117	760	1,782	717,162
Females not in Work Force ..	1,206,993	823,390	446,158	269,866	201,941	107,717	2,730	6,031	3,064,826
Total Females	1,492,627	1,040,834	538,944	326,042	244,404	127,834	3,490	7,813	3,781,988

(a) As recorded.

The next two tables show for males and females separately the numbers in each defined industry order after distributing the numbers in the two indefinite orders, together with the percentages which the numbers in each industry order represent on the total population of each State and Territory:—

MALES IN DEFINED INDUSTRY ORDERS(a): NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Order.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
				NUMBERS.					
Primary Production	156,215	117,433	101,649	46,236	36,875	21,440	1,050	458	481,356
Mining and Quarrying	28,448	5,165	8,002	1,597	10,320	3,010	389	13	56,944
Manufacturing	296,077	220,540	78,393	63,882	33,533	19,054	305	502	712,286
Building and Construction	105,589	67,817	42,802	20,030	16,606	9,590	1,172	1,543	265,149
Transport and Storage	104,027	62,260	38,248	22,331	18,267	8,324	763	281	254,501
Communication	13,908	10,610	5,315	3,046	2,336	1,034	95	117	36,461
Finance and Property	22,198	16,457	7,020	4,490	3,791	1,441	59	79	55,535
Commerce	113,493	85,949	41,650	26,386	20,630	8,009	287	285	296,689
Public Authority (N.E.I.) and Professional Activities	88,326	59,538	30,475	15,008	14,284	5,431	1,654	2,867	217,583
Amusement, Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, &c.	40,595	28,804	14,430	8,116	7,293	2,868	196	410	102,712
Other Industries	20	25	4	2	2	..	..	..	53
Total Males in Work Force ..	968,896	674,598	367,988	211,124	163,937	80,201	5,970	6,555	2,479,269
Males not in Work Force ..	523,315	339,269	199,483	108,907	94,139	49,043	1,408	2,537	1,318,101
Total Males	1,492,211	1,013,867	567,471	320,031	258,076	129,244	7,378	9,092	3,797,370
				PERCENTAGE.					
Primary Production	10.47	11.58	17.91	14.45	14.29	16.59	14.23	5.04	12.68
Mining and Quarrying	1.91	0.51	1.41	0.50	4.00	2.33	5.27	0.14	1.50
Manufacturing	19.84	21.76	13.82	19.96	13.00	14.74	4.13	5.52	18.76
Building and Construction	7.08	6.69	7.54	6.26	6.43	7.42	15.89	16.97	6.96
Transport and Storage	6.97	6.14	6.74	6.98	7.07	6.44	10.34	3.09	6.70
Communication	0.93	1.05	0.94	0.95	0.91	0.80	1.29	1.29	0.96
Finance and Property	1.49	1.62	1.24	1.40	1.47	1.11	0.80	0.87	1.46
Commerce	7.60	8.48	7.34	8.24	7.99	6.20	3.89	3.14	7.81
Public Authority (N.E.I.) and Professional Activities	5.92	5.87	5.37	4.69	5.53	4.20	22.42	31.53	5.73
Amusement, Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, &c.	2.72	2.84	2.54	2.54	2.83	2.22	2.66	4.51	2.71
Other Industries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	..	..	..	0.00
Total Males in Work Force ..	64.93	66.54	64.85	65.97	63.52	62.05	80.92	72.10	65.29
Males not in Work Force ..	35.07	33.46	35.15	34.03	36.48	37.95	19.08	27.90	34.71
Total Males	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) After distribution of numbers recorded in indefinite orders.

FEMALES IN DEFINED INDUSTRY ORDERS(a): NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Order.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
NUMBERS.									
Primary Production	7,758	6,812	5,946	2,037	1,439	612	42	31	24,677
Mining and Quarrying	264	124	82	25	101	32	2	..	630
Manufacturing	85,942	75,994	17,385	13,921	7,733	4,357	28	82	205,442
Building and Construction	695	419	180	99	64	40	1	1	1,499
Transport and Storage	6,380	4,355	2,408	1,189	925	391	25	19	15,692
Communication	6,206	5,007	2,250	1,402	815	635	16	60	16,391
Finance and Property	10,593	6,897	3,074	1,670	1,546	551	7	15	24,353
Commerce	56,398	38,829	18,559	12,800	10,050	3,955	89	162	140,842
Public Authority (N.E.I.) and Professional Activities	57,394	42,292	21,058	11,720	10,508	4,775	330	1,063	149,140
Amusement, Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, &c.	53,994	36,695	21,842	11,313	9,282	4,769	220	349	138,464
Other Industries	10	20	2	..	..	..	..	..	32
Total Females in Work Force	285,634	217,444	92,786	56,176	42,463	20,117	760	1,782	717,162
Females not in Work Force	1,206,993	823,390	446,158	269,866	201,941	107,717	2,730	6,031	3,064,826
Total Females	1,492,627	1,040,834	538,944	326,042	244,404	127,834	3,490	7,813	3,781,988
PERCENTAGE.									
Primary Production	0.52	0.66	1.10	0.62	0.59	0.48	1.20	0.40	0.65
Mining and Quarrying	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.06	..	0.02
Manufacturing	5.76	7.30	3.23	4.27	3.16	3.41	0.80	1.05	5.43
Building and Construction	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04
Transport and Storage	0.43	0.42	0.45	0.37	0.38	0.31	0.72	0.24	0.42
Communication	0.41	0.48	0.42	0.43	0.33	0.50	0.46	0.77	0.43
Finance and Property	0.71	0.66	0.57	0.51	0.63	0.43	0.20	0.19	0.64
Commerce	3.78	3.73	3.44	3.93	4.11	3.09	2.55	2.07	3.73
Public Authority (N.E.I.) and Professional Activities	3.84	4.06	3.91	3.59	4.30	3.74	9.46	13.61	3.94
Amusement, Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, &c.	3.62	3.53	4.05	3.47	3.80	3.73	6.30	4.47	3.66
Other Industries	0.00	0.00	0.00	..	..	..	..	..	0.00
Total Females in Work Force	19.14	20.89	17.22	17.23	17.37	15.74	21.78	22.81	18.96
Females not in Work Force	80.86	79.11	82.78	82.77	82.63	84.26	78.22	77.19	81.04
Total Females	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) After distribution of numbers recorded in indefinite orders.

It will be seen from these tables that about $6\frac{1}{2}$ in every 10 of the male population and slightly less than 2 in every 10 of the female population in 1947 were in the work force, or in other words there were nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ males to every female engaged in industry. If children are excluded the number of males rises to $8\frac{3}{4}$ and the number of females to $2\frac{1}{2}$ out of every 10 males and females respectively in the population aged 15 years and over.

The largest proportion of the total male population of Australia was engaged in Manufacturing, namely, 18.76 per cent, followed next by that of 12.68 per cent. in Primary Production, most of the latter being engaged in Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying pursuits. Other groups of industries in which there were large proportions of males engaged were Commerce, Building and Construction, Transport and Storage, and Public Authority (N.E.I.) and Professional Activities in that order.

Amongst the States, New South Wales had higher proportions of its male population engaged in all classes of industry than those for Australia as a whole with the exception of Primary Production, Commerce, and Communication. Victoria had a greater percentage of its male population in the work force than any other State and had the highest proportions engaged in Manufacturing and Commerce, but was below the Australian average in Primary Production, Mining and Quarrying, Building and Construction, and Transport and Storage. Queensland was lightly represented in Manufacture and Commerce, but had the highest proportions in Primary Production and Building and Construction, whilst South Australia had high proportions in Manufacturing, Commerce, and Transport and Storage. The two remaining States of Western Australia and Tasmania were also lightly represented in Manufacturing, but the former had the highest proportions in Mining and Transport and Storage, and Tasmania had comparatively high proportions in Primary Production, Mining, and Building and Construction.

Amongst the female population, the largest proportion was engaged in Manufacturing, namely, 5.43 per cent., followed by those in Public Authority (N.E.I.) and Professional Activities, 3.94 per cent.; Commerce, 3.73 per cent.; and Amusement, Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, etc., 3.66 per cent. In these four classes of industry were engaged more than 88 per cent. of the female work force. Of the

States, Western Australia had the highest proportions of females engaged in Public Authority (N.E.I.) and Professional Activities and in Commerce, Victoria in Manufacturing, and Queensland in Amusement, Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, etc.

The following table shows the distribution by States and Territories of males and females combined who in 1947 were engaged in or attached to (including those not at work) the principal divisions of industry, business, trade or service. The lower portion of the table shows the proportions among the States and Territories of the numbers in each category of industry. These proportions largely reflect, of course, the disparities in the sizes of the populations and more particularly the work force populations in the several States and Territories, but notable differences in the industrial structure (as measured by numbers engaged) are observed when the percentages for each category of industry are compared with the percentages for all industries combined.

PERSONS IN DEFINED INDUSTRY ORDERS[(a)]: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Order.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
NUMBERS.									
Primary Production	163,973	124,245	107,595	48,273	38,314	22,052	1,092	489	506,033
Mining and Quarrying	28,712	5,289	8,084	1,622	10,421	3,042	391	13	57,574
Manufacturing	382,019	296,534	95,778	77,803	41,266	23,411	333	584	917,728
Building and Construction	106,284	68,236	42,982	20,129	16,670	9,630	1,173	1,544	266,648
Transport and Storage	110,407	66,615	40,656	23,520	19,192	8,715	788	300	270,193
Communication	20,114	15,617	7,565	4,448	3,151	1,669	111	177	52,852
Finance and Property	32,791	23,354	10,094	6,160	5,337	1,992	66	94	79,888
Commerce	169,891	124,778	60,209	39,186	30,680	11,964	376	447	437,531
Public Authority (N.E.I.) and Professional Activities	145,720	101,830	51,533	26,728	24,792	10,206	1,984	3,930	366,723
Amusement, Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, &c.	94,589	65,499	36,272	19,429	16,575	7,637	416	759	241,176
Other Industries	30	45	6	2	2	..	..	..	85
Total	1,254,530	892,042	460,774	267,300	206,400	100,318	6,730	8,337	3,196,431
PERCENTAGE.									
Primary Production	32.40	24.55	21.26	9.54	7.57	4.36	0.22	0.10	100.00
Mining and Quarrying	49.87	9.18	14.04	2.82	18.10	5.29	0.68	0.02	100.00
Manufacturing	41.62	32.31	10.44	8.48	4.50	2.55	0.04	0.06	100.00
Building and Construction	39.86	25.59	16.12	7.55	6.25	3.61	0.44	0.58	100.00
Transport and Storage	40.86	24.66	15.05	8.70	7.10	3.23	0.29	0.11	100.00
Communication	38.06	29.55	14.31	8.42	5.96	3.16	0.21	0.33	100.00
Finance and Property	41.04	29.23	12.64	7.71	6.68	2.50	0.08	0.12	100.00
Commerce	38.83	28.52	13.76	8.96	7.01	2.73	0.09	0.10	100.00
Public Authority (N.E.I.) and Professional Activities	39.74	27.77	14.05	7.29	6.76	2.78	0.54	1.07	100.00
Amusement, Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, &c.	39.22	27.16	15.04	8.06	6.87	3.17	0.17	0.31	100.00
Other Industries	35.30	52.94	7.06	2.35	2.35	..	..	..	100.00
Total	39.25	27.91	14.41	8.36	6.46	3.14	0.21	0.26	100.00

(a) After distribution of numbers recorded in indefinite orders.

ANALYSIS OF THE NUMBERS ENGAGED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY.

(After distribution of numbers recorded in indefinite orders.)

7. The Primary Production Group.—The numbers and proportions of males and females engaged in or attached to the four sub-divisions of the primary production group in 1947 are shown in the following table:—

PERSONS ENGAGED IN PRIMARY PRODUCTION: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Sub-Order.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	Number.	Per 1,000 of Male Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Female Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Total Population.
Fishing	10,580	2.79	76	0.02	10,656	1.40
Hunting and Trapping	5,967	1.57	12	0.00	5,979	0.79
Agriculture, Grazing and Dairying	440,156	115.91	24,539	6.49	464,695	61.31
Forestry	24,653	6.49	50	0.01	24,703	3.26
Total	481,356	126.76	24,677	6.52	506,033	66.76

From this table it will be seen that roughly one-eighth of the male population was engaged in or attached to activities in the field of primary production. Females engaged in this field were relatively few and of the males therein the great majority were following agricultural, grazing or dairying pursuits.

The proportion of the male population engaged in Fishing, Hunting and Trapping was exactly the same in 1947 as in 1933, namely 4.36 per 1,000 of the total. The numbers recorded in Forestry were less than in 1933, but this was the result of the transfer of males engaged in forest sawmilling to the manufacturing group of Furniture, Woodworking, etc., in the classification adopted for 1947. In the main activity of the primary production group—Agriculture, Grazing and Dairying—there was a substantial decrease in the number of males engaged from 531,749 in 1933 to 440,156 in 1947, or a decline of 16.7 per cent. All of the States recorded reduced numbers in this industry, but the extent of the decline was only 12.5 per cent. in Queensland, whilst in Western Australia it was as high as 24 per cent. Apart from 13,848 fewer helpers, the reduction in the number of males engaged in rural industry was confined to wage-earners, but in this connexion it should be remembered that the number of wage-earners in 1933 included 37,359 unemployed males and 19,231 males engaged only part-time, compared with only 13,034 males not at work in this industry in 1947.

It is not possible to indicate precisely the numbers engaged in the separate activities of agriculture, grazing and dairying, respectively, as a number of farmers combine agriculture with grazing or dairying or with both, and returned their industry on the Census Schedule as that of mixed farmer. A convenient grouping in a condensed form of the actual returns received in 1947 is shown below:—

PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE, GRAZING AND DAIRYING: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Individual Industry.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	Number.	Per 1,000 of Male Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Female Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Total Population.
Agriculture and Mixed Farming	235,455	62.00	8,030	2.12	243,485	32.12
Grazing	90,676	23.88	5,044	1.33	95,720	12.63
Dairying	97,005	25.55	10,049	2.66	107,054	14.13
Other, including Poultry Farming and Bee-keeping	17,020	4.48	1,416	0.38	18,436	2.43
Total	440,156	115.91	24,539	6.49	464,695	61.31

8. The Mining and Quarrying Group.—

The number and proportion of persons engaged in or attached to the various types of mining are shown in the following table:—

PERSONS ENGAGED IN MINING AND QUARRYING: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Individual Industry.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	Number.	Per 1,000 of Male Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Female Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Total Population.
Mining—						
Inadequately Defined	3,285	0.87	107	0.03	3,392	0.45
Gold Mining	11,686	3.08	130	0.04	11,816	1.56
Silver, Lead and Zinc Mining	6,883	1.81	88	0.02	6,971	0.92
Coal Mining	25,783	6.79	143	0.04	25,926	3.42
Tin Mining	1,799	0.47	12	0.00	1,811	0.24
Iron Mining	517	0.14	7	0.00	524	0.07
Copper Mining	1,266	0.33	21	0.01	1,287	0.17
Shale Mining	252	0.07	..	..	252	0.03
Oil Mining	80	0.02	5	0.00	85	0.01
Other	1,677	0.44	53	0.01	1,730	0.23
Quarrying	3,716	0.98	64	0.02	3,780	0.50
Total	56,944	15.00	630	0.17	57,574	7.60

The number of persons engaged in or attached to mining and quarrying in 1933 was 68,987 or 10.41 per 1,000 of the population, but this figure included approximately 17,500 unemployed wage-earners, equal to 2.64 per 1,000 of the population. Although the proportions of persons actively engaged in mining generally were practically the same at the two Census dates the numbers in gold mining declined from 20,490 in 1933 to 11,816 in 1947, whilst those in coal mining increased from slightly more than 18,000 (after deleting the unemployed) in 1933 to 25,926 in 1947. Persons engaged in silver, lead and zinc mining increased from 5,851 in 1933 to 6,971 in 1947, but there was a diminution in the numbers engaged in the mining for tin and copper. There was little alteration in the proportions of those engaged in quarrying at the two Census dates.

According to the annual production returns there were in 1901 approximately 71,000 persons engaged in gold mining in Australia, but the numbers declined rapidly thereafter to 6,100 in 1929 owing to the exhaustion of the more easily worked deposits and the unprofitableness of gold mining during the era of high prices following the 1914–18 War. Stimulated by the enhanced price of gold following the heavy depreciation of Australian currency in 1931, marked development occurred in the industry, prospectors were attracted, and employment rose to 33,000 in 1935. After that year the numbers gradually declined and then fell swiftly, with the diversion of man-power during the 1939–45 War, to 7,015 in 1944. The numbers rose each year thereafter to 11,816 recorded at the Census in 1947.

The long-period experience of the black coal-mining industry in Australia has been almost exactly the reverse of that of the gold-mining industry. In general, the industry has faced no problem of depleted resources, except in the relative sense of more costly winning of high-grade coals for particular mines or districts. According to annual production statistics, the average number of persons employed in coal-mining in the period 1901–1906 was 19,790. This number increased progressively to 21,997 in 1911, 26,972 in 1921, and to its peak of 31,774 in 1927. Thereafter the number decreased to 20,770 in 1929 and 18,525 in 1933. Since the last Census the numbers engaged have steadily increased each year with a few exceptions to 25,926 persons recorded at the Census in 1947.

The total number of persons engaged in mining in Australia in 1901 was 113,462 or 29.92 per 1,000 of the population. The proportion of the population so engaged declined during the years to 21.09 in 1911, 9.74 in 1921, and 6.39 in 1929. The number recorded at the Census of 1947 was 53,794 persons or 7.10 per 1,000 of the total population.

9. The Manufacturing Industry Group.—The numbers and proportions of each sex engaged in or attached to the various sub-orders of the manufacturing industry in 1947 are shown in the following table. Details relating to the numbers recorded in individual industries falling within each sub-order will be found in the Detailed Tables of the Census, Part XVII.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Sub-Order.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	Number.	Per 1,000 of Male Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Female Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Total Population.
Inadequately Defined	6,638	1.75	3,369	0.89	10,007	1.32
Manufacture relating to Cement, Bricks, Glass, Stone, Coke, Oil, &c.	32,362	8.52	1,925	0.51	34,287	4.52
Founding, Engineering and Metalworking (including Shipbuilding)	211,228	55.62	20,809	5.50	232,037	30.62
Manufacture, Assembly and Repair of Vehicles, Parts and Accessories	73,093	19.24	2,644	0.70	75,737	9.99
Manufacture of Textiles and Fibrous Materials (not Dress)	30,880	8.13	25,150	6.65	56,030	7.39
Manufacture of Clothing	21,214	5.59	75,062	19.85	96,276	12.70
Boot and Shoe Making (other than Rubber), Accessories, and Repairing	19,674	5.18	10,587	2.80	30,261	3.99
Manufacture of Food and Drink	104,752	27.59	21,707	5.74	126,459	16.69
Tobacco Manufacture	3,098	0.82	3,613	0.96	6,711	0.89
Manufacture of Furniture, Fittings (not Metal), Woodworking, Basketware, &c.	61,896	16.30	3,237	0.86	65,133	8.59
Paper, Printing, Bookbinding and Photography	45,791	12.06	17,268	4.56	63,059	8.32
Manufacture of Paints, Non-mineral Oils and Grease..	8,490	2.24	2,465	0.65	10,955	1.45
Manufacture of Chemicals, Dyes, &c. ..	14,737	3.88	4,861	1.28	19,598	2.59
Manufacture of Explosives..	1,122	0.30	206	0.05	1,328	0.18
Jewellery, Watchmaking, Electroplating and Minting	7,545	1.99	827	0.22	8,372	1.10
Preparation of Skins and Leather, Manufacture of Goods of Leather and Substitutes (not Clothing or Footwear)	13,501	3.55	3,088	0.82	16,589	2.19
Manufacture of Rubber Goods	10,507	2.77	1,943	0.51	12,450	1.64
Manufacture of Musical, Surgical and Scientific Instruments and Apparatus	3,792	1.00	828	0.22	4,620	0.61
Manufacture of Plastic Products	3,414	0.90	1,093	0.29	4,507	0.59
Other Manufacture	5,785	1.52	2,638	0.70	8,423	1.11
Gas	11,677	3.07	760	0.20	12,437	1.64
Electricity	21,090	5.55	1,362	0.36	22,452	2.96
Total	712,286	187.57	205,442	54.32	917,728	121.08

The greatest number of persons in any industry order in Australia at the Census in 1947 was engaged in Manufacturing, the proportion of the work force so engaged being 28.7 per cent. for males and females combined. According to the latest *Year-Book of the United Nations* this percentage was higher than those obtaining around 1940 in the United States and Canada, but was less than those in the following European countries for the years specified:—United Kingdom 1931, Western Germany 1946, Belgium 1930, Czechoslovakia 1946, and Sweden 1945. Since 1933 there has been rapid development in manufacturing in Australia, and the number of persons engaged therein has increased by 371,996 from 545,732 in 1933 to 917,728 in 1947, or by 68 per cent., the increases for males and females being 75 and 48 per cent. respectively. For all industries in Australia the total increase during the same intercensal period was 476,979 or 17.5 per cent.

Amongst the males the principal increases since 1933 in the numbers engaged have been in Founding, Engineering and Metalworking, 93,000; Manufacture, Assembly and Repair of Vehicles, 59,000; Food and Drink, 41,000; Furniture, Fittings, Woodworking, etc., 30,000; Textiles, 16,000; Paper, Printing, etc., 15,000; and Cement, Bricks, Glass, etc., 13,000.

The largest increase of females since 1933 also occurred in Founding, Engineering and Metalworking, 17,000, followed by Food and Drink, 11,000, Textiles, 8,000, Clothing (including Boots and Shoes), 8,000, and Paper, Printing, etc., 7,000.

10. The Building and Construction Group.—At the Census in 1933 the construction industry was included under the Industrial group, but in the Classification adopted for the 1947 Census it was given the status of a major group in accordance with practice in most other countries. This group is divided into two main categories, namely, the construction and repair of buildings, and the construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, railways, tramways, harbour and river works, telegraph and telephone lines, sewers, water mains, dams, drainage projects, etc. The numbers and proportions of each sex engaged in these divisions in 1947 are shown in the following table:—

PERSONS ENGAGED IN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Sub-Order.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	Number.	Per 1,000 of Male Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Female Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Total Population.
Inadequately Defined	147	0.04	..	..	147	0.02
Construction and Repair of Buildings ..	139,998	36.86	1,048	0.28	141,046	18.61
Construction Works and Maintenance (other than Buildings)..	125,004	32.92	451	0.12	125,455	16.55
Total	265,149	69.82	1,499	0.40	266,648	35.18

There are very few females engaged in Building and Construction, but the industry is an important avenue of employment for males. In 1933 there were 107,804 males engaged in the construction and repair of buildings or 32.02 per 1,000 of the male population, compared with 139,998 in 1947 or 36.86 per 1,000 males in Australia. The number of males engaged in or attached to the construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, etc., was 218,888 in 1933 and 125,004 in 1947, but these figures are not strictly comparable. It will be remembered that there was considerable unemployment in Australia at the time of the Census in 1933, and 165,000 labourers whose industry was not stated on the Census Schedules were allocated to this branch of the industry owing to the fact that construction and repair work of the types included under this heading were practically all that was offering for the absorption of the unemployed. Amongst these labourers 92,000 were unemployed and 34,000 were employed only part-time.

In the construction and repair of buildings the number unemployed in 1933 was 47,000 and nearly 12,000 were employed part-time, whereas only 9,068 males, who are usually engaged in the Building and Construction Industry, were not at work at the Census in 1947.

11. The Transport and Storage Group.—The numbers and proportions of persons engaged in or attached to the five sub-orders of Transport and Storage are shown in the following table:—

PERSONS ENGAGED IN TRANSPORT AND STORAGE: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Sub-Order.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	Number.	Per 1,000 of Male Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Female Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Total Population.
Inadequately Defined	4,613	1.21	366	0.10	4,979	0.66
Road Transport and Storage	118,731	31.26	5,526	1.46	124,257	16.39
Shipping	27,359	7.21	1,830	0.48	29,189	3.85
Loading and Discharging Vessels	23,198	6.11	79	0.02	23,277	3.07
Rail Transport	74,402	19.60	6,127	1.62	80,529	10.63
Air Transport	6,198	1.63	1,764	0.47	7,962	1.05
Total	254,501	67.02	15,692	4.15	270,193	35.65

Although the number of females engaged in the Transport and Storage group has more than trebled since 1933 the numbers in 1947 amounted to only 15,692 or 4.15 per 1,000 of all females in Australia.

The number of males engaged in 1947 was 254,501 or 67.02 per 1,000 of the male population in Australia compared with 189,669 or 56.33 per 1,000 males in Australia in 1933. Included in the number of males in 1947 are 23,000 engaged in motor engineering and 1,300 engaged in storage, who in 1933 would have been classified to Manufacturing and Commerce, respectively, but these additions in 1947 are offset to some extent by the exclusion of maintenance workers on railways and tramways who were classified to Building and Construction in 1947.

Since 1933 the principal increases in the number of males engaged in the Transport and Storage group have occurred in motor garages, motor bus and taxi services, 13,000, loading and discharging vessels, 9,000, and air transport, 6,000.

12. The Communication Group.—In the classification adopted for the Census in 1947 Communication was given major rank whereas formerly it was included under Transport and Communication. The principal activities in this group are the postal, telegraph and telephone services. The number of females engaged in the group in 1947 was 16,391 or more than double the number in 1933, namely, 7,278, whilst the number of males increased from 23,857 in 1933 to 36,461 in 1947.

13. The Finance and Property Group.—The Commerce and Finance group in the Classification of 1933 was subdivided in 1947 and Finance and Property became a major order of industry. The numbers and proportions of persons engaged in the three sub-orders of the group in 1947 are shown in the following table:—

PERSONS ENGAGED IN FINANCE AND PROPERTY: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Sub-Order.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	Number.	Per 1,000 of Male Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Female Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Total Population.
Banking	25,588	6.74	7,294	1.93	32,882	4.34
Insurance	16,347	4.30	9,442	2.50	25,789	3.40
Other—Offices, Agencies, &c.	13,600	3.58	7,617	2.01	21,217	2.80
Total	55,535	14.62	24,353	6.44	79,888	10.54

The number of males engaged in Finance and Property in 1933 was 45,183 or 13.42 per 1,000 of the male population and the number of females was 10,903 or 3.34 per 1,000 females in Australia. It will be seen that females engaged in this group have more than doubled since 1933 whilst the males have increased by only 23 per cent. Amongst the sub-orders the largest increases of both males and females since 1933 occurred in banking.

14. The Commerce Group.—The Commerce group in the 1947 Classification was limited to the operations of wholesale and retail trade. In addition to these activities the Classification used in 1933 included Finance and Property and Storage in this group. As already mentioned the former is a separate industry order and the latter is included with the Transport group in 1947. Included in the category of wholesale trade are establishments primarily engaged in wholesale dealing in commodities, manufacturers' distributors, exporters and importers, agents and commodity brokers, buyers and marketing boards. Retail dealing is defined as the selling of merchandise in retail stores for consumption or utilization and includes persons engaged in second-hand dealing and the delivery of newspapers and household supplies as well as hawkers, barrowmen, etc. The numbers and proportions of persons engaged in or attached to wholesale and retail trade are shown in the following table:—

PERSONS ENGAGED IN COMMERCE: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Sub-Order.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	Number.	Per 1,000 of Male Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Female Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Total Population.
Inadequately Defined	2,604	0.68	1,206	0.32	3,810	0.50
Wholesale Trade (other than Live-stock and Primary Produce Dealing, &c.)	93,383	24.59	25,075	6.63	118,458	15.63
Live-stock and Primary Produce Dealing, &c...	22,356	5.89	4,060	1.07	26,416	3.49
Retail Trade	178,346	46.97	110,501	29.22	288,847	38.11
Total	296,689	78.13	140,842	37.24	437,531	57.73

The number of males engaged in Commerce in 1933 was 295,033 or 87.62 per 1,000 of the male population whilst the number of females engaged was 102,880 or 31.53 per 1,000 females in Australia. As the number of persons engaged per 1,000 of the population was 60.02 in 1933 it will be observed that employment in the Commerce group has declined relatively to the population since 1933. The decline was confined to the males, as females have increased fairly substantially both in actual numbers and in proportion to the female population. There were approximately twice as many persons engaged in retail trade as in wholesale trade, but the proportions varied considerably between the sexes. Details of the numbers of males and females engaged in the various categories of wholesale and retail dealing will be found in the Detailed Tables of the Census, Part XVII.—Industry. In general the greatest numbers of persons engaged in wholesale trade were found in fuel, meat, fish and dairy products, groceries, timber, motor vehicles, and soft goods in that order, whilst of the numbers engaged in retail trade, nearly half were in food stores and more than one-third in department, general, clothing, etc., stores. More than half of the females engaged in retail trade were in department and general stores and in drapery, clothing and footwear establishments. It is not possible to define precisely the actual numbers of persons engaged in the sale of the various commodities as this industry is frequently returned on the Census Schedule as general and undefined dealing in merchandise.

15. The Public Authority (N.E.I.) and Professional Activities Group.—The next table shows the number of persons engaged in or attached to various services of Public Administration and the Professions. For details of persons in individual fields of service within each of the sub-groups enumerated below reference should be made to Part XVII.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN PUBLIC AUTHORITY (N.E.I.) AND PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Sub-Order.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	Number.	Per 1,000 of Male Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Female Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Total Population.
Public Authority Activities (N.E.I.)	67,136	17.68	29,392	7.77	96,528	12.74
Defence—Enlisted Personnel	39,363	10.37	650	0.17	40,013	5.28
,, Civilian Employees	12,108	3.19	2,835	0.75	14,943	1.97
Law, Order and Public Safety	20,228	5.33	6,548	1.73	26,776	3.53
Religion and Social Welfare	11,532	3.03	8,763	2.32	20,295	2.68
Health, Hospitals, &c.	26,650	7.02	56,203	14.86	82,853	10.93
Education	28,083	7.39	38,503	10.18	66,586	8.78
Other Professional..	12,483	3.29	6,246	1.65	18,729	2.47
Total	217,583	57.30	149,140	39.43	366,723	48.38

It should be pointed out that the numbers shown in the sub-order, Public Authority Activities (N.E.I.), by no means exhausts the numbers engaged in or attached to all the various fields of governmental service (Commonwealth, State or Local) in Australia. Public Authority Activities comprise all those in administrative fields of general government, local government and foreign consular services, if not included elsewhere. Actually the number of persons engaged in or attached to fields of service under Public Authority in 1947 in some sub-orders (Defence; Law, Order and Public Safety; Religion and Social Welfare; Health, Hospitals, etc.; and Education) was considerably more than that in the sub-order Public Authority Activities (N.E.I.). In all fields of governmental activity in Australia, including administration, transport services, factories, postal services, education, public works and other services, the total number of persons engaged at 30th June, 1947, was 564,000, consisting of 472,000 males and 92,000 females. These totals had risen to 577,000 males and 115,000 females in June, 1952.

Of the groups in the table other than Public Authority Activities (N.E.I.), there were no very marked changes in the proportions engaged in 1933 and 1947.

16. The Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, etc., Group.—The number and proportion of persons engaged in or attached to the fields of Amusement, Hotels, Cafés and Personal Service are shown in the following table:—

PERSONS ENGAGED IN AMUSEMENT, HOTELS, CAFES, PERSONAL SERVICE, ETC.: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Individual Industry.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	Number.	Per 1,000 of Male Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Female Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Total Population.
Amusement, Sport and Recreation	27,006	7.11	8,220	2.17	35,226	4.65
Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, &c.—						
Inadequately Defined	780	0.21	2,974	0.79	3,754	0.49
Private Domestic Service..	9,190	2.42	41,897	11.08	51,087	6.74
Hotels, Boarding Houses and Restaurants ..	39,893	10.51	65,155	17.23	105,048	13.86
Laundries, Job Dyeing and Dry Cleaning ..	6,933	1.83	7,866	2.08	14,799	1.95
Hairdressing, Manicure and Beauty Parlours	10,009	2.63	10,504	2.78	20,513	2.71
Undertaking, Cremation and Grave Digging	2,089	0.55	197	0.05	2,286	0.30
Other	6,812	1.79	1,651	0.43	8,463	1.12
Total	102,712	27.05	138,464	36.61	241,176	31.82

There were more than three males to every female engaged in Amusement, Sport and Recreation in 1947. Males were largely engaged in horse racing, motion pictures, parks, gardens and recreation grounds, and wireless broadcasting in that order, whilst females were principally found in motion pictures and wireless broadcasting. Since 1933 there has not been a great deal of expansion in this field.

In the Section dealing with Hotels, Cafés and Personal Service, the number of females engaged was almost twice that of males, but the ratio of females to males has declined perceptibly since 1933, when there were nearly four times as many females as males engaged. Males increased in every individual industry of Hotels, Cafés and Personal Service since the last Census except in hairdressing, but the number of females in the section as a whole declined considerably from 192,506 or 59.00 per 1,000 females in 1933 to 130,244 or 34.44 per 1,000 females in 1947. The decline was confined to the field of private domestic service, where the numbers engaged dropped from 126,288 in 1933 to 41,897 in 1947. Between 1933 and 1947 the number of females increased in hotels, boarding houses and restaurants, more than doubled in laundries, and nearly trebled in hairdressing and beauty parlours.

COMPARATIVE CENSUS RESULTS OF NUMBERS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY ORDERS.

17. Census Comparisons, 1901 to 1947.—The following table provides a conspectus of the changes in the numbers and percentages of the Australian population in the various orders of industry from 1901 to 1947. The table has been slightly recast from that appearing in the 1933 Report to permit of changes in classification already indicated in Section 3. As data regarding the previous industry of persons of independent means and pensioners are no longer available, it was considered inadvisable to continue indefinitely the adjustment of the recorded figures by distributing those persons *pro rata* throughout industry, and consequently the adjusted figures for 1933 in the earlier Report have been deleted. It will be evident that the figures from 1933 onwards will not be strictly comparable with earlier Census figures owing to the different statistical treatment accorded to persons of independent means and pensioners.

POPULATION ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY ORDERS: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1901 TO 1947.

Census.	Persons Engaged in Industry Orders.								Persons Not in Work Force.			Total Population.
	Primary Production.	Industrial.	Transport and Communication.	Commerce and Finance.	Public Administration and Professional.	Entertainment, Sport and Recreation.	Personal and Domestic Service.	Total in Work Force.	Pensioners.	Independent.	Dependants.	
						MALES.						
1901 ..	510,543	357,628	112,480	179,172	77,385	5,330	41,982	1,284,520	6,072	4,636	682,700	1,977,928
1911 ..	585,938	462,473	158,028	239,698	92,108	12,410	50,024	1,600,679	9,613	4,326	698,417	2,313,035
1921 ..	590,676	610,126	204,620	263,879	133,916	15,834	50,954	1,870,005	10,154	2,513	880,198	2,762,870
1933 ..	646,276	738,918	215,227	343,734	126,900	20,571	53,111	2,144,737	*a* 128,103	(*a*)28,159	1,066,112	3,367,111
1947 ..	538,300	977,435	290,962	352,224	217,583	27,006	75,759	2,479,269	172,314	48,197	1,097,590	3,797,370
						FEMALES.						
1901 ..	20,028	77,212	3,444	33,142	42,197	914	153,303	330,240	3,939	6,578	1,455,116	1,795,873
1911 ..	16,034	110,735	4,889	48,971	53,129	1,292	154,591	389,641	5,400	3,716	1,743,213	2,141,970
1921 ..	10,387	120,829	7,270	72,643	84,647	2,331	161,123	459,230	5,910	1,849	2,205,875	2,672,864
1933 ..	20,534	141,590	12,057	115,442	110,083	4,082	195,280	599,068	*a* 157,988	(*a*)30,134	2,475,538	3,262,728
1947 ..	25,307	206,941	32,083	165,195	149,140	8,220	130,276	717,162	216,613	50,462	2,797,751	3,781,988
						PERSONS.						
1901 ..	530,571	434,840	115,924	212,314	119,582	6,244	195,285	1,614,760	10,011	11,214	2,137,816	3,773,801
1911 ..	601,972	573,208	162,917	288,669	145,237	13,702	204,615	1,990,320	15,013	8,042	2,441,630	4,455,005
1921 ..	601,063	730,955	211,890	336,522	218,563	18,165	212,077	2,329,235	16,064	4,362	3,086,073	5,435,734
1933 ..	666,810	880,508	227,284	459,176	236,983	24,653	248,391	2,743,805	*a*286,091	*a*58,293	3,541,650	6,629,839
1947 ..	563,607	1,184,376	323,045	517,419	366,723	35,226	206,035	3,196,431	388,927	98,659	3,895,341	7,579,358
						PERCENTAGE. *Males.*						
1901 ..	25.81	18.08	5.69	9.06	3.91	0.27	2.12	64.94	0.31	0.23	34.52	100.00
1911 ..	25.34	19.99	6.83	10.36	3.98	0.54	2.16	69.20	0.42	0.19	30.19	100.00
1921 ..	21.38	22.09	7.41	9.55	4.85	0.57	1.84	67.69	0.36	0.09	31.86	100.00
1933 ..	19.19	21.95	6.39	10.21	3.77	0.61	1.58	63.70	(*a*) 3.80	(*a*) 0.84	31.66	100.00
1947 ..	14.18	25.74	7.66	9.28	5.73	0.71	1.99	65.29	4.54	1.27	28.90	100.00
						Females.						
1901 ..	1.11	4.30	0.19	1.85	2.35	0.05	8.54	18.39	0.22	0.36	81.03	100.00
1911 ..	0.75	5.17	0.23	2.29	2.48	0.06	7.21	18.19	0.25	0.17	81.39	100.00
1921 ..	0.39	4.52	0.27	2.72	3.17	0.09	6.03	17.19	0.22	0.07	82.52	100.00
1933 ..	0.63	4.34	0.37	3.54	3.37	0.12	5.99	18.36	(*a*) 4.84	(*a*) 0.92	75.88	100.00
1947 ..	0.67	5.47	0.85	4.37	3.94	0.22	3.44	18.96	5.73	1.33	73.98	100.00
						Persons.						
1901 ..	14.06	11.53	3.07	5.63	3.17	0.16	5.17	42.79	0.26	0.30	56.65	100.00
1911 ..	13.51	12.87	3.66	6.48	3.26	0.31	4.59	44.68	0.34	0.18	54.80	100.00
1921 ..	11.06	13.45	3.90	6.19	4.02	0.33	3.90	42.85	0.30	0.08	56.77	100.00
1933 ..	10.06	13.27	3.43	6.93	3.57	0.37	3.75	41.38	(*a*) 4.32	(*a*) 0.88	53.42	100.00
1947 ..	7.44	15.62	4.26	6.83	4.84	0.46	2.72	42.17	5.13	1.30	51.40	100.00

(*a*) Prior to 1933 pensioners and persons of independent means were classified to their previous industry wherever stated and in this table are so shown. The above figures of the work force differ therefore from those shown in the table on page 41 from which these persons, numbering 68,000 in 1911 and 92,000 in 1921, have been deducted.

A discussion of the long and short period shifts between the population groups in this table will be found in Section 6 of Chapter IX.

AGE CONSTITUTION OF INDUSTRY GROUPS.

18. Industry Order and Age of Males.—In the following table the male population of Australia is distributed according to industry order and age. It was explained in Section 5 that 172,730 males of ill-defined and not stated industry were distributed according to their occupations in proportion to the numbers following identical occupations in any of the defined industry orders. For the purpose of this table the ages of these males should have been spread according to the age representation of such occupations within each industry group, but in the absence of the necessary details they were distributed *pro rata* to the five yearly age groupings recorded in each specified industry group. Obviously some distortion has been introduced into the figures by the adoption of varying methods for distributing the numbers and ages of such a large proportion of the male working population, but it is considered that the extent of the distortion does not seriously impair the value of the table with ages presented in five-yearly groupings.

MALE POPULATION CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY AND AGE: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age Group.	Primary Production.	Mining and Quarrying.	Manufacturing.	Building and Construction.	Transport and Storage.	Communication.	Finance and Property.	Commerce.	Public Authority (N.E.I.) and Professional Activities.	Amusement, Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, &c.	Other Industries.	Total in Work Force.	Not in Work Force.	Total Population.
							NUMBERS.							
0– 4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	388,301	388,301
5– 9 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	307,697	307,697
10–14 ..	2,912	67	2,622	304	463	414	26	1,690	143	311	1	8,953	262,808	271,761
15–19 ..	51,335	3,783	80,628	16,769	20,575	4,612	5,819	33,683	17,199	6,697	1	241,101	56,423	297,524
20–24 ..	52,477	6,164	93,736	28,820	29,273	5,612	6,430	31,169	28,461	7,973	2	290,117	19,373	309,490
25–29 ..	48,092	6,381	89,761	31,955	32,103	4,194	6,118	34,321	25,630	9,373	4	287,932	9,565	297,497
30–34 ..	50,369	7,294	87,291	30,288	33,309	3,113	5,408	37,245	25,855	11,636	9	291,817	5,714	297,531
35–39 ..	50,357	7,509	78,275	32,057	31,282	3,986	7,365	33,210	23,648	12,201	8	279,898	5,411	285,309
40–44 ..	45,962	7,331	69,940	29,217	26,915	2,856	6,059	30,917	21,546	11,426	6	252,175	5,833	258,008
45–49 ..	42,626	6,233	60,649	26,824	24,566	3,413	5,432	26,284	21,780	10,815	2	228,624	7,757	236,381
50–54 ..	37,074	4,637	49,734	24,069	20,600	3,838	4,550	21,361	20,253	9,451	5	195,572	11,943	207,515
55–59 ..	36,266	4,456	47,038	22,556	19,462	2,675	3,800	20,101	16,275	8,938	8	181,575	17,353	198,928
60–64 ..	29,103	1,793	33,122	15,822	11,246	1,427	2,411	14,413	10,536	7,137	3	127,013	32,144	159,157
65–69 ..	18,023	836	13,571	4,891	3,373	203	1,233	7,662	3,726	4,015	2	57,535	58,976	116,511
70 and over	16,760	460	5,919	1,577	1,334	118	884	4,633	2,531	2,739	2	36,957	128,803	165,760
Total ..	481,356	56,944	712,286	265,149	254,501	36,461	55,535	296,689	217,583	102,712	53	2,479,269	1,318,101	3,797,370
							PERCENTAGE.							
0– 4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
5– 9 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
10–14 ..	1.07	0.03	0.97	0.11	0.17	0.15	0.01	0.62	0.05	0.11	0.00	3.29	96.71	100.00
15–19 ..	17.25	1.27	27.10	5.64	6.92	1.55	1.96	11.32	5.78	2.25	0.00	81.04	18.96	100.00
20–24 ..	16.96	1.99	30.29	9.31	9.46	1.81	2.08	10.07	9.19	2.58	0.00	93.74	6.26	100.00
25–29 ..	16.16	2.14	30.17	10.74	10.79	1.41	2.06	11.54	8.62	3.15	0.00	96.78	3.22	100.00
30–34 ..	16.93	2.45	29.34	10.18	11.19	1.05	1.82	12.52	8.69	3.91	0.00	98.08	1.92	100.00
35–39 ..	17.65	2.63	27.43	11.24	10.96	1.40	2.58	11.64	8.29	4.28	0.00	98.10	1.90	100.00
40–44 ..	17.82	2.84	27.11	11.32	10.43	1.11	2.35	11.98	8.35	4.43	0.00	97.74	2.26	100.00
45–49 ..	18.03	2.64	25.66	11.35	10.39	1.44	2.30	11.12	9.21	4.58	0.00	96.72	3.28	100.00
50–54 ..	17.87	2.23	23.97	11.60	9.93	1.85	2.19	10.29	9.76	4.55	0.00	94.24	5.76	100.00
55–59 ..	18.23	2.24	23.65	11.34	9.78	1.35	1.91	10.11	8.18	4.49	0.00	91.28	8.72	100.00
60–64 ..	18.28	1.13	20.81	9.94	7.07	0.90	1.51	9.06	6.62	4.48	0.00	79.80	20.20	100.00
65–69 ..	15.47	0.72	11.65	4.20	2.89	0.17	1.05	6.58	3.20	3.45	0.00	49.38	50.62	100.00
70 and over	10.11	0.28	3.57	0.95	0.81	0.07	0.53	2.80	1.53	1.65	0.00	22.30	77.70	100.00
Total ..	12.68	1.50	18.76	6.98	6.70	0.96	1.46	7.81	5.73	2.71	0.00	65.29	34.71	100.00

Of the total number of males in Australia aged 15 to 64 years, 2,375,824, or 93.27 per cent., were engaged in an industry, business, trade or service at the time of the Census. The maximum numbers of males enumerated in Primary Production, Manufacturing, Communication and Public Authority (N.E.I.) and Professional Services were in the age group 20 to 24 years, in Transport and Storage and Commerce in the 30 to 34 years group, and in Mining and Quarrying, Building and Construction, Finance and Property, and Amusement, Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, etc., in the 35 to 39 years group. Higher proportions of males were in the younger ages 15 to 39 years in Manufacturing, Communication, Commerce, Transport and Storage, and Finance and Property, whilst in Amusement, etc., Building and Construction, Public Authority (N.E.I.) and Professional Activities, Mining and Quarrying, and Primary Production, the proportion of males was higher in the older ages 40 to 64 years.

19. Industry Order and Age of Females.—Industry orders in conjunction with ages in quinquennial groups are shown for the female population of Australia in the following table. It should be remembered that the comments made in Section 18 in regard to males of ill-defined industry refer also to the distribution of the numbers and ages of 59,804 females whose industry was either not stated or described inadequately.

FEMALE POPULATION CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY AND AGE: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age Group.	Primary Production.	Mining and Quarrying.	Manufacturing.	Building and Construction.	Transport and Storage.	Communication.	Finance and Property.	Commerce.	Public Authority (N.E.I.) and Professional Activities.	Amusement, Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, &c.	Other Industries.	Total in Work Force.	Not in Work Force.	Total Population.
NUMBERS.														
0– 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	372,086	372,086
5– 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	296,286	296,286
10–14	207	2	2,610	4	57	65	70	1,895	259	979	..	6,148	256,774	262,922
15–19	4,193	251	64,249	470	4,436	4,902	8,562	46,191	31,427	28,029	6	192,716	96,426	289,142
20–24	3,027	167	47,564	342	3,990	4,766	7,604	29,520	34,599	20,343	7	151,929	156,535	308,464
25–29	1,478	46	22,339	153	1,726	1,924	2,242	13,450	17,600	12,643	3	73,604	227,285	300,889
30–34	1,343	42	15,806	91	1,186	1,071	1,146	10,010	12,721	11,353	4	54,773	245,794	300,567
35–39	1,408	33	13,867	84	1,081	802	1,173	9,371	11,525	11,040	4	50,388	225,249	275,637
40–44	1,658	30	11,808	98	932	822	1,041	8,250	10,399	10,250	3	45,291	192,993	238,284
45–49	1,980	24	10,358	83	817	543	1,002	7,583	9,971	11,151	1	43,513	185,834	229,347
50–54	2,071	18	7,973	60	623	536	777	6,121	8,072	10,502	2	36,755	180,718	217,473
55–59	2,264	6	5,449	73	489	518	436	4,482	6,151	9,776	..	29,644	168,877	198,521
60–64	1,809	7	2,345	22	246	243	186	2,281	3,383	6,233	1	16,756	147,796	164,552
65–69	1,341	2	744	14	72	105	82	1,044	1,622	3,555	1	8,582	118,281	126,863
70 and over	1,898	2	330	5	37	94	32	644	1,411	2,610	..	7,063	193,892	200,955
Total	24,677	630	205,442	1,499	15,692	16,391	24,353	140,842	149,140	138,464	32	717,162	3,064,826	3,781,988
PERCENTAGE.														
0– 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
5– 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
10–14	0.08	0.00	0.99	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.72	0.10	0.37	..	2.34	97.66	100.00
15–19	1.45	0.09	22.22	0.16	1.53	1.70	2.96	15.98	10.87	9.69	0.00	66.65	33.35	100.00
20–24	0.98	0.05	15.42	0.11	1.29	1.55	2.47	9.57	11.22	6.59	0.00	49.25	50.75	100.00
25–29	0.49	0.02	7.42	0.05	0.57	0.64	0.75	4.47	5.85	4.20	0.00	24.46	75.54	100.00
30–34	0.45	0.01	5.26	0.03	0.39	0.36	0.38	3.33	4.23	3.78	0.00	18.22	81.78	100.00
35–39	0.51	0.01	5.03	0.03	0.39	0.29	0.43	3.40	4.18	4.01	0.00	18.28	81.72	100.00
40–44	0.70	0.01	4.96	0.04	0.39	0.34	0.44	3.46	4.37	4.30	0.00	19.01	80.99	100.00
45–49	0.86	0.01	4.51	0.04	0.36	0.24	0.44	3.30	4.35	4.86	0.00	18.97	81.03	100.00
50–54	0.95	0.01	3.66	0.03	0.29	0.25	0.36	2.81	3.71	4.83	0.00	16.90	83.10	100.00
55–59	1.14	0.00	2.74	0.04	0.25	0.26	0.22	2.26	3.10	4.92	..	14.93	85.07	100.00
60–64	1.10	0.00	1.43	0.01	0.15	0.15	0.11	1.39	2.05	3.79	0.00	10.18	89.82	100.00
65–69	1.06	0.00	0.59	0.01	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.82	1.28	2.80	0.00	6.76	93.24	100.00
70 and over	0.94	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.32	0.70	1.30	..	3.51	96.49	100.00
Total	0.65	0.02	5.43	0.04	0.42	0.43	0.64	3.73	3.94	3.66	0.00	18.96	81.04	100.00

The number of females in the work force was 717,162 or 18.96 per cent. of the total female population compared with a similar percentage for males of 65.29 per cent. Almost half of the females engaged in industry consists of girls and young women from 15 to 24 years of age. The greatest number recorded was in the age group 15 to 19 years, where the proportion was approximately 80 per cent. of males in industry at corresponding ages. Females of 20 to 24 years were the next most numerous group and those of 25 to 29 years followed next in order, but the number in the latter group was less than half of that recorded in the age group 20 to 24 years. Females are engaged principally in Manufacturing, Public Authority (N.E.I.) and Professional Activities, Commerce and Amusement, &c. In these orders of industry more than 88 per cent. of the total female work force was recorded in 1947. Of females aged 15 to 64 years in the work force approximately two out of every three engaged in Manufacturing and Commerce were under the age of 30 years, whilst a majority of those in Amusement, Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, etc., were of more mature years.

CHAPTER XIX.

OCCUPATION.

EXPLANATORY INTRODUCTION.

1. The Form of Inquiry in 1947.—At the Census in 1947 persons who were engaged in an industry, business, trade or service were required to state in precise terms their present occupation, craft or calling; those unemployed or temporarily absent from work were required to state the occupation or craft in which they were usually engaged. Persons of independent means, pensioners, inmates of institutions and those engaged in unpaid home duties or full-time studies, together with part-time workers—unless they looked to their earnings from such work for their main livelihood—were not required to answer the occupation question.

The form of inquiry regarding occupation as contained in question 13 of the Census Schedule is reproduced in Section 2 of Chapter XVIII.

2. The Classification of Occupations.—The task of classifying occupations of the population into groups so chosen as to bring together like types would be a difficult operation even if all occupations were recorded in precise terms on the Census Schedule. It is made more difficult by the failure of many persons to state exact descriptions or specific occupations either from carelessness or a lack of knowledge of occupational designation. Difficulty also arises from the nature of the occupations themselves. Some occupational descriptions are clear-cut, but others are indefinite or have dual or triple meanings. Moreover there is a lack of uniformity in occupational terms; they vary as between industrial units, localities and States. In some cases different titles are used to designate the same occupation, in others, the same designation is applied to unlike occupations. A source of ambiguity is the use of union titles to designate occupation, particularly the titles of unions organized on an industry basis covering a variety of occupations.

The deficiencies noted above are characteristic of census data on occupations. It is generally accepted that the same degree of accuracy cannot be achieved in statistics of occupations as in statistics compiled from other items on the Census Schedule which lend themselves to standardization of a relatively simple and concise nature.

The Classification of Occupations adopted for the 1933 Census needed revision in the light of changes in conditions between that year and 1947. The new Classification drawn up for the 1947 Census embodied new features both of consolidation and coding designed to overcome some of the difficulties already referred to. From a sample of returns collected for the Occupation Survey made in Australia in 1945 some 3,000 occupational descriptions were determined and arranged in an alphabetical Index of Occupations according to exact descriptions and key-words. Key-words were introduced to simplify coding by grouping together under a particular title a large number of occupational descriptions which contained a common descriptive word (or key-word). The number of occupational titles included in the classification was reduced to 219, partly because this was considered, on the investigation made, to be the practicable limit to the number of occupations that could be clearly identified from replies to the question relating to occupation on the Census Schedule. It was considered that occupational data on this limited basis could best be clarified and expanded (within the limits of information on the schedules) by tabulating occupation in conjunction with industry. Although in publication the number of occupational titles had to be further reduced to 210, a considerably larger number of individual occupations can be identified by study of the cross tabulation. Readers of these tables for technical purposes or specific detail should read the tables in the light of the coding instructions used at the Census.

While the cross-classification of a limited range of occupations with industry yields much valuable data not otherwise available, it necessarily does so at the sacrifice of some useful detail as to individual occupations. It is intended to re-expand considerably the list of occupations at the next Census. The details of the Classification will be found in the Detailed Tables of the Census, Part XVIII., Occupation, Table 2.

3. The Work Force of 1947.—As already indicated, persons engaged in any industry, business, trade or service, including those usually engaged therein but out of a job at the time of the Census, are included in the work force. Persons of independent means, pensioners, females engaged in unpaid home duties, full-time students, permanent inmates of institutions, and others not engaged in industry are excluded from the work force. Persons working regularly but for considerably less than normal working hours were also instructed on the Census Schedule in 1947 to exclude themselves from the work force unless their earnings from such work formed their principal means of livelihood.

Statistics in this Chapter relate to the occupations of 2,479,269 males and 717,162 females who comprised the work force at the date of the Census of 1947. In Sections 5 to 13 the particulars are shown for males and females in three categories, namely: (*a*) Total in the work force—including 22,379 males and 6,634 females whose occupational status was not stated in the Census Schedules; (*b*) employer or self-employed; and (*c*) employee in receipt of wage or salary.

The distribution of the persons in the work force, according to occupational status, will be found in Chapter XX.

GENERAL VIEW OF OCCUPATIONAL STATISTICS.

4. Summary of Occupations.—A general summary of the occupations derived from the Census returns of 1947, according to industry, is given below. In reviewing the particulars of the various categories or orders allowance should be made for certain defects in the Classification which arose in the operation of the new code introduced in 1947, and from difficulty in identifying occupations from Census descriptions. Special features to be considered have been noted throughout this Chapter, for example, the classification of rural occupations in Orders 4 to 7 as well as in Order 0, the inclusion of professional engineers with craftsmen in Order 5, wholesale and retail sales workers in Order 2 as well as in Order 3, and the overlapping of some constituent occupational titles in Orders 5, 6 and 7.

OCCUPATION OF PERSONS IN THE WORK FORCE ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY[(a)], AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Industry.	Occupation.									Total in Work Force.
	Order 0.	Order 1.	Order 2.	Order 3.	Order 4.	Order 5.	Order 6.	Order 7.	Order 8.	
	Rural, fishing and hunting occupations.	Professional and semi-professional occupations.	Administrative occupations.	Commercial and clerical occupations.	Domestic and protective service occupations.	Craftsmen.	Operatives.	Labourers.	Occupation indefinite or not stated.	
MALES.										
Primary production ..	431,806	75	8,770	1,569	4,498	5,880	6,635	12,936	1,412	473,581
Mining and quarrying ..	233	625	1,201	1,498	513	9,148	34,458	5,178	984	53,838
Manufacturing	4,658	13,581	34,452	47,482	6,801	233,180	241,888	42,187	21,489	645,718
Building and construction ..	1,353	1,389	13,879	3,756	2,630	113,892	50,613	32,512	11,110	231,134
Transport and storage ..	88	566	12,838	29,065	16,004	46,336	87,900	29,388	10,354	232,539
Communication	2	315	33	21,812	531	7,956	1,957	360	1,568	34,534
Finance and property ..	1	695	5,943	42,398	1,201	1,140	420	41	604	52,443
Commerce	2,266	4,684	33,922	169,489	2,658	15,640	39,146	5,263	4,958	278,026
Public authority (n.e.i.) and professional activities ..	849	54,781	1,352	65,133	63,651	10,796	8,101	2,245	2,528	209,436

OCCUPATION OF PERSONS IN THE WORK FORCE ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY[(a)], AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Industry.	Occupation.									
	Order 0.	Order 1.	Order 2.	Order 3.	Order 4.	Order 5.	Order 6.	Order 7.	Order 8.	Total in Work Force.
	Rural, fishing and hunting occupations.	Professional and semi-professional occupations.	Administrative occupations.	Commercial and clerical occupations.	Domestic and protective service occupations.	Craftsmen.	Operatives.	Labourers.	Occupation indefinite or not stated.	
					MALES—*continued.*					
Amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, &c. ..	186	3,388	18,699	8,926	44,948	3,010	7,750	5,230	3,103	95,240
Other industries	7	..	20	3	5	5	2	4	4	50
Industry inadequately described	2,026	1,131	4,387	9,357	3,331	33,204	20,842	10,518	3,261	88,057
Industry not stated ..	701	1,199	3,705	8,935	4,661	17,415	14,353	13,643	20,061	84,673
Total	444,176	82,429	139,201	409,423	151,432	497,602	514,065	159,505	81,436	2,479,269
					FEMALES.					
Primary production ..	21,802	70	290	556	1,407	21	171	33	88	24,438
Mining and quarrying ..	..	2	19	470	34	3	17	1	7	553
Manufacturing	19	1,885	3,093	36,610	2,330	11,853	119,382	383	8,527	184,082
Building and construction	2	24	48	982	98	33	71	6	35	1,299
Transport and storage ..	..	33	575	9,051	2,743	53	966	2	414	13,837
Communication ..	..	44	5	13,315	196	148	368	1	580	14,657
Finance and property ..	..	221	200	19,805	759	20	77	..	186	21,268
Commerce..	57	1,186	5,287	109,597	1,598	1,261	7,045	35	1,427	127,493
Public authority (n.e.i.) and professional activities ..	8	73,071	433	41,938	18,349	1,140	2,330	5	2,101	139,375
Amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, &c. ..	4	2,443	22,689	12,531	84,548	688	4,805	20	2,598	130,326
Other industries	3	..	10	7	6	1	1	..	2	30
Industry inadequately described	4	425	285	11,522	1,953	413	4,669	46	721	20,038
Industry not stated.. ..	9	1,523	1,052	16,667	4,336	677	5,472	28	10,002	39,766
Total	21,908	80,927	33,986	273,051	118,357	16,311	145,374	560	26,688	717,162
					PERSONS.					
Primary production ..	453,608	145	9,060	2,125	5,905	5,901	6,806	12,969	1,500	498,019
Mining and quarrying ..	233	627	1,220	1,968	547	9,151	34,475	5,179	991	54,391
Manufacturing	4,677	15,466	37,545	84,092	9,131	245,033	361,270	42,570	30,016	829,800
Building and construction ..	1,355	1,413	13,927	4,738	2,728	113,925	50,684	32,518	11,145	232,433
Transport and storage ..	88	599	13,413	38,116	18,747	46,389	88,866	29,390	10,768	246,376
Communication	2	359	38	35,127	727	8,104	2,325	361	2,148	49,191
Finance and property ..	1	916	6,143	62,203	1,960	1,160	497	41	790	73,711
Commerce..	2,323	5,870	39,209	279,086	4,256	16,901	46,191	5,298	6,385	405,519
Public authority (n.e.i.) and professional activities ..	857	127,852	1,785	107,071	82,000	11,936	10,431	2,250	4,629	348,811
Amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, &c. ..	190	5,831	41,388	21,457	129,496	3,698	12,555	5,250	5,701	225,566
Other industries	10	..	30	10	11	6	3	4	6	80
Industry inadequately described	2,030	1,556	4,672	20,879	5,284	33,617	25,511	10,564	3,982	108,095
Industry not stated.. ..	710	2,722	4,757	25,602	8,997	18,092	19,825	13,671	30,063	124,439
Total	466,084	163,356	173,187	682,474	269,789	513,913	659,439	160,065	108,124	3,196,431

(*a*) As recorded. The totals shown for Industry Orders in this table differ from those shown from page 182 onwards in Chapter XVIII. owing to the distribution therein of Indefinite and Not Stated Industry Orders.

ANALYSIS OF PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY.

(In the following Sections, Indefinite and Not Stated Industries have not been distributed to specific industries as was done in Chapter XVIII.)

Details of individual occupations classified by both industry and occupational status are shown in the following Sections of this Chapter. For convenience of presentation the occupations are grouped under the orders and sub-orders of the Classification of Occupations adopted in 1947.

5. Rural, Fishing and Hunting Occupations (Order 0).—(i) *General*—This combination was designed to enumerate persons actually engaged in the operations of farming, forestry, fishing, hunting and trapping. In accordance with the basic principle of the classification, other classes of occupations—professional, commercial, clerical etc.—in the primary industries were not allocated to this Order but were assembled with like occupations in other Orders.

(ii) *Rural Occupations.*—Rural occupations were classified in four groups, namely, farmers, graziers and other farm workers, n.e.i.; farm contractors; shearers; and drovers and stockmen. A brief industrial distribution is shown below:—

RURAL OCCUPATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Particulars.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Farmers, Graziers and Other Farm Workers, n.e.i.—						
Industry—						
Agriculture and mixed farming	216,098	7,348	143,542	5,214	56,971	1,489
Grazing	62,824	3,322	33,093	2,717	26,364	478
Dairying	93,665	9,793	63,149	4,650	22,206	3,418
Poultry farming	9,960	1,186	8,060	913	1,452	193
Beekeeping	1,766	45	1,464	35	225	7
Other	2,196	26	793	25	1,240	1
	386,509	21,720	250,101	13,554	108,458	5,586
Manufacture of food and drink	357	14	48	..	291	14
Building and construction	449	..	22	..	418	..
Retail trade in milk, dairy products, &c. ..	750	51	252	16	473	34
Benevolent institutions, hospitals, &c. ..	225	4	..	..	205	4
Agricultural colleges, schools, &c. ..	357	3	..	..	353	3
Other industry including inadequately described and not stated	923	25	157	6	690	16
Total	389,570	21,817	250,580	13,576	110,888	5,657
Farm Contractors (including fencing, boring, draining)	2,368	9	2,065	9	201	..
Shearers	5,492	..	265	..	4,196	..
Drovers and Stockmen	7,091	20	879	3	5,353	14

The rural group shown above comprised 404,521 males and 21,846 females, of whom 400,363 males and 21,747 females were engaged in agriculture, grazing and dairying industries. In the case of 273 males and 11 females, industry was inadequately described or not stated. Rural occupations allocated to industries other than agriculture, grazing or dairying were concerned with the treatment of rural products at meat works or milk factories, fruit and vegetable drying, wine making, chaff-cutting, dam and well sinking or fencing, live-stock and primary produce dealing or the retail distribution of milk.

Rural occupations classified in Occupation Orders other than Order 0 include a number of farm "proprietors" in Order 2. It is probable that these were coded according to description, before it was decided to code all farm proprietors to Order 0. Other rural occupations omitted from Order 0 were:—Rural managers coded to managers; rural foremen and rural overseers coded to foremen; some growers of fruit, vegetables, etc., mostly in South and Western Australia, coded to gardeners; wool and skin classers and pressers occupied on farms; and labourers on farms. The following table gives particulars of such of these occupations as were recorded in agricultural, grazing and dairying industries:—

RURAL OCCUPATIONS IN OTHER OCCUPATION ORDERS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Occupation.	Agricultural, Grazing and Dairying Industry.					
	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Proprietors, Directors, n.e.i..	1,401	192	1,320	190	63	2
Managers	6,924	91	522	38	6,248	49
Gardeners	2,983	56	1,368	20	1,471	34
Foremen, n.e.i.	2,963	14	32	..	2,846	14
Wool Classers, Skin Classers	503	3	25	..	410	..
Pressers	358	..	1	..	318	..
Workers, n.e.i.	435	1	3	..	330	1
Labourers	10,775	32	17	..	9,610	30

The number of shearers recorded at the Census was 5,492, of whom 896 were not at work. The latter included shearers resting or travelling between jobs or awaiting commencement of shearing in the districts where they intended to shear. Shearing, a seasonal occupation, was not in full swing at Census date except in the warmer districts.

(iii) *Forest and Timber Workers, Fishermen and Trappers.*—The occupations of forest and timber workers which are in the nature of primary productive activities are not readily distinguishable, by means of census information, from occupations in post-primary treatment of, or trade in, forest products. Moreover, the designation " timber worker " is applied frequently to members of an industrial organization bearing this title, which embraces workers in factories and timber yards as well as in forests.

The males classified as forest and other timber workers, n.e.i., in Order 0 numbered 25,078, of whom 16,033 were in the industry sub-group, Forestry.

FOREST AND OTHER TIMBER WORKERS, N.E.I., FISHERMEN, TRAPPERS AND HUNTERS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Particulars.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Forest and Other Timber Workers, n.e.i.—						
Industry—						
Afforestation and re-afforestation ..	1,502	1	20	..	1,446	1
Timber getting (including firewood) ..	12,785	7	4,527	5	7,090	1
Other and inadequately defined forestry ..	1,746	..	46	..	1,656	..
Sawmilling (town and country) ..	2,936	..	136	..	2,703	..
Other manufacturing	1,003	5	81	..	892	5
Agriculture, grazing and dairying ..	623	1	53	..	472	1
Building and construction	459	..	10	..	442	..
Wholesale trade in timber, &c.	1,135	..	217	..	886	..
Other industries	463	..	37	..	411	..
Industry inadequately described and not stated	2,426	2	247	..	1,973	1
Total	25,078	16	5,374	5	17,971	9
Fishermen	8,745	33	6,106	25	1,703	4
Trappers, Hunters	5,832	13	3,915	11	1,454	2

Some occupations in the fishing industry were coded to Orders other than Order 0, namely, proprietors and managers, 103 males and 2 females, and ships' officers, 52 males in Order 2; engineers, 42 males, and other craftsmen (such as divers), 358 males in Order 5; seamen, 720 males, and other operatives (including pearl-shellers), 213 males and 7 females in Order 6.

6. Professional and Semi-professional Occupations (Order 1).—(i) *General*—Professional and semi-professional occupations consist of twenty occupational titles. An omission from this Order is the " engineer " with professional qualifications. The term " engineer " in its true sense designates a professional occupation but is popularly applied to craftsmen as well as to professional workers. The latter, representing only a minority of those described as engineer, could not be identified from information on Census Schedules and consequently engineers of all types have been classified as craftsmen in Order 5.

Apart from engineers, small numbers of other persons exercising professional qualifications were not classified in Order 1 but under alternative descriptions in Order 2 as proprietors, directors or managers. These include, for example, proprietors with industrial classification such as medicine, dentistry or legal profession in private practice, hospitals, schools and colleges, civil engineering and surveying, architecture, publication of newspapers and periodicals and photography.

(ii) *Teaching Occupations.*—Details of the numbers engaged in teaching occupations are shown in the following table:—

TEACHING OCCUPATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Particulars.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Teachers and Instructors—						
Industry—						
Schools, colleges, universities and private teaching	21,026	27,922	172	364	20,781	27,330
Other, including not stated	826	981	47	43	761	895
Total	21,852	28,903	219	407	21,542	28,225

In addition to persons coded here, teachers of specified subjects such as music and dancing were included with musicians and dancers.

(iii) *Medical and Health Occupations.*—Particulars of the six groups of occupations included under health are shown below:—

MEDICAL AND HEALTH OCCUPATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Particulars.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Medical Practitioners—						
Industry—						
In private practice	4,529	338	3,960	253	426	55
Other, including not stated	1,536	241	76	14	1,359	209
Total	6,065	579	4,036	267	1,785	264
Dentists—						
Industry—						
In private practice	2,723	64	2,358	40	266	22
Other, including not stated	102	13	1	..	91	13
Total	2,825	77	2,359	40	357	35
Physiotherapists, Masseurs	288	717	182	207	92	434
Nurses, Orderlies—						
Industry—						
Hospitals	2,588	24,772	1	312	2,537	24,074
Medicine, dentistry—						
Private practice	2	2,170	..	..	2	2,124
Other, including not stated	329	10,842	1	517	317	8,452
Total	2,919	37,784	2	829	2,856	34,650
Pharmacists, Industrial Chemists—						
Industry—						
Manufacturing	3,050	189	177	6	2,839	175
Commerce	4,395	936	2,154	182	2,143	720
Other, including not stated	980	179	45	2	890	158
Total	8,425	1,304	2,376	190	5,872	1,053
Veterinary Surgeons	374	10	179	6	182	4

The number of medical practitioners recorded at the Census was 6,644, of whom 579 or 8.7 per cent. were women, and the number of dentists was 2,902, of whom 77 or 2.7 per cent. were women. The average population per medical practitioner was 1,141 and the average per dentist was 2,612.

Nurses and orderlies, who numbered 2,919 males and 37,784 females, form the largest group of medical and health occupations. The number includes trainees and members of Voluntary Aid Detachments. Some nurses are also included in occupation groups such as proprietors and matrons. In the industry group of health, hospitals, etc., 721 females were recorded as matrons. On the other hand, it may be assumed that the majority of the females coded as nurses and orderlies in medicine and dentistry (private practice) would have been more appropriately classified as professionals' attendants and receptionists.

The title of pharmacists and industrial chemists is comprised of such descriptions as chemist, dispenser, druggist and pharmacist, also pharmacy apprentice and industrial chemistry trainee. A number of persons in similar occupations were enumerated as proprietors or managers in retail trade in drugs and chemicals.

(iv) *Religious and Social Welfare Occupations.*—The two occupational groups, clergy and other religious workers and social workers, n.e.i., are exclusive of members of religious orders stated to be engaged in the care of the sick, teaching, etc., and classified according to actual occupation, namely, nurse, teacher, etc.

In the matter of occupational status practically all religious and social welfare workers were classified in census tabulations as employee on wage or salary.

RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL WELFARE OCCUPATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Particulars.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Clergy and Other Religious Workers; Social Workers, n.e.i.—						
Industry—						
Religion	7,983	2,084	..	..	7,945	2,056
Social welfare, health, hospitals, &c. ..	255	1,320	..	..	248	1,290
Other, including not stated	45	254	..	..	44	244
Total	8,283	3,658	..	..	8,237	3,590

(v) *Legal Occupations.*—Legal occupations were classified in two groups: Solicitors, barristers and legal officers; and magistrates and judges. In addition to the numbers included herein, 87 males were recorded as proprietors and 16 as managers in the industry, Legal profession in private practice.

LEGAL OCCUPATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Particulars.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Solicitors, Barristers, Legal Officers—						
Industry—						
In private practice	3,788	92	3,297	44	396	44
Other, including not stated	432	17	3	..	413	17
Total	4,220	109	3,300	44	809	61
Magistrates, Judges	247	..	..	..	247	..

(vi) *Metallurgists and Constructional Occupations.*—Metallurgists and assayers formed a relatively small group of professional workers. Constructional occupations of a professional nature in Order 1 are architects, surveyors and draftsmen. Architects include naval architects as well as architects of buildings and works. Surveyors embrace all types of surveyors, except those described as fire or loss or insurance surveyors, and draftsmen comprise all kinds of draftsmen, including map compilers, mechanical draftsmen and legal draftsmen.

METALLURGISTS AND CONSTRUCTIONAL OCCUPATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Particulars.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Metallurgists, Assayers—						
Industry—						
Mining	244	..	7	..	232	..
Manufacturing	659	3	11	..	643	3
Other, including not stated	138	4	17	..	113	4
Total	1,041	7	35	..	988	7
Architects—						
Industry—						
Architecture	739	23	494	10	232	13
Building and construction	417	7	187	3	226	4
Commonwealth, State, &c., activities, n.e.i.	421	15	..	..	421	15
Other, including not stated	216	5	6	..	185	4
Total	1,793	50	687	13	1,064	36

METALLURGISTS AND CONSTRUCTIONAL OCCUPATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Particulars.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Surveyors (including Quantity Surveyors)—						
Industry—						
Civil engineering and surveying	395	1	217	..	169	1
Building and construction	492	..	29	..	458	..
Mining	165	..	2	..	162	..
Commonwealth, State, &c., activities, n.e.i.	369	..	..	..	369	..
Other, including not stated	318	..	22	..	278	..
Total	1,739	1	270	..	1,436	1
Draftsmen—						
Industry—						
Manufacturing	4,154	79	22	..	4,090	78
Commonwealth, State, &c., activities, n.e.i.	2,191	110	..	..	2,186	110
Building and construction, civil engineering, surveying, architecture	864	53	58	2	788	50
Other, including not stated	1,285	75	17	..	1,230	73
Total	8,494	317	97	2	8,294	311

(vii) *Other Professional Occupations.*—Details of the numbers recorded in the remaining groups of professional workers consisting of artists, musicians, politicians and others are shown in the following table.

The occupational descriptions coded to other professional workers include occupations such as actuary, agrostologist, bacteriologist, biochemist, chiropodist, geologist, physicist, radiographer, weather observer, analyst, consultant, interpreter, psychologist, research worker, scientist (all other) and therapist.

OTHER PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Particulars.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Artists and Art Teachers	1,939	1,179	678	253	1,135	829
Photographers	2,099	539	936	118	1,052	390
Journalists, Authors, Writers	3,543	738	367	95	3,053	596
Musicians and Music Teachers	2,067	2,617	547	1,310	1,239	975
Actors, Dancers (including Teachers)	1,619	970	417	244	1,019	631
Members of Parliament (so described)	281	8	..	..	281	8
Other Professional Workers—						
Industry—						
Manufacturing	186	49	12	2	173	47
Commonwealth, State, &c., activities, n.e.i.	925	102	..	..	921	101
Health, hospitals, &c.	419	409	237	48	169	338
Hairdressing, manicure and beauty parlours	156	500	124	297	26	180
Other, including not stated	630	300	142	22	451	247
Total	2,316	1,360	515	369	1,740	913

7. Administrative Occupations (Order 2).—(i) *General*—Administrative occupations consist of three titles, namely, proprietors and directors, managers, and ships' officers, radio officers and aircraft officers.

(ii) *Proprietors, Directors, etc., n.e.i.*—The classification of proprietors as an occupational group presents special difficulties. The term itself does not designate occupation, and, in many cases, the occupation titles written in Census Schedules do not provide adequate information for identification of proprietors on an occupational basis.

In the Classification the following occupational descriptions were included under proprietors, directors, etc., n.e.i.:—

(*a*) Certain descriptions specifically listed in the Index such as hotelkeeper, master builder, exporter, director, caterer, boarding house keeper, publisher, etc., and

(*b*) descriptions by employers and self-employed persons in such terms as business, employer, manufacturer, proprietor, builder or maker.

As explained earlier in this Chapter most farm proprietors were classified with farming occupations in Order 0.

Professionals and craftsmen who were employers or self-employed were enumerated for the most part according to normal occupation and not as proprietor. Census tabulations also indicate that "proprietors" in some industries were dispersed under alternative descriptions amongst various occupational titles, a notable example being "proprietors" in wholesale and retail trade (*see* "shopkeepers and other sales workers" in Section 8 (iii) of this Chapter). In reviewing the industrial classification of proprietors and managers reference should be made to any kindred occupation title and comment thereon.

PROPRIETORS, DIRECTORS, ETC., N.E.I., AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Particulars.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Proprietors, Directors, &c., n.e.i.—						
Industry—						
Agriculture, grazing and dairying ..	1,401	192	1,320	190	63	2
Mining and quarrying	529	15	458	12	66	3
Manufacturing—						
Founding, engineering and metalworking	4,396	147	3,774	105	612	42
Clothing	2,714	1,232	2,599	1,210	108	17
Food and drink	3,490	423	3,059	400	404	23
Furniture, fittings, woodworking, &c. ..	4,457	109	4,064	101	308	8
Paper, printing, bookbinding, &c. ..	1,768	149	1,214	112	540	35
Other	6,801	586	5,970	520	798	64
Total	23,626	2,646	20,680	2,448	2,770	189
Building and construction—						
Construction and repair of buildings ..	12,042	37	11,797	32	131	5
Other	1,430	9	1,321	9	73	..
Total	13,472	46	13,118	41	204	5
Transport and storage—						
Motor garages (so described)	2,143	84	2,109	80	18	4
Carrying and cartage service	2,200	100	2,140	96	43	4
Taxi and hire car service	993	78	972	77	3	1
Other	2,946	159	2,719	142	206	17
Total	8,282	421	7,940	395	270	26
Commerce—						
Wholesale trade	6,883	333	5,799	271	1,052	59
Retail trade	12,489	3,454	11,890	3,410	546	36
Other	233	12	206	12	23	..
Total	19,605	3,799	17,895	3,693	1,621	95
Amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, &c.—						
Licensed hotels, including wine saloons ..	5,156	2,199	4,848	2,128	80	33
Boarding and lodging houses	3,226	16,494	3,198	16,414	11	65
Restaurants and tea rooms	3,048	1,325	2,959	1,280	35	21
Other	3,119	631	2,846	590	239	39
Total	14,549	20,649	13,851	20,412	365	158
Other industry including inadequately described and not stated	9,386	1,713	8,233	1,539	978	158
GRAND TOTAL	90,850	29,481	83,495	28,730	6,337	636

The majority of females classified as proprietors, etc., were boarding or lodging house keepers. The number, 16,494, includes some housewives, who were classified as boarding or lodging house keepers where there were three or more boarders or lodgers in a household and no other person was described in the Census Schedule as boarding or lodging house keeper.

(iii) *Managers.*—The title of managers includes—(*a*) descriptions consisting of the one word "manager"; (*b*) farm and rural managers; and (*c*) other descriptions containing the word "manager" where the balance of the description does not indicate a specific occupation.

MANAGERS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Particulars.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Managers—						
Industry—						
Agriculture and mixed farming	2,215	34	165	19	2,006	15
Grazing	4,198	33	314	11	3,785	19
Dairying	403	19	37	6	358	13
Other	108	5	6	2	99	2
Total	6,924	91	522	38	6,248	49
Mining and quarrying	659	4	61	..	589	4
Manufacturing—						
Founding, engineering and metalworking	2,492	23	175	5	2,302	18
Clothing	816	172	105	21	705	145
Food and drink	2,068	78	142	17	1,913	59
Paper, printing, bookbinding, &c.	1,021	52	74	5	941	47
Other	4,399	122	352	10	4,014	111
Total	10,796	447	848	58	9,875	380
Building and construction	331	2	38	..	292	2
Transport and storage—						
Motor engineering, motor garages, &c.	682	14	86	4	587	10
Other and undefined road transport and storage	503	6	65	2	431	4
Shipping	375	1	10	..	364	1
Other and undefined	316	133	13	..	300	131
Total	1,876	154	174	6	1,682	146
Finance and property—						
Banking	2,955	6	..	..	2,953	6
Insurance	817	5	8	..	806	5
Other offices, agencies, &c.	599	32	48	1	545	30
Total	4,371	43	56	1	4,304	41
Commerce—						
Wholesale trade	5,961	82	263	7	5,674	74
Retail trade	8,223	1,403	556	147	7,594	1,235
Other	128	3	8	1	119	2
Total	14,312	1,488	827	155	13,387	1,311
Public authority (n.e.i.) and professional activities	436	64	11	4	422	60
Theatres and motion picture production	797	37	65	6	715	29
Other amusement, sport and recreation	458	27	16	2	430	24
Licensed hotels (including wine saloons)	1,768	805	217	96	1,439	668
Boarding and lodging houses	268	518	57	113	196	393
Restaurants and tea rooms	386	456	86	37	277	409
Other and inadequately defined, personal service, &c.	468	197	64	15	392	179
Other, including not stated	1,559	172	88	8	1,403	144
GRAND TOTAL	45,409	4,505	3,130	539	41,651	3,839

(iv) *Ships' Officers, Radio Officers, Aircraft Officers.*—Ships' officers, radio officers and aircraft officers include, in addition to those named, such descriptions as ferry master, navigator, pilot, purser. The one-word description "officer" was coded to officers in Order 3.

SHIPS' OFFICERS, RADIO OFFICERS, AIRCRAFT OFFICERS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Particulars.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Ships' Officers, Radio Officers, Aircraft Officers—						
Industry—						
Fishing, shipping, loading and discharging vessels and construction of harbour, river, and other works	2,061	..	92	..	1,880	..
Air transport	744	..	14	..	696	..
Other, including not stated	137	..	5	..	119	..
Total	2,942	..	111	..	2,695	..

8. Commercial and Clerical Occupations (Order 3).—(i) *General*—The statistics of occupations in Order 3 are discussed below in two sections, clerical and semi-clerical occupations, and selling and broking occupations.

(ii) *Clerical and Semi-clerical Occupations.*—The duties of clerical workers are multifarious and census descriptions are somewhat indefinite or ambiguous and do not always provide a satisfactory basis for classification into specific occupation groups. Moreover, collective rather than individual designations were furnished in respect of many occupations in banking and railway and other public services, for example, bank officer, railway officer, public servant, postal assistant or postal official. In view of these facts, a summary showing the industry classification of all clerical occupations combined and a list of the total numbers in each of the twenty-two groups have been substituted below in place of the usual statements for each occupation group. Statements for a few of the clerical groups are shown later.

CLERICAL AND SEMI-CLERICAL OCCUPATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Particulars.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Occupation—						
Clerks, n.e.i.	123,467	58,869	12	3	121,186	57,888
Accountants, auditors, bookkeepers ..	17,417	6,333	3,068	86	14,021	6,090
Secretaries	4,694	7,423	99	56	4,555	7,256
Typists, shorthand writers	245	70,743	4	133	236	69,574
Telephonists	414	11,726	..	..	407	11,529
Cashiers (so described)	733	5,010	..	2	730	4,902
Librarians	598	1,900	219	376	357	1,471
Tracers	32	754	..	1	32	739
Office machinists, n.e.i.	92	7,626	1	1	89	7,508
Messengers	4,953	445	..	..	4,910	441
Telegraphists, wireless operators	2,419	420	..	..	2,386	412
Postmen, mailmen	1,852	57	4	..	1,824	57
Ticket, &c., collectors, n.e.i.	244	44	..	..	241	44
Ticket and show card writers	210	327	28	2	174	319
Weighmen	354	37	2	..	346	36
Collectors, n.e.i.	1,283	184	284	1	947	172
Officers, n.e.i.	21,212	1,464	1	1	21,141	1,449
Inspectors (excluding police)	10,486	423	10	..	10,401	417
Public servants, n.e.i.	17,252	4,045	..	..	17,185	4,021
Postmasters	1,919	1,386	..	..	1,914	1,375
Stationmasters	3,283	312	..	..	3,279	309
Other clerical, &c., workers	11,983	6,524	110	6	11,747	6,394
Industry—						
Manufacturing	35,809	33,115	107	38	35,362	32,848
Building and construction	3,480	964	9	1	3,436	953
Coastwise and overseas shipping	4,395	1,383	2	1	4,299	1,367
Rail service	16,730	2,045	..	..	16,677	2,035
Other and undefined transport and storage	6,099	5,071	21	10	5,994	5,013
Post and telegraph and telephone services ..	21,282	13,118	..	..	21,183	12,981
Banking	20,085	5,757	..	..	20,023	5,710
Insurance, friendly and benefit societies, &c.	7,728	7,754	78	..	7,603	7,693
Other offices, agencies, &c.	3,491	5,739	68	83	3,384	5,610
Commerce	23,960	40,316	315	22	23,356	39,958
Public authority activities, n.e.i., and defence —civilian employees	50,328	24,033	..	..	50,035	23,846

CLERICAL AND SEMI-CLERICAL OCCUPATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Particulars.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Legal profession in private practice	1,728	5,160	3	..	1,705	5,120
Libraries and reading rooms	461	1,284	212	375	229	869
Accountancy and auditing	7,118	3,653	2,914	..	4,084	3,553
Other industries	12,102	15,171	65	74	11,838	14,960
Industry inadequately described	5,979	10,462	27	57	5,327	9,826
Industry not stated	4,367	11,027	21	7	3,573	10,061
Total	225,142	186,052	3,842	668	218,108	182,403

Seventy-two per cent. of the male clerical workers were comprised in three titles, namely, clerks, n.e.i., 123,467; officers, n.e.i., 21,212; and public servants, n.e.i., 17,252; and 70 per cent. of the females were classified in two occupational titles, namely, typists and shorthand writers, 70,743; and clerks, n.e.i., 58,869.

Clerical occupations consist predominantly of employees. There were only 3,842 male and 668 female employers or self-employed in the clerical group, of whom 3,068 males and 86 females were accountants, auditors or bookkeepers, and 219 males and 376 females were librarians. Employers and self-employed persons in accountancy, etc., and librarians are included also in the administrative group of proprietors, directors, n.e.i., which comprised 266 males and 5 females in accountancy and auditing and 67 male and 73 female proprietors of libraries and reading rooms.

Male clerical workers represented 63 per cent. of all males occupied in post, telegraph and telephone services, and female clerical workers 90 per cent. of the females in this industry group. Corresponding proportions in defence—civilian employees and public authority activities, n.e.i., were males 68 per cent., females 85 per cent.; in banking, males 82 per cent., females 90 per cent.; and in insurance, males 50 per cent., females 94 per cent. In manufacturing, clerical occupations represented less than 6 per cent. of the male workers and 18 per cent. of female workers; in commerce the proportions were males 9 per cent. and females 32 per cent. Particulars of the industrial classification of the clerical occupational groups of collectors, officers and inspectors are shown below:—

SPECIFIED CLERICAL OCCUPATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Particulars.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Ticket, &c., Collectors—						
Industry—						
Transport, roads and bridges, &c.	244	44	..	..	241	44
Collectors, n.e.i.—						
Industry—						
Manufacturing	224	8	1	..	222	8
Transport, roads and bridges, &c.	30	81	1	..	27	79
Insurance and other offices, &c.	195	18	5	..	187	15
Wholesale and retail trade	602	20	263	..	316	18
Other, including not stated	232	57	14	1	195	52
Total	1,283	184	284	1	947	172
Officers, n.e.i.—						
Industry—						
Manufacturing	1,420	81	..	..	1,417	80
Shipping and loading and discharging vessels	147	2	..	..	145	2
Rail service	1,104	19	..	..	1,102	19
Air transport	365	6	..	..	362	6
Communication	5,182	401	..	..	5,163	399
Banking	7,240	560	..	..	7,225	554
Insurance and other offices, agencies, &c.	634	13	1	..	629	12
Commerce	351	19	..	1	349	18
Public authority activities, n.e.i.	3,554	225	..	..	3,549	225
Defence—civilian employees	108	2	..	..	108	2
Other, including not stated	1,107	136	..	..	1,092	132
Total	21,212	1,464	1	1	21,141	1,449

SPECIFIED CLERICAL OCCUPATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Particulars.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Inspectors (excluding Police)—						
Industry—						
Agriculture, grazing, dairying	289	..	..	..	285	..
Manufacturing	2,205	271	..	..	2,183	266
Building and construction	1,297	2	1	..	1,292	2
Transport	804	3	..	..	804	3
Banking	174	..	..	..	173	..
Insurance	1,591	7	7	..	1,578	7
Commerce	288	16	..	..	280	16
Commonwealth, State, &c., activities, n.e.i., and defence—civilian employees ..	3,154	56	..	..	3,138	56
Schools, colleges, &c.	128	15	..	..	128	15
Other, including not stated	556	53	2	..	540	52
Total	10,486	423	10	..	10,401	417

The title of ticket, etc., collectors consists mainly of workers in transport industries, described as ticket collector, ticket checker or ticket examiner (*see* also the titles of operatives such as conductors, viewers, checkers and examiners). Collectors, n.e.i., include collectors of salvage, etc., but also the descriptions "collector" (one word) and "licensed collector"; consequently it overlaps the commercial occupation title of auctioneers, agents, travellers, which includes collectors of rents, rates, insurance, debts, etc.

The group of officers, n.e.i., is comprised for the most part of "officers" in banking (so described according to industrial union title) and in postal, telegraph and telephone services and other public authority activities. It is probable that some occupations in this group are similar to those classified as ships' officers, radio officers, aircraft officers in Order 2.

The title of inspectors (excluding police) contains a variety of occupations, such as inspectors of accounts, banking, schools, buildings, factory products and other commodities, inspectors concerned with the administration of regulations, and inspectors in transport services.

(iii) *Selling and Broking Occupations.*—Persons engaged in selling and broking occupations consist of buyers, auctioneers, agents, travellers, ordermen, bookmakers, butchers, café and canteen workers, n.e.i., and shopkeepers and other sales workers.

The following table gives a brief classification by industry of each of these groups except the last-mentioned which is discussed later:—

SELLING AND BROKING OCCUPATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Particulars.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Buyers—						
Industry—						
Manufacturing	607	29	21	2	578	25
Wool, skin and produce dealing, &c. ..	1,043	2	324	2	674	..
Other commerce	1,258	561	129	11	1,111	539
Other, including not stated	206	44	8	..	182	43
Total	3,114	636	482	15	2,545	607
Auctioneers, Agents, Travellers—						
Industry—						
Manufacturing	3,766	56	306	9	3,405	46
Insurance	4,614	103	427	5	4,075	93
Other offices, agencies, &c.	4,942	260	3,572	206	1,216	50
Wholesale trade	9,587	116	2,932	67	6,443	45
Wool, skin and produce dealing, &c. ..	2,272	11	1,082	9	1,123	2
Retail trade, &c.	1,383	41	412	14	949	24
Other industries	1,168	72	223	24	926	44
Industry inadequately described or not stated	1,387	44	146	6	1,048	30
Total	29,119	703	9,100	340	19,185	334

SELLING AND BROKING OCCUPATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Particulars.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Ordermen—						
Industry—						
Sawmilling, woodworking, &c., wholesale trade in timber and other building materials ; timber industry (undefined) ..	515	..	..	..	508	..
Other, including not stated	123	1	1	..	119	1
Total	638	1	1	..	627	1
Bookmakers	1,628	..	1,497	..	76	..
Butchers—						
Industry—						
Meatworks and other manufacturing ..	1,847	2	39	..	1,737	2
Wholesale trade and primary produce dealing	519	2	118	2	391	..
Retail trade	15,664	59	5,123	40	9,749	16
Other, including not stated	904	1	5	..	698	1
Total	18,934	64	5,285	42	12,575	19
Café, Canteen Workers, n.e.i.—						
Industry—						
Restaurants, tea-rooms, hotels, boarding houses	1,904	1,817	1,470	593	324	1,138
Manufacturing	93	895	2	3	90	880
Other, including not stated	134	753	20	15	113	721
Total	2,131	3,465	1,492	611	527	2,739

As stated above, collectors of rents, debts, etc., have been included in the group, auctioneers, agents and travellers.

The number of butchers recorded in this group is exclusive of butchers classified according to such descriptions as proprietor, manager, foreman or butcher's shop (other sales worker). Particulars of such occupations in the industry, Retail trade in butchers' meat, are shown below:—

BUTCHERS RECORDED IN OTHER OCCUPATION ORDERS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Occupation.	Industry—Retail Trade in Butchers' Meat.					
	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Proprietors, Directors, &c.	1,154	90	1,143	89	9	1
Managers	293	2	21	1	269	1
Foremen	59	1	..	..	59	1
Shopkeepers and other Sales Workers ..	2,797	206	123	7	2,623	187

The occupation title, café, canteen workers, n.e.i., includes such descriptions as café, canteen, kiosk, milk or refreshment bar, restaurant and tea room. Workers in cafés, etc., who were described as waiter or cook, etc., were classified in Order 4.

A condensed classification by industry of the combined titles of shopkeepers and other sales workers is given in the following table:—

SHOPKEEPERS AND OTHER SALES WORKERS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Particulars.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Shopkeepers and other Sales Workers—						
Industry—						
Manufacturing—						
Founding, engineering, metalworking ..	1,008	32	37	..	956	31
Bread, cakes and pastry	93	1,457	16	35	74	1,374
Other food and drink	734	65	75	2	634	62
Paper, printing, bookbinding, photography	657	227	47	2	596	223
Jewellery and watchmaking	415	48	118	7	285	39
Other	2,213	684	159	33	2,026	634
Total	5,120	2,513	452	79	4,571	2,363
Motor engineering, motor garages, &c. ..	1,261	72	78	5	1,159	64
Other transport	189	340	13	..	173	339
Insurance	466	7	19	..	429	7
House, estate and other agencies, &c. ..	980	162	97	7	846	151
Commerce—						
Commerce, inadequately defined ..	847	257	280	14	440	225
Wholesale trade	19,623	779	6,382	87	12,820	670
Retail trade	93,072	67,234	36,377	10,001	53,136	55,203
Total	113,542	68,270	43,039	10,102	66,396	56,098
Restaurants and tea rooms	919	2,613	278	130	578	2,395
Laundries, job dyeing, dry cleaning ..	66	1,366	4	7	60	1,344
Other industries	1,125	588	206	27	892	536
Industry inadequately described ..	1,938	687	181	5	1,647	666
Industry not stated	3,111	5,512	95	18	2,522	5,162
GRAND TOTAL	128,717	82,130	44,462	10,380	79,273	69,125

The list of occupational descriptions coded to shopkeepers and other sales workers contains the following:—Dealer, merchant, retailer, shopkeeper, storekeeper, trader, vendor, wholesaler, pharmacy, baker's shop, butcher's shop, cake shop, draper, grocer, fruiterer, ironmonger, stationer, tobacconist, etc. But many persons to whom such descriptions might be applied were classified, under alternative designations, to other occupation titles of which examples are quoted in the following table:—

SHOPKEEPERS AND OTHER SALES WORKERS IN OTHER OCCUPATION ORDERS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Occupation.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Industry Group—Commerce—						
Proprietors, Directors, &c., n.e.i.	19,605	3,799	17,895	3,693	1,621	95
Managers	14,312	1,488	827	155	13,387	1,311
Buyers	2,301	563	453	13	1,785	539
Auctioneers, Agents, Travellers	13,242	168	4,426	90	8,515	71

It is apparent that there was extensive overlapping in the occupational classification of shopkeepers and other sales workers.

9. Domestic and Protective Service Occupations (Order 4).—This group includes occupations concerned with the maintenance of households, the preparation and serving of food, the protection of life and property and the rendering of personal services.

The following table gives a brief classification by industry of a number of occupation titles which contain a majority of the indoor domestic service workers in private households, hotels and transport services:—

SPECIFIED DOMESTIC SERVICE WORKERS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Industry.	House-keepers.	Matrons.	Cooks.		Waiters.		Stewards.		Domestic Servants.	
	Females.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Agriculture, grazing, dairying . .	133	. .	1,035	638	. .	3	1	. .	60	562
Shipping, rail and air services . .	10	1	906	98	108	840	1,455	298	316	160
Hospitals, benevolent institutions	210	876	546	1,012	10	238	23	. .	315	5,263
Schools, colleges and universities. .	126	247	167	183	41	102	67	1	316	1,814
Private domestic service . .	6,413	. .	105	528	4	118	8	. .	506	32,277
Licensed hotels (including wine saloons)	694	1	1,203	1,870	781	3,229	329	57	1,199	7,724
Boarding and lodging houses . .	159	180	333	294	86	643	19	. .	416	2,719
Restaurants and tea rooms . .	3	. .	1,783	745	626	6,483	63	3	452	1,171
Club houses and club rooms . .	42	5	94	89	46	201	997	35	44	226
Other, including not stated . .	162	247	2,249	1,122	329	2,900	374	43	532	4,310
Total in Work Force . .	7,952	1,557	8,421	6,579	2,031	14,757	3,336	437	4,156	56,226
Employer or self-employed . .	5	228	235	64	14	7	. .	. .	3	1
Employee on wage or salary . .	7,707	1,303	7,430	6,252	1,871	14,039	3,143	425	3,993	54,149

The number of males recorded as barmen was 6,876 and females 3,993. Practically all of these persons were wage-earners employed in licensed hotels.

The numbers recorded in the occupations shown in the table above and as bar attendants totalled 24,825 males and 91,501 females, of whom 628 males and 39,336 females were occupied in private domestic service, and 15,157 males and 30,477 females in hotels, boarding houses, restaurants and club houses. Male employers or self-employed in these groups numbered only 294, including 235 cooks, and females 305, including 228 matrons and 64 cooks. Particulars of other groups in Order 4 are shown below:—

OTHER DOMESTIC AND PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Particulars.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Hospital attendants	2,842	1,816	. .	. .	2,803	1,783
Gardeners, Greenkeepers, Groundsmen—						
Industry—						
Agriculture, grazing and dairying—						
Fruit and grape growing	363	5	182	2	162	2
Vegetable growing, market gardening . .	1,396	29	819	9	518	20
Other agriculture and mixed farming . .	860	21	367	9	434	11
Grazing, dairying, &c.	364	1	. .	. .	357	1
	2,983	56	1,368	20	1,471	34
Private domestic service	6,362	27	1,051	5	4,861	22
Parks, gardens and recreation grounds . .	2,704	3	5	. .	2,666	3
Construction works and maintenance; rail and air transport	560	. .	. .	. .	556	. .
Hospitals, benevolent institutions, &c. . .	847	2	. .	. .	836	2
Other, including not stated	2,481	11	26	. .	2,201	9
Total	15,937	99	2,450	25	12,591	70

OTHER DOMESTIC AND PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Particulars.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Cleaners—						
Industry—						
Manufacturing	3,038	1,271	2	..	2,972	1,263
Rail service	1,463	302	..	..	1,449	298
Other transport, storage, &c.	1,242	230	4	..	1,229	229
Finance and property and commerce	1,512	1,004	4	..	1,485	996
Commonwealth, State and local government activities, n.e.i.	855	1,282	..	..	841	1,272
Health, hospitals and education	683	688	..	..	677	683
Laundries, job dyeing and dry cleaning	1,314	382	385	30	879	336
Hotels, cafés and other personal service	1,333	409	445	2	842	403
Other, including not stated	3,220	2,730	144	8	2,882	2,638
Total	14,660	8,298	984	40	13,256	8,118
Caretakers, Watchmen, Door and Gatekeepers—						
Industry—						
Manufacturing	2,450	21	..	..	2,419	21
Building and construction	1,141	9	..	..	1,129	9
Shipping, loading and discharging vessels	1,119	2	..	..	1,037	2
Finance, property and commerce	1,110	19	..	..	1,095	18
Commonwealth, State and local government activities, n.e.i.	773	36	..	..	765	36
Other public authority, n.e.i., and professional activities	1,149	75	..	..	1,138	74
Amusement, sport and recreation	549	24	..	..	539	23
Hotels, cafés, personal service, &c.	670	209	9	..	648	198
Other, including not stated	3,430	543	63	1	3,135	533
Total	12,391	938	72	1	11,905	914
Professionals' Attendants, Receptionists—						
Industry—						
Medicine, dentistry—private practice	20	1,793	..	..	20	1,758
Other, including not stated	28	1,658	1	..	26	1,611
Total	48	3,451	1	..	46	3,369
Ushers	119	1,186	..	..	114	1,152
Porters—						
Industry—						
Rail service, air transport	8,571	290	..	..	8,500	287
Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, club houses, &c.	610	6	..	..	590	6
Other, including not stated	537	17	7	..	516	17
Total	9,718	313	7	..	9,606	310
Liftdrivers	1,797	169	..	..	1,743	164
Hairdressers	9,314	8,728	5,017	2,211	3,739	6,134
Undertakers	690	20	300	19	377	..
Horsetrainers, Jockeys	3,039	4	1,224	2	1,590	1
Other Sporting Occupations	416	58	204	7	180	47
Firemen (Fire Brigades)	2,294	..	..	..	2,287	..
Ambulance Men, First Aid Men	1,134	44	..	..	1,125	44
Police (including Private)	10,259	106	1	..	10,241	106
Warders	781	41	..	..	776	40
Other Service Workers	1,805	935	189	43	1,564	860
Members of Armed Forces	39,363	650	..	..	39,360	650

The occupation group of gardeners, greenkeepers and groundsmen contains 2,983 males and 56 females in the industry group, Agriculture, grazing and dairying; of these, 1,368 males and 20 females were employers or self-employed persons. Many such gardeners were engaged in the production of vegetables, fruit and flowers for market and belong more properly to the occupation group " farmers, graziers and other farm workers ".

As indicated earlier in this Chapter the number of professionals' attendants shown above should be supplemented by those classified, under alternative descriptions, as nurses and orderlies.

It is probable also that the number of lift drivers is understated because some descriptions of the occupation might have been omitted from the list assigned to this group.

10. Craftsmen (Order 5).—(i) *General*—The Order of Craftsmen consists of 54 craft and manual occupations requiring extensive periods of training and usually involving a high degree of skill in connexion with production, construction, repair or maintenance.

(ii) *Foremen, n.e.i.*—Foremen, n.e.i., includes (*a*) certain descriptions indexed to this group, such as berthing master, clerk of works, deputy, mine deputy, shift boss, ganger, floor walker, overlooker, yardmaster; (*b*) farm and rural foremen; and (*c*) other descriptions containing one of the words, foreman, overseer, supervisor or superintendent, which could not be coded to a specific occupation. If a description containing the word " foreman " also included a specific occupational term it was coded according to such term; thus, foreman carpenter was coded to carpenters, etc. A classification of this group according to industry is shown in the following table:—

FOREMEN, N.E.I., AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Industry.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Agriculture, grazing, dairying	2,963	14	32	..	2,846	14
Forestry	639	..	1	..	634	..
Coal mining	819	..	5	..	806	..
Other mining and quarrying	881	2	3	..	870	2
Manufacturing—						
Founding, engineering, vehicles, &c.	5,205	119	21	..	5,163	118
Textile, fibrous materials and clothing	1,667	1,032	10	10	1,645	1,012
Food, drink and tobacco	2,649	361	19	3	2,615	355
Furniture, fittings, woodworking, &c.	1,012	40	26	..	977	40
Gas and electricity	905	7	1	..	903	7
Other and inadequately defined	4,063	619	14	3	4,025	614
Total	15,501	2,178	91	16	15,328	2,146
Building and construction—						
Construction and repair of buildings	1,534	..	26	..	1,492	..
Construction works and maintenance (other than buildings)	7,479	2	12	..	7,404	2
Total	9,013	2	38	..	8,896	2
Rail service	757	12	..	..	755	12
Other transport and storage	1,461	17	19	..	1,430	17
Communication	520	99	..	..	519	98
Insurance	802	4	2	..	798	4
Commerce	2,785	344	18	3	2,750	336
Public authority (n.e.i.) and professional activities	1,240	275	..	2	1,235	269
Amusement, hotels, cafés, &c.	658	536	2	4	646	516
Other, including not stated	1,521	196	9	2	1,469	187
GRAND TOTAL	39,560	3,679	220	27	38,982	3,603

(iii) *Building and Constructional Craftsmen.*—Particulars of six groups of building and constructional craftsmen are shown in the following table. In addition, some craftsmen occupied in building and construction were classified in such groups as foremen, electricians, fitters, etc., or in the residual group "other craftsmen" which contains descriptions such as building tradesman, floorlayer, roofer, rooflayer, tiler, slater, etc.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTIONAL CRAFTSMEN, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Particulars.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Carpenters, Cabinetmakers, Joiners—						
Industry—						
Mining	608	..	..	..	602	..
Manufacturing—						
Ship and boat building, &c.	1,099	..	25	..	1,051	..
Other founding, engineering and metal-working	1,172	..	2	..	1,161	..
Manufacture, assembly and repair of vehicles, &c.	1,021	..	14	..	1,000	..
Cabinet and furniture making, n.e.i.	5,742	12	803	1	4,787	11
Joinery, sash and door making, &c.	1,631	..	204	..	1,400	..
Sawmilling and other woodworking, &c.	638	3	51	..	576	3
Other and inadequately defined	2,090	4	12	1	2,061	3
Total	13,393	19	1,111	2	12,036	17
Building and construction—						
Construction and repair of buildings, including inadequately defined	39,035	..	5,776	..	31,704	..
Construction works and maintenance (other than buildings)	3,205	..	12	..	3,151	..
Total	42,240	..	5,788	..	34,855	..
Transport and storage	898	..	1	..	883	..
Commerce	731	..	24	..	700	..
Public authority (n.e.i.) and professional activities	651	..	..	..	645	..
Carpenter, carpenter and joiner (undefined)	2,982	..	580	..	2,188	..
Other and inadequately described	1,678	5	45	..	1,588	5
Industry not stated	3,035	..	36	..	2,315	..
GRAND TOTAL	66,216	24	7,585	2	55,812	22
Bricklayers, Stonemasons—						
Industry—						
Manufacture relating to stone	822	..	276	..	521	..
Other and inadequately defined manufacturing	709	..	2	..	698	..
Construction and repair of buildings	8,880	..	1,283	..	7,231	..
Construction works and maintenance (other than buildings)	235	..	..	..	232	..
Other, including not stated	693	..	16	..	596	..
Total	11,339	..	1,577	..	9,278	..
Painters, Sprayers, Dockers and French Polishers—						
Industry—						
Manufacturing—						
Ship and boat building, &c.	2,266	1	6	..	2,108	1
Other founding, engineering and metal-working	1,173	25	4	..	1,157	24
Manufacture, assembly and repair of vehicles, &c.	2,648	7	289	..	2,320	6
Furniture making, joinery, &c.	3,419	11	904	3	2,415	8
Other and inadequately defined	1,310	79	23	5	1,271	70
Total	10,816	123	1,226	8	9,271	109

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTIONAL CRAFTSMEN, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Particulars.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Painters, Sprayers, Dockers and French Polishers—*continued.*						
Building and construction—						
Construction and repair of buildings ..	13,152	23	3,961	5	8,535	16
Construction works and maintenance, &c.	766	..	2	..	754	..
Total	13,918	23	3,963	5	9,289	16
Transport and storage	910	2	35	..	861	2
Commerce	462	12	12	3	446	8
Painter (undefined)	4,774	6	1,607	2	2,737	4
Other industry including inadequately described	2,095	39	222	9	1,811	28
Industry not stated	1,629	17	53	..	1,162	14
GRAND TOTAL	34,604	222	7,118	27	25,577	181
Plasterers—						
Industry—						
Lime kilns and plaster works	390	..	36	..	349	..
Construction and repair of buildings ..	5,033	..	912	..	3,955	..
Other, including not stated	524	..	22	..	457	..
Total	5,947	..	970	..	4,761	..
Plumbers, Gasfitters—						
Industry—						
Founding, engineering, vehicles, &c. ..	1,150	..	27	..	1,105	..
Gas	1,034	..	1	..	1,032	..
Other and inadequately defined manufacturing	553	..	1	..	550	..
Construction and repair of buildings ..	5,521	..	1,229	..	4,171	..
Construction works and maintenance ..	562	..	24	..	534	..
Plumbing, gasfitting (undefined) ..	6,669	..	2,225	..	4,248	..
Other, including not stated	1,561	..	37	..	1,375	..
Total	17,050	..	3,544	..	13,015	..
Glaziers	762	7	40	..	711	7

The industrial classification of the building and constructional craftsmen in the foregoing table shows that 76,670 males, of whom 13,219 were employers or self-employed, were allocated to the industry group, building and construction, and 29,373 males, of whom 2,703 were employers or self-employed, to manufacturing industries. In addition, the category, "industry inadequately described", included 2,982 carpenters in carpentering (undefined), 4,774 painters, etc., in painting (undefined) and 6,669 plumbers and gasfitters in plumbing and gasfitting (undefined); of these, 580 carpenters, 1,607 painters, etc., and 2,225 plumbers and gasfitters were employers or self-employed.

(iv) *Mechanics, Fitters, Turners and Engineers.*—Craftsmen classified as mechanics, fitters and turners and various types of engineers, including professional engineers, were comprised in twelve occupational titles, covering 176,066 males and 525 females, in Order 5. Many Census descriptions did not provide adequate information for precise classification of these craftsmen according to the nature of their work, nor for the identification of professional engineers. A summary of the numbers in these broad occupational groups is shown in the following table:—

MECHANICS, FITTERS AND TURNERS, AND ENGINEERS; GROUP TOTALS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Occupations.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Mechanics (including telephone, motor and electrical engineers)	73,133	114	9,080	2	61,739	109
Fitters and Turners	60,446	376	1,225	..	57,980	368
Engineers (so described) and Engineers, n.e.i.	32,487	35	3,604	5	27,875	30

Dental and optical mechanics are not shown above but are included with technicians, n.e.i, in the next sub-section.

The following table gives a brief industrial classification of the several groups of mechanics, fitters and turners, and engineers:—

MECHANICS, FITTERS AND TURNERS, AND ENGINEERS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Particulars.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Radio Mechanics—						
Industry—						
Manufacturing	1,905	8	465	..	1,353	8
Retail trade	880	1	426	..	432	1
Wireless broadcasting	443	2	2	..	435	2
Other, including not stated	983	2	71	..	844	2
Total	4,211	13	964	..	3,064	13
Telephone Mechanics, Telephone Engineers—						
Industry—						
Construction works and maintenance (other than building)	735	..	..	..	732	..
Post, telegraph and telephone services, &c.	5,029	12	..	..	5,018	11
Other, including not stated	282	4	4	..	275	4
Total	6,046	16	4	..	6,025	15
Motor Mechanics, Motor Engineers—						
Industry—						
Manufacturing—						
Founding, engineering and metalworking	975	2	121	..	824	1
Manufacture, assembly and repair of vehicles, &c.	734	1	22	..	699	1
Other and inadequately defined ..	994	1	7	..	979	1
Total	2,703	4	150	..	2,502	3
Building and construction	738	..	6	..	725	..
Transport and storage—						
Motor engineering	15,562	6	2,809	1	12,272	5
Motor garages, petrol selling, &c. ..	6,808	1	1,787	..	4,855	1
Other and inadequately defined ..	1,440	..	79	..	1,341	..
Total	23,810	7	4,675	1	18,468	6
Commerce	753	..	76	..	672	..
Motor trade, motor mechanic (undefined)	3,374	1	675	..	2,443	1
Other and inadequately described ..	1,506	1	53	..	1,403	1
Industry not stated	2,472	2	69	..	1,970	1
GRAND TOTAL	35,356	15	5,704	1	28,183	12
Electricians, Electrical Engineers—						
Industry—						
Manufacturing—						
Wireless, electrical machinery, &c. ..	2,298	4	379	..	1,886	4
Other founding, engineering and metalworking	1,380	3	40	..	1,324	3
Manufacture, assembly and repair of railway locomotives, &c.	1,133	..	..	..	1,128	..
Electricity	2,318	..	17	..	2,283	..
Other and inadequately defined ..	1,231	1	11	..	1,204	1
	8,360	8	447	..	7,825	8
Construction and repair of buildings ..	2,569	..	637	..	1,899	..
Construction works and maintenance ..	907	..	1	..	900	..
Rail service	554	..	..	..	554	..
Other transport and storage	486	..	51	..	422	..
Electrical trade, electrician, electrical fitter (undefined)	1,659	4	209	..	1,398	4
Other, including not stated	2,443	7	86	..	2,233	7
Total	16,978	19	1,431	..	15,231	19

MECHANICS, FITTERS AND TURNERS, AND ENGINEERS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Particulars.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Loom Tuners	530	..	..	..	526	..
Mechanics (so described); Mechanics, n.e.i.—						
Industry—						
Manufacturing—						
Machines and machinery manufacture and repair	2,090	8	287	..	1,758	8
Other founding, engineering and metal-working	788	5	55	..	708	5
Manufacture, assembly and repair of vehicles, &c.	855	3	54	..	775	3
Manufacture of textile and fibrous materials, clothing, &c.	1,102	12	28	1	1,059	11
Other and inadequately defined	858	6	64	..	783	6
	5,693	34	488	1	5,083	33
Motor engineering, motor garages, &c.	803	..	125	..	662	..
Other and inadequately defined transport	309	..	9	..	291	..
Commerce	1,250	7	272	..	950	7
Other, including not stated	1,957	10	83	..	1,724	10
Total	10,012	51	977	1	8,710	50
Electrical Fitters—						
Industry—						
Manufacturing—						
Wireless, electrical machinery, &c.	2,995	28	167	..	2,799	28
Other founding, engineering and metal-working	1,329	2	18	..	1,302	2
Manufacture, assembly and repair of railway locomotives, &c.	1,189	2	..	..	1,187	2
Electricity	1,379	..	5	..	1,364	..
Other and inadequately defined	967	2	5	..	951	2
	7,859	34	195	..	7,603	34
Building and construction	1,060	..	150	..	897	..
Transport and storage	490	1	50	..	433	1
Electrical trade, electrical fitter, electrician (undefined)	1,063	7	92	..	923	7
Other, including not stated	1,767	15	39	..	1,660	15
Total	12,239	57	526	..	11,516	57
Fitters (so described), Turners (so described); Fitters, n.e.i., Turners, n.e.i.—						
Industry—						
Mining and quarrying	1,529	..	3	..	1,505	..
Founding, engineering and metal working—						
Extracting and refining and founding of metals	2,499	..	11	..	2,444	..
Iron and steel manufactures	988	3	26	..	950	3
General engineering	13,498	7	333	..	12,725	7
Machines and machinery manufacture and repair	2,394	3	46	..	2,314	3
Wireless, electrical machinery and apparatus, &c.	808	10	13	..	790	9
Ship and boat building and repairing and marine engineering	1,392	..	10	..	1,350	..
Other	1,262	4	6	..	1,247	4
Total, Founding, &c.	22,841	27	445	..	21,820	26

MECHANICS, FITTERS AND TURNERS, AND ENGINEERS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Particulars.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Fitters (so described), Turners (so described); Fitters, n.e.i., Turners, n.e.i.—*continued.*						
Industry—						
Manufacture, assembly and repair of vehicles, &c.—						
Aircraft	1,207	4	3	..	1,168	4
Railway locomotives and rolling-stock and tram cars	8,115	2	3	..	8,071	1
Other	744	2	4	..	734	1
Manufacture of textile and fibrous materials, clothing, boots and shoes, &c. ..	669	194	..	..	661	191
Manufacture of food, drink and tobacco ..	1,333	1	3	..	1,320	1
Electricity	943	..	1	..	937	..
Other and inadequately defined	3,761	34	110	..	3,607	33
Total, Manufacturing (including Founding, &c.)	39,613	264	569	..	38,318	257
Building and construction	1,597	..	18	..	1,555	..
Motor engineering, motor garages, &c. ..	1,005	..	54	..	929	..
Other industries	1,595	39	21	..	1,548	39
Industry inadequately described or not stated	2,868	16	34	..	2,609	15
GRAND TOTAL	48,207	319	699	..	46,464	311
Engineers (so described); Engineers, n.e.i.—						
Industry—						
Mining and quarrying	646	..	52	..	551	..
Founding, engineering and metal working—						
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	777	1	53	1	712	..
Iron and steel manufactures	684	2	129	1	549	1
General engineering (including engineering, undefined)	5,973	15	1,472	2	4,242	13
Machines and machinery manufacture and repair	1,786	1	460	..	1,291	1
Wireless, electrical machinery and apparatus, &c.	1,217	1	246	..	935	1
Ship and boat building and repairing and marine engineering	827	..	48	..	721	..
Other	552	1	27	..	520	1
Total, Founding, &c.	11,816	21	2,435	4	8,970	17
Manufacture, assembly and repair of vehicles, parts and accessories—						
Aircraft and aircraft parts	1,327	3	13	..	1,283	3
Railway locomotives and rolling stock and tram cars	687	..	..	..	683	..
Other	345	..	25	..	314	..
Manufacture of textile and fibrous materials, clothing, boots and shoes, &c. ..	594	..	24	..	568	..
Manufacture of food, drink and tobacco ..	1,640	..	47	..	1,572	..
Electricity	911	..	2	..	904	..
Other and inadequately defined ..	2,740	1	138	..	2,572	1
Total, Manufacturing (including Founding, &c.)	20,060	25	2,684	4	16,866	21
Building and construction	2,344	1	99	..	2,222	1
Motor engineering, motor garages, &c. ..	559	..	201	..	338	..
Shipping and loading and discharging vessels	1,792	..	9	..	1,708	..
Rail service	631	..	..	..	627	..
Air transport	486	1	3	..	480	1
Other transport and storage	214	..	6	..	204	..
Communication	382	1	..	..	378	1
Commerce	815	1	154	1	647	..
Commonwealth, State and local government activities, n.e.i.	1,269	2	..	..	1,263	2
Civil engineering and surveying	403	..	234	..	156	..
Other industries	1,011	1	36	..	964	1
Industry inadequately described or not stated	1,875	3	126	..	1,471	3
GRAND TOTAL	32,487	35	3,604	5	27,875	30

(v) *Technicians, n.e.i.*—The subsidiary group, technicians, n.e.i., consists of seven small groups of craftsmen covering 10,529 males and 1,580 females. Particulars are as follows:—

TECHNICIANS, N.E.I., AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Particulars.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Dental Mechanics—						
Industry—						
Dentistry—private practice	1,861	166	279	4	1,483	155
Other, including not stated	125	4	7	..	112	4
Total	1,986	170	286	4	1,595	159
Optical Mechanics	732	13	5	..	717	13
Optometrists	861	31	435	9	411	21
Watchmakers—						
Industry—						
Manufacturing (including repairing) ..	1,713	13	908	5	747	7
Wholesale and retail trade	489	3	263	..	222	3
Other, including not stated	83	1	3	..	67	..
Total	2,285	17	1,174	5	1,036	10
Technicians, n.e.i.—						
Industry—						
Manufacturing	527	28	13	..	504	27
Communication	808	9	..	..	805	9
Public authority activities (n.e.i.), health, hospitals and education	604	226	1	..	596	222
Other, including not stated	372	45	10	..	346	43
Total	2,311	308	24	..	2,251	301
Laboratory Assistants—						
Industry—						
Manufacturing	891	491	..	..	880	487
Public authority activities (n.e.i.), health, hospitals and education	520	369	..	..	519	366
Other, including not stated	282	178	..	..	275	175
Total	1,693	1,038	..	..	1,674	1,028
Piano Tuners	661	3	383	1	240	2

The group of technicians, n.e.i., includes descriptions consisting of the one word, technician, and research, technical and X-ray assistants. Broadcasting, radio, telephone, electrical and motor technicians were classified with mechanics (*see* preceding sub-section).

(vi) *Printing Craftsmen.* — Printing craftsmen were classified in three occupation titles, namely, printers; compositors, linotype operators; and stereotypers, process engravers, engravers (so described). A classification of this group by industry is shown in the following table:—

PRINTING CRAFTSMEN, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Particulars.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Printers; Compositors, Linotype Operators; and Stereotypers, Process Engravers, Engravers (so described)—						
Industry—						
Printing and publication of newspapers and periodicals	2,460	20	52	..	2,397	19
Job and general printing	8,585	242	873	22	7,563	215
Lithography, photography, stereotyping, process engraving, &c.	901	172	57	3	830	165
Metal working, jewellery and other manufacturing	584	87	108	4	464	82
Other, including not stated	646	60	27	..	559	57
Printers	5,140	529	791	25	4,195	492
Compositors, linotype operators	5,662	17	137	1	5,466	15
Stereotypers, process engravers, engravers (so described)	2,374	35	189	3	2,152	31
Total	13,176	581	1,117	29	11,813	538

(vii) *Drivers.*—For the classification of drivers, five separate titles were provided, namely, four in Order 5, Craftsmen, and one in Order 6, Operatives. Upon tabulation it became apparent that the classification did not yield a satisfactory distribution of the various types of engine drivers, and the three groups, stationary engine drivers, locomotive drivers, and engine drivers (so described), were combined as engine drivers (including locomotive drivers) in order to reduce overlapping. The group in Order 6 consists for the most part of transport (except locomotive) drivers and, with engine drivers, represents approximately 96½ per cent. of the aggregate number of drivers recorded at the Census. Particulars of the drivers enumerated in Order 5 and Order 6 are shown below:—

DRIVERS, ETC.: GROUP TOTALS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Occupation.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Drivers (so described)	4,294	26	182	..	3,955	24
Engine Drivers (including Locomotive Drivers)	18,493	11	89	..	17,993	11
Drivers (transport), n.e.i. (excluding Locomotive Drivers)	102,690	361	21,399	100	76,913	247

The number of women enumerated as drivers was 398. With few exceptions they were transport drivers; 100 were employers or self-employed, including 94 in the road transport industry group.

An industrial classification of drivers is shown in the following table:—

DRIVERS (SO DESCRIBED), ENGINE DRIVERS (INCLUDING LOCOMOTIVE DRIVERS) AND DRIVERS (TRANSPORT), N.E.I., AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Industry.	Total in Work Force.			Employer or Self-employed.			Employee on Wage or Salary.		
	Drivers (so described).	Engine Drivers (Including Locomotive Drivers).	Drivers (Transport), N.E.I. (Excluding Locomotive Drivers).	Drivers (so described).	Engine Drivers (Including Locomotive Drivers).	Drivers (Transport), N.E.I. (Excluding Locomotive Drivers).	Drivers (so described).	Engine Drivers (Including Locomotive Drivers).	Drivers (Transport), N.E.I. (Excluding Locomotive Drivers).
MALES.									
Agriculture, grazing, dairying	27	92	1,810	1	13	120	24	71	1,571
Forestry	18	75	2,022	3	6	855	15	68	1,042
Mining and quarrying ..	42	2,135	1,227	..	12	48	41	2,092	1,162
Manufacturing—									
Founding, engineering and metal working	101	2,177	1,530	..	1	6	100	2,146	1,510
Food and drink	396	1,692	7,509	1	6	106	393	1,600	7,274
Sawmilling	20	724	1,136	1	14	60	19	695	1,057
Other	288	2,145	4,050	1	2	110	283	2,114	3,898
Total	805	6,738	14,225	3	23	282	795	6,555	13,739
Construction and repair of buildings	37	154	658	3	2	60	33	146	588
Construction works and maintenance	271	1,902	7,718	4	8	275	262	1,857	7,212
Transport and storage—									
Transport, undefined ..	196	28	2,333	9	..	182	179	27	1,972
Road transport, undefined ..	45	8	1,135	6	1	132	37	7	926
Taxi and hire car service ..	123	8	7,102	24	..	2,676	97	7	3,944
Carrying and cartage service	589	64	26,311	88	7	15,090	480	56	10,106
Tramway service	66	13	4,486	..	..	..	66	13	4,453
Motor bus and car service ..	79	19	5,984	10	2	450	67	16	5,390
Shipping and loading and discharging vessels ..	27	513	297	..	..	4	27	501	287
Rail service	122	5,030	1,365	..	..	3	121	5,003	1,358
Other transport and storage	39	85	510	..	1	19	39	82	479
Total	1,286	5,768	49,523	137	11	18,556	1,113	5,712	28,915

DRIVERS (SO DESCRIBED), ENGINE DRIVERS (INCLUDING LOCOMOTIVE DRIVERS) AND DRIVERS (TRANSPORT), N.E.I., AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Industry.	Total in Work Force.			Employer or Self-employed.			Employee on Wage or Salary.		
	Drivers (so described).	Engine Drivers (Including Locomotive Drivers).	Drivers (Transport), N.E.I. (Excluding Locomotive Drivers).	Drivers (so described).	Engine Drivers (Including Locomotive Drivers).	Drivers (Transport), N.E.I. (Excluding Locomotive Drivers).	Drivers (so described).	Engine Drivers (Including Locomotive Drivers).	Drivers (Transport), N.E.I. (Excluding Locomotive Drivers).
MALES—*continued.*									
Wholesale trade	555	201	6,218	11	4	448	535	195	5,672
Retail trade	389	72	7,633	9	..	299	377	72	7,097
Public authority (n.e.i.) and professional activities ..	65	250	1,087	..	..	..	64	246	1,061
Hotels, cafés, personal service, &c.	94	93	1,363	3	1	34	89	91	1,299
Other industries	54	44	1,129	..	..	50	51	43	1,057
Industry inadequately described—									
Lorry, truck driver (undefined)	32	1	1,054	..	..	64	31	1	724
Timber industry ..	21	182	1,334	..	2	212	19	176	1,076
Other	265	356	2,055	2	4	63	240	324	1,881
Industry not stated ..	333	430	3,634	6	3	33	266	344	2,817
GRAND TOTAL ..	4,294	18,493	102,690	182	89	21,399	3,955	17,993	76,913
FEMALES.									
Total	26	11	361	..	..	100	24	11	247

(viii) *Metal Craftsmen.*—Ten groups of occupations were provided in the Classification for metal craftsmen. A brief distribution by industry is shown in the following table for each of these occupations. The group of moulders includes moulders who were occupied in the manufacture of bricks, pottery, earthenware, rubber goods and plastic products, as well as those engaged in metal working, etc.

METAL CRAFTSMEN, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Particulars.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Blacksmiths—						
Industry—						
Mining and quarrying	410	..	1	..	404	..
Blacksmithing and drop forging ..	2,124	..	1,338	..	668	..
Other founding, engineering and metal-working	1,181	..	55	..	1,103	..
Manufacture, assembly and repair of vehicles, &c.	1,040	..	32	..	1,001	..
Other and inadequately defined manufacturing	441	..	1	..	437	..
Building and construction	431	..	1	..	423	..
Other, including not stated	656	..	19	..	519	..
Total	6,283	..	1,447	..	4,555	..
Boilermakers—						
Industry—						
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	842	..	7	..	824	..
General engineering (including engineering, undefined)	1,176	..	33	..	1,125	..
Machines and machinery manufacture and repair	739	..	29	..	679	..
Ship and boat building and repairing, &c.	1,462	..	4	..	1,431	..
Other founding, engineering and metal-working	744	..	22	..	711	..
Manufacture, assembly and repair of railway locomotives, &c.	2,731	..	1	..	2,719	..
Other, including not stated	1,820	..	9	..	1,758	..
Total	9,514	..	105	..	9,247	..

METAL CRAFTSMEN, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Particulars.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Moulders, Coremakers—						
Industry—						
Manufacture relating to cement, bricks, glass, stone, &c.	590	4	6	..	569	4
Extracting and refining and founding of metals	4,771	101	216	..	4,473	99
Other founding, engineering and metal working	1,510	21	22	..	1,469	21
Manufacture, assembly and repair of vehicles, &c.	520	..	..	..	519	..
Manufacture of rubber goods and plastic products	989	12	24	..	944	12
Other, including not stated	1,375	59	19	..	1,275	58
Total	9,755	197	287	..	9,249	194
Welders—						
Industry—						
Iron and steel manufactures	1,260	16	176	..	1,043	16
General engineering (including engineering, undefined)	1,357	6	46	..	1,275	5
Machines and machinery manufacture and repair	786	3	19	..	752	3
Other founding, engineering and metal-working	1,297	14	27	..	1,249	14
Manufacture, assembly and repair of vehicles, &c.	1,500	11	10	..	1,472	11
Other and inadequately defined manufacture	660	7	5	..	649	7
Building and construction	423	1	6	..	413	1
Other, including not stated	1,375	16	34	..	1,268	16
Total	8,658	74	323	..	8,121	73
Coppersmiths, Tinsmiths, Panelbeaters—						
Industry—						
Founding, engineering and metalworking	668	3	75	..	584	3
Manufacture, assembly and repair of motor vehicles, &c.	1,371	..	250	..	1,098	..
Other manufacturing	572	1	10	..	554	1
Motor engineering, motor garages, &c. ..	585	..	84	..	488	..
Other, including not stated	769	..	66	..	668	..
Total	3,965	4	485	..	3,392	4
Pattern Makers—						
Industry—						
Founding, engineering and metalworking, vehicles, parts and accessories ..	1,245	..	83	..	1,144	..
Other, including not stated	394	8	28	..	356	8
Total	1,639	8	111	..	1,500	8
Tool Makers, Die Makers—						
Industry—						
Iron and steel manufactures	781	1	93	..	672	1
General engineering (including engineering, undefined)	2,214	1	167	..	1,991	1
Other founding, engineering and metal-working	1,487	1	34	..	1,438	1
Manufacture, assembly and repair of vehicles, &c.	770	..	5	..	761	..
Other, including not stated	1,173	1	47	..	1,103	1
Total	6,425	4	346	..	5,965	4
Saw Sharpeners	802	..	76	..	710	..
Millwrights	249	..	6	..	242	..
Shipwrights	1,926	..	70	..	1,800	..

(ix) *Other Craftsmen.*—A brief distribution by industry of the occupations in the Classification consisting of miscellaneous craftsmen, designers and repairers, and other craftsmen is given in the next table.

In the classification of workers in tailoring and bootmaking those described as foreman, tailor, boot maker or repairer were enumerated as craftsmen, whilst cutters, pressers, hand, n.e.i. (coat, trousers and vest), trimmers, etc., were coded to operatives.

Repairers of boots, 4,477, and of rails, 2,403, represented nearly 71 per cent. of the work force recorded in repairers. Other workers similarly engaged in the construction and maintenance of rail tracks were classed as packers or fettlers in Order 6 or as labourers in Order 7.

The group of other craftsmen includes such descriptions as diver, hammersmith, gem setter, manufacturing jeweller, as well as some building and constructional craft occupations.

OTHER CRAFTSMEN, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Particulars.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Wool Classers, Skin Classers—						
Industry—						
Agriculture, grazing and dairying ..	503	3	25	..	410	..
Wool, skin and produce dealing, &c. ..	1,507	2	22	..	1,390	2
Other, including not stated	533	6	3	1	503	5
Total	2,543	11	50	1	2,303	7
Tailors (so described)—						
Industry—						
Manufacturing	4,134	6,375	1,903	94	2,082	6,104
Commerce	175	340	81	2	94	332
Other, including not stated	143	502	3	..	113	453
Total	4,452	7,217	1,987	96	2,289	6,889
Boot Makers (so described)—						
Industry—						
Boot and shoe making*	3,501	61	382	1	2,999	60
Boot and shoe repairing*	1,088	..	627	..	386	..
Other, including not stated	262	7	28	..	201	7
Total	4,851	68	1,037	1	3,586	67
Saddlers	1,359	5	697	1	588	4
Upholsterers—						
Industry—						
Furniture, bedding and furnishing drapery making, &c.	2,236	34	614	7	1,566	25
Other, including not stated	460	30	42	..	399	29
Total	2,696	64	656	7	1,965	54
Coopers	761	..	60	..	683	..
Bakers—						
Industry—						
Manufacturing	13,681	432	3,408	184	9,583	229
Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants, &c.	1,043	254	299	86	724	163
Other, including not stated	740	53	1	..	582	47
Total	15,464	739	3,708	270	10,889	439
Window Dressers	1,112	164	71	2	1,007	158
Signalmen	1,662	..	..	..	1,656	..

* *See also* " Repairers " below.

OTHER CRAFTSMEN, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Particulars.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Linesmen—						
Industry—						
Construction works and maintenance—						
Rail and tram ways and works and services	852	..	..	..	841	..
Hydro-electric power works, electric transmission lines, &c. ..	2,430	..	1	..	2,405	..
Telegraph and telephone lines and service	6,907	..	..	..	6,859	..
Other, including not stated	259	..	..	..	244	..
Total	10,448	..	1	..	10,349	..
Designers—						
Industry—						
Manufacture of textile and fibrous materials and clothing	189	634	48	113	132	504
Other, including not stated	342	147	63	24	269	116
Total	531	781	111	137	401	620
Repairers—						
Industry—						
Manufacturing—						
Founding, engineering and metalworking and manufacture of vehicles, &c. ..	587	7	156	1	420	6
Boot and shoe making and repairing* ..	4,452	25	2,690	3	1,565	22
Jewellery and watchmaking and manufacture of musical, surgical and scientific instruments	370	17	199	8	150	8
Other	464	90	116	13	335	76
	5,873	139	3,161	25	2,470	112
Construction of rail and tram ways and works†	2,403	..	..	..	2,382	..
Construction and repair of other works, buildings, &c.	349	3	131	..	192	3
Other, including not stated	828	121	158	2	642	117
Total	9,453	263	3,450	27	5,686	232
Other Craftsmen—						
Industry—						
Fishing	292	..	30	..	248	..
Founding, engineering and metal working and manufacture of vehicles, &c. ..	953	11	224	..	704	11
Jewellery and watchmaking, electroplating and minting	576	22	192	4	364	18
Other manufacturing	408	8	89	1	309	7
Building and construction	1,669	..	302	..	1,309	..
Other, including not stated	1,120	16	100	1	947	15
Total	5,018	57	937	6	3,881	51

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* *See also* "Boot Makers (so described)" on preceding page.

† *See also* "Packers" in Section 11 (v) and "Fettlers" in Section 11 (vii) of this Chapter.

11. Operatives (Order 6).—(i) *General*—The number of titles included under Operatives in Order 6 consists of 58 occupations covering 514,065 males and 145,374 females. It is possible that the more highly-skilled operations of such descriptions as cutter, machinist, trimmer, builder, etc., classified to this Order might have been more appropriately coded to craftsmen, but the line of demarkation in many of these fields is difficult to determine.

(ii) *Tradesmen's Assistants.*—Operatives in this group consist of assistants to metal and constructional craftsmen, fitters, engineers and electricians. In the following table 51,125 males included in the group, practically all wage-earners, are distributed by industry:—

CLASSIFICATION OF MALES RECORDED AS TRADESMEN'S ASSISTANTS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Industry.	Black-smiths' Strikers.	Boiler-makers' Assistants.	Moulders' Assistants.	Welders' Assistants.	Iron-workers' Assistants.	Fitters' Assistants.	Engineers' Assistants.	Electricians' Assistants.	Builders' Labourers.	Tradesmen's Assistants, n.e.i.
Founding, engineering and metal-working (including shipbuilding)	661	1,335	617	73	788	1,539	487	235	669	818
Manufacture, assembly and repair of railway locomotives and rolling stock (including railway workshops)	749	1,705	188	133	17	2,223	20	84	386	866
Other manufacturing	182	201	29	44	89	1,802	308	492	1,281	3,269
Building and construction	134	66	9	36	38	334	55	176	19,281	1,001
Other, including not stated	272	269	104	34	137	975	165	340	4,120	2,289
Total	1,998	3,576	947	320	1,069	6,873	1,035	1,327	25,737	8,243
Employee on wage or salary	1,963	3,520	935	313	1,035	6,758	1,014	1,306	24,298	8,080

Builders' labourers include, in addition to those so described, assistants to bricklayers, carpenters, painters, plumbers, glaziers, etc. Some of these were not occupied in building, but in manufacturing, such as founding, engineering and metal working or the manufacture, assembly and repair of railway locomotives and rolling stock and other vehicles. The number of male builders' labourers assigned to the industry group, building and construction, was 19,281, and in the category "industry inadequately described" there were 894 whose industry was returned as carpentering, painting or plumbing (undefined) (*see* also labourers in building and construction industry in Section 12 of this Chapter).

The total number of females classified in the group of tradesmen's assistants was 777, of whom 766 were assigned to tradesmen's assistants, n.e.i.

(iii) *Firemen and Greasers.*—Firemen (not fire brigades) and greasers were enumerated in four occupational descriptions shown below. These workers, with one exception, were males and only five were recorded as employer or self-employed:—

CLASSIFICATION OF MALES RECORDED AS FIREMEN AND GREASERS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Industry.	Firemen (not Fire Brigades).	Furnacemen, Stokers.	Locomotive Cleaners, Boiler Cleaners.	Oilers, Machinery.
Founding, engineering and metalworking	263	1,506	35	162
Manufacture of food and drink	538	505	10	149
Gas and electricity	532	843	126	119
Other manufacturing	656	1,226	296	287
Shipping	1,472	48	1	340
Rail service	5,032	50	1,154	59
Other, including not stated	1,206	1,414	123	452
Total in Work Force	9,699	5,592	1,745	1,568
Employee on wage or salary	9,495	5,490	1,728	1,537

The majority of firemen were employed in rail and shipping transport services. There were 4,080 furnacemen and stokers in manufacturing industries and 380 were employed in benevolent institutions, hospitals and schools.

(iv) *Drivers (Transport), Conductors and Guards.*—A distribution by industry of a subsidiary group of operatives entitled drivers, conductors and guards is shown in the following table. The classification of drivers (transport), n.e.i., already shown in conjunction with other groups of drivers in Section 10 (vii) of this Chapter, is not repeated here:—

DRIVERS (TRANSPORT), CONDUCTORS AND GUARDS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Particulars.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Drivers (Transport), N.E.I. (excluding Locomotive Drivers)*	102,690	361	21,399	100	76,913	247
Conductors—						
Industry—						
Tramway, motor bus and car services ..	6,768	426	1	..	6,701	420
Rail service	257	4	..	..	257	4
Other, including not stated	105	30	..	..	103	29
Total	7,130	460	1	..	7,061	453
Guards—						
Industry—						
Rail service	3,456	..	..	..	3,444	..
Other, including not stated	388	..	1	..	380	..
Total	3,844	..	1	..	3,824	..
Shunters	2,835	..	..	..	2,821	..

* *See* Section 10 (vii) of this Chapter.

Tram guards are included with conductors. The majority of conductors, male and female, were occupied in tramway, motor bus and car services. Most of the males classified as guards were employed in rail service; others were engaged in protective services, for example, 138 civilian employees in defence services and 36 in prisons and reformatory institutions.

(v) *Storemen, Packers and Wrappers.*—Particulars of storemen, packers and wrappers, classified under four titles of operatives, are shown below:—

STOREMEN, PACKERS AND WRAPPERS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Particulars.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Storemen—						
Industry—						
Manufacturing—						
Founding, engineering and metalworking	4,647	41	1	..	4,582	41
Manufacture, assembly and repair of vehicles, &c.	1,382	45	..	..	1,358	45
Manufacture of textile, clothing, boots, &c.	1,086	27	1	..	1,053	26
Manufacture of food and drink ..	2,112	32	..	..	2,068	32
Other	3,959	36	1	..	3,904	34
	13,186	181	3	..	12,965	178
Building and construction	709	..	..	..	696	..
Transport and storage	2,752	7	1	..	2,696	7
Wholesale trade	10,808	45	..	..	10,497	43
Retail trade	2,915	33	1	..	2,832	30
Public authority activities, n.e.i. ..	901	5	..	..	890	5
Defence—Civilian employees	1,767	2	..	..	1,707	2
Other industries	1,382	24	..	..	1,368	23
Industry inadequately described ..	2,402	28	4	..	2,197	28
Industry not stated	1,435	13	2	..	1,231	10
Total	38,257	338	11	..	37,079	326
Cellarmen	1,411	9	..	..	1,384	9

STOREMEN, PACKERS AND WRAPPERS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Particulars.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Packers, Sorters—						
Industry—						
Manufacturing—						
Founding, engineering and metalworking	738	352	..	..	728	345
Textile and fibrous materials, clothing, boots, &c.	394	718	..	..	386	706
Food, drink and tobacco	2,074	4,809	2	..	2,029	4,710
Paper, printing, bookbinding	434	538	..	..	432	532
Chemicals, dyes, &c..	197	971	..	..	193	959
Other	1,098	782	..	..	1,072	763
	4,935	8,170	2	..	4,840	8,015
Construction and maintenance—Rail and tram ways and works*	518	2	..	..	516	2
Transport and storage and communication	547	173	..	..	547	172
Wholesale trade	2,236	1,584	7	1	2,178	1,538
Retail trade	734	309	..	..	715	303
Laundries and dry cleaning	36	663	..	..	35	658
Other, including not stated	1,018	1,182	5	2	945	1,115
Total	10,024	12,083	14	3	9,776	11,803
Labellers, Wrappers	150	966	..	..	147	951

* *See also* " Repairers ", Section 10 (ix) and " Fettlers ", Section 11 (vii) of this Chapter.

The description " storemen " designates workers occupied in the storage of goods, etc., or the supervision of goods in storage rather than sales workers in wholesale or retail trade. The occupational term " packer ", which usually designates packers of goods for transportation or preservation, is used in some parts of Australia to designate workers occupied in the construction and maintenance of rail tracks. Particulars of such workers classified as packers and under other occupational titles are referred to in Section 11 (vii) of this Chapter.

(vi) *Dressmakers and Milliners.* — Dressmakers and milliners are shown in the next table according to occupational status. Workers in this group are employed mainly in the manufacture of clothing, and to a lesser extent in wholesale and retail trade. In addition to the numbers shown in the table, 486 males and 555 females were recorded as proprietors and managers in the industry group, dressmaking, millinery, embroidery and lace.

DRESSMAKERS AND MILLINERS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Occupation.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Dressmakers, Needleworkers, White Workers	68	13,444	37	3,570	30	9,066
Milliners	72	4,083	36	593	33	3,321

(vii) *Miscellaneous and Ill-defined Operatives.*—Twenty-seven groups of operatives are listed below in alphabetical order. Some of these groups, namely, assemblers, cutters, finishers, machinists, pressers and trimmers, classified according to a particular occupational term, cover a variety of occupations which cannot be fully identified by means of the cross-classification of occupations with industry.

The remaining groups of operatives, seven in number, present a break-up of miscellaneous and indefinite occupational descriptions.

MISCELLANEOUS AND ILL-DEFINED OPERATIVES, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Particulars.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Assemblers—						
Industry—						
Founding, engineering and metalworking	1,277	502	7	..	1,243	488
Manufacture, assembly and repair of vehicles, &c.	1,521	48	1	..	1,493	48
Other, including not stated	956	448	9	..	918	436
Total	3,754	998	17	..	3,654	972
Binders—						
Industry—						
Paper, printing, bookbinding	912	1,845	76	10	825	1,806
Other, including not stated	97	210	1	..	95	202
Total	1,009	2,055	77	10	920	2,008
Chainmen	1,155	1	..	..	1,127	1
Cutters—						
Industry—						
Glass, stone	317	14	21	..	294	14
Founding, engineering and metalworking	156	8	8	1	146	5
Clothing manufacture	2,265	1,123	193	51	2,022	1,057
Manufacture of textile and fibrous materials, boots, preparation of skins, manufacture of goods of leather, &c.	967	333	40	1	913	328
Paper, printing, bookbinding	453	32	1	..	448	32
Other, including not stated	888	223	48	5	811	204
Total	5,046	1,733	311	58	4,634	1,640
Dogmen	222	..	..	..	218	..
Fettlers*—						
Industry—						
Construction and maintenance—Rail and tram ways and works	7,190	..	..	..	7,123	..
Other, including not stated	842	24	..	..	827	23
Total	8,032	24	..	..	7,950	23
Finishers—						
Industry—						
Founding, engineering, metalworking	401	18	21	..	375	18
Manufacture, assembly and repair of vehicles, &c.	717	2	3	..	707	1
Manufacture of textile and fibrous materials and clothing	214	3,219	3	6	206	3,153
Boot and shoe making, &c.	1,054	115	10	..	1,024	114
Other, including not stated	605	900	17	5	576	875
Total	2,991	4,254	54	11	2,888	4,161
Ironworkers, Steelworkers (so described)—						
Industry—						
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	1,938	10	11	..	1,867	9
Ship and boat building and repairing, &c.	947	..	1	..	916	..
General engineering and other metalworking, &c.	1,333	6	8	..	1,305	6
Other, including not stated	1,188	5	6	..	1,136	5
Total	5,406	21	26	..	5,224	20

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* *See also* " Repairers ", Section 10 (ix), and " Packers ", Section 11 (v) in this Chapter.

MISCELLANEOUS AND ILL-DEFINED OPERATIVES, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Particulars.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Laundry Workers, n.e.i.—						
Industry—						
Benevolent institutions, hospitals, schools, &c.	304	1,214	..	..	299	1,202
Laundries and dry cleaning	613	1,535	176	108	419	1,377
Other, including not stated	102	800	1	..	101	761
Total	1,019	3,549	177	108	819	3,340
Machinemen	348	..	1	..	337	..
Machinists, n.e.i.—						
Industry—						
Mining	570	1	4	..	555	1
Manufacturing—						
Manufacture relating to cement, bricks, glass, &c.	856	35	1	..	849	34
Founding, engineering and metalworking—						
Extracting and founding of metals ..	1,500	197	4	..	1,472	194
Sheet, tube and wire making ..	810	131	3	..	801	129
Iron and steel manufactures ..	1,106	276	4	..	1,089	272
General engineering	3,271	152	28	..	3,168	150
Machines and machinery manufacture and repair	864	29	6	..	851	28
Wireless, electrical machinery and apparatus, &c.	753	203	1	..	741	201
Other founding, engineering and metalworking	919	98	2	..	908	95
	9,223	1,086	48	..	9,030	1,069
Manufacture, assembly and repair of vehicles, &c.	2,628	223	4	..	2,602	220
Manufacture of textile and fibrous materials	2,843	5,613	6	17	2,796	5,512
Manufacture of clothing	1,823	31,313	69	360	1,718	30,353
Boot and shoe making, &c.	1,050	5,324	17	10	1,020	5,231
Manufacture of food and drink ..	968	434	3	..	945	428
Sawmilling (town and country) ..	816	8	13	..	793	8
Furniture making, joinery, &c. ..	2,448	223	57	2	2,348	216
Other furniture, fittings, &c.	1,048	617	50	23	976	581
Printing and publishing	3,458	419	52	..	3,368	415
Other paper, bookbinding and photography	917	609	7	1	893	601
Preparation of skins, manufacture of goods of leather and substitutes, &c.	702	935	6	9	686	912
Gas and electricity	662	38	..	..	655	38
Other manufacturing	1,935	1,683	23	7	1,887	1,652
Total, Manufacturing	31,377	48,560	356	429	30,566	47,270
Building and construction	1,728	13	19	..	1,663	13
Commerce	629	1,261	15	13	606	1,236
Other industries	1,042	607	38	5	983	595
Industry inadequately described ..	1,926	1,336	17	7	1,833	1,281
Industry not stated	1,038	2,226	5	13	935	2,098
GRAND TOTAL	38,310	54,004	454	467	37,141	52,494
Miners (so described)—						
Industry—						
Mining, undefined	911	..	153	..	573	..
Gold mining	3,956	3	604	..	3,043	2
Silver, lead and zinc mining	2,456	..	22	..	2,397	..
Coal mining	11,390	..	49	..	11,078	..
Tin mining	957	1	465	1	374	..
Other mining and quarrying	1,181	..	356	..	703	..
Other, including not stated	398	..	4	..	335	..
Total	21,249	4	1,653	1	18,503	2

MISCELLANEOUS AND ILL-DEFINED OPERATIVES, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Particulars.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Pressers—						
Industry—						
Grazing, live stock and primary produce dealing	450	..	1	..	401	..
Manufacture of textile and fibrous materials and clothing	2,001	1,260	14	..	1,934	1,236
Laundries, job dyeing and dry cleaning	1,301	672	24	4	1,254	659
Other, including not stated	636	214	2	..	610	207
Total	4,388	2,146	41	4	4,199	2,102
Projectionists	1,757	11	57	..	1,611	10
Prospectors	1,498	3	1,286	2	114	..
Riggers (so described)	2,307	..	10	..	2,200	..
Sawyers	3,874	1	252	..	3,522	1
Seamen	8,782	..	52	..	7,998	..
Sheet Metal Workers—						
Industry—						
Founding, engineering and metalworking	5,192	111	231	..	4,873	111
Manufacture, assembly and repair of vehicles, &c.	1,439	3	11	..	1,412	3
Other industries	726	19	18	..	700	19
Industry inadequately described or not stated	1,060	42	20	..	998	42
Total	8,417	175	280	..	7,983	175
Shop Boys	481	2	..	..	474	2
Slaughtermen	3,031	..	45	..	2,887	..
Tailers-out	932	5	16	..	888	5
Textile Workers, n.e.i.	5,115	4,165	1	2	5,045	4,104
Trimmers—						
Industry—						
Manufacture, assembly and repair of vehicles, motor engineering and motor industry (undefined)	1,840	13	280	..	1,525	13
Manufacture of textile and fibrous materials, clothing and boots and shoes	115	398	2	1	112	391
Other manufacturing	529	125	1	1	521	122
Shipping, loading and discharging vessels	410	..	..	..	395	..
Other, including not stated	306	42	1	..	293	42
Total	3,200	578	284	2	2,846	568
Viewers, Checkers, Examiners—						
Industry—						
Manufacturing	1,050	1,109	3	..	1,031	1,094
Rail service	1,302	9	..	..	1,297	9
Commonwealth, State and local government activities, n.e.i.; defence—civilian employees	468	54	..	..	462	54
Other, including not stated	434	252	2	..	424	249
Total	3,254	1,424	5	..	3,214	1,406
Wheelers	1,056	2	..	..	1,041	2
Wool Sorters	652	26	4	..	622	26

MISCELLANEOUS AND ILL-DEFINED OPERATIVES, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Particulars.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Makers, n.e.i.—						
Industry—						
Manufacture relating to cement, bricks, glass, &c.	1,591	14	117	3	1,433	10
Founding, engineering and metalworking	1,662	151	88	1	1,545	148
Manufacture, assembly and repair of vehicles, &c.	599	5	16	..	573	5
Manufacture of textile and fibrous materials and clothing	464	293	51	22	401	261
Boot and shoe making and repairing	341	46	3	..	333	46
Manufacture of food and drink	2,042	141	68	7	1,911	132
Manufacture of furniture, fittings, woodworking, &c.	2,024	121	143	4	1,818	115
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	360	483	9	1	342	480
Manufacture of brooms and brushes	542	116	35	1	495	112
Other manufacturing	2,341	595	200	18	2,082	555
Other, including not stated	1,684	216	53	7	1,544	199
Total	13,650	2,181	783	64	12,477	2,063
Builders, n.e.i.—						
Industry—						
Ship and boat building and repairing	599	..	133	..	425	..
Manufacture, assembly and repair of vehicles, &c.—						
Railway locomotives and rolling stock and tramcars, &c.	2,346	1	2	..	2,337	1
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,551	4	82	..	1,428	4
Other	475	3	78	..	367	3
Other manufacturing	559	6	27	..	516	6
Building and construction	1,906	..	204	..	1,430	..
Other, including not stated	691	1	31	..	574	1
Total	8,127	15	557	..	7,077	15
Hands, n.e.i. ; Workers, n.e.i.—						
Industry—						
Sugar growing	385	..	2	..	291	..
Mining and quarrying	666	..	4	..	652	..
Manufacturing—						
Manufacturing inadequately defined	532	517	8	..	499	477
Manufacture relating to cement, bricks, glass, &c.	2,340	156	37	3	2,255	150
Founding, engineering and metalworking	4,407	696	88	1	4,235	679
Manufacture, assembly and repair of vehicles, &c.	931	108	19	..	896	106
Manufacture of textile and fibrous materials (not dress)	1,388	534	..	1	1,361	527
Manufacture of clothing, boots and shoes and accessories	434	1,727	2	1	423	1,698
Manufacture of food	7,706	2,038	5	..	7,355	1,975
Drink manufacture	1,011	82	2	..	978	79
Tobacco manufacture	937	785	4	..	924	782
Sawmilling	4,885	42	50	..	4,694	42
Other manufacture of furniture, fittings, woodworking, &c.	1,293	137	163	5	1,096	131
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	592	832	..	..	586	823
Manufacture of chemicals, dyes, &c.	836	218	1	..	824	214
Preparation of skins and leather, manufacture of goods of leather, &c.	1,580	568	56	3	1,498	555
Manufacture of rubber goods	3,247	461	35	..	3,167	455
Other manufacturing	1,846	612	30	1	1,786	602
Total Manufacturing	33,965	9,513	500	15	32,577	9,295
Building and construction	1,181	3	72	..	1,076	3
Commerce	1,101	232	5	..	1,049	227
Other, including not stated	3,719	1,097	61	4	3,426	1,047
GRAND TOTAL	41,017	10,845	644	19	39,071	10,572

MISCELLANEOUS AND ILL-DEFINED OPERATIVES, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Particulars.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Process Workers (so described)—						
Industry—						
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	760	261	..	..	742	257
Iron and steel manufactures	1,132	475	1	..	1,103	466
General engineering (including engineering, undefined)	1,515	490	..	..	1,470	480
Wireless, electrical machinery and apparatus, &c.	2,006	1,557	2	..	1,967	1,535
Other founding, engineering and metal-working	1,397	246	1	..	1,371	242
Manufacture of food and drink	460	390	..	..	453	381
Manufacture of chemicals, dyes, &c. ..	702	68	1	..	692	65
Other manufacturing	2,733	1,505	9	1	2,669	1,476
Electrical trade, metal trade, electrical fitter, electrician, process worker (undefined)	830	482	5	..	783	470
Other, including not stated	1,517	919	5	..	1,428	889
Total	13,052	6,393	24	1	12,678	6,261
Attendants, n.e.i.—						
Industry—						
Mining and quarrying	302	..	..	..	297	..
Manufacturing	1,499	103	..	1	1,489	102
Building and construction	427	20	2	..	417	19
Transport and storage	397	129	1	..	388	127
Public authority (n.e.i.) and professional activities	627	98	..	..	622	96
Other, including not stated	613	276	19	3	566	267
Total	3,865	626	22	4	3,779	611
Other Miscellaneous and Ill-defined Operatives—						
Industry—						
Mining and quarrying—						
Gold mining	1,011	1	23	..	966	1
Silver, lead and zinc mining	566	..	1	..	559	..
Coal mining	3,534	..	..	..	3,480	..
Other mining and quarrying	552	4	23	..	507	2
Total	5,663	5	47	..	5,512	3
Manufacturing—						
Manufacture relating to cement, bricks, glass, &c.	3,900	122	120	23	3,722	95
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	3,370	80	105	..	3,213	80
Sheet, tube and wire making ..	1,346	92	9	..	1,316	92
Iron and steel manufactures	1,226	101	69	..	1,134	98
General engineering (including engineering, undefined)	1,191	40	60	..	1,108	40
Manufacture of wireless, electrical machinery, apparatus, &c.	779	336	12	..	757	330
Other founding, engineering and metal-working	1,061	45	35	..	1,011	44
Manufacture, assembly and repair of vehicles, &c.	1,444	27	17	..	1,407	27
Manufacture of textile and fibrous materials (not dress)	4,747	6,969	55	18	4,615	6,851
Manufacture of clothing	1,256	2,064	45	116	1,195	1,904
Boot and shoe making and repairing	2,192	565	39	1	2,127	559
Manufacture of food	6,278	1,417	269	46	5,824	1,323
Drink manufacture	962	27	7	..	926	27
Manufacture of tobacco	81	802	..	..	80	796
Sawmilling	1,597	7	129	..	1,439	7
Other manufacture of furniture, fittings, woodworking &c.	822	135	69	4	740	128

MISCELLANEOUS AND ILL-DEFINED OPERATIVES, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Particulars.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Other Miscellaneous and Ill-defined Operatives—*continued.*						
Industry—*continued.*						
Manufacturing—*continued.*						
Paper, printing and bookbinding . .	1,418	1,545	47	31	1,354	1,478
Manufacture of paints, non-mineral oils, grease	854	51	344	3	448	47
Electroplate ware and electroplating . .	1,843	17	284	2	1,526	15
Tanning, currying and leather dressing	1,987	14	90	. .	1,862	14
Other preparation of skins and leather, manufacture of goods of leather, &c. . .	1,245	132	162	17	1,045	114
Manufacture of rubber goods . .	746	37	104	1	620	36
Other manufacturing	2,214	362	85	15	2,091	338
Total Manufacturing	42,559	14,987	2,156	277	39,560	14,443
Construction and repair of buildings . .	1,419	4	115	2	1,270	1
Construction works and maintenance . .	2,618	21	126	. .	2,434	21
Transport and storage	1,207	22	16	. .	1,176	22
Wholesale trade	1,564	577	78	3	1,441	546
Retail trade	855	342	178	94	657	239
Hotels, cafés, personal service, &c. . .	690	670	138	11	536	646
Other industries	982	219	38	2	904	205
Industry inadequately described . .	2,153	382	70	3	2,017	374
Industry not stated	1,149	382	24	8	988	335
GRAND TOTAL	60,859	17,611	2,986	400	56,495	16,835

The occupation of chainmen includes surveyors' assistants and surveyors' labourers.

The occupational descriptions coded to fettlers were—fettler (except fettlers engaged in certain manufacturing processes and so described, namely, textile fettlers) lengthman and platelayer. This group consists mainly of men engaged in laying and repairing rail tracks, but it does not cover all persons in this occupation. Many were described in the Census Schedules by other designations and were coded accordingly as repairers, packers or labourers. Workers enumerated under these titles in the industry group, construction works and maintenance (railways and tramways) were, 7,190 fettlers, 2,403 repairers, 518 packers and 5,144 labourers. Workers in similar occupations are to be found also in certain other industries where rail tracks are used for haulage of minerals, timber, sugar cane, etc. Gangers in charge of "gangs" of fettlers were classified as foremen.

The occupational title of miners (so described) is exclusive of mining workers described in Census Schedules by other designations, such as machinists, prospectors, wheelers, and a substantial number of workers coded to "other mine workers", which title was subsequently merged with miscellaneous and ill-defined operatives.

Viewers, checkers and examiners in the industry, Rail service, form the largest item of the industrial classification of these occupations. Checkers of tickets and luggage as well as examiners of trains and other railway equipment are included herein.

The occupations of makers, n.e.i., and builders, n.e.i., include descriptions using the word "maker" or "builder" as a separate word or the last part of one word (for example, boat builder or boatbuilder) which were not indexed elsewhere, and the one-word descriptions "maker" or "builder" of occupational status other than employer or self-employed (*see* also proprietors, etc., n.e.i., in Section 7 (ii)).

Most of the workers classified as builders, n.e.i., were employed in the manufacture, assembly and repair of vehicles, in ship and boat building, in the construction and repair of buildings and other construction works.

12. Labourers (Order 7).—The Order of Labourers is composed of wharf labourers and three other groups, particulars of which have been combined in the table below, namely labourers (so described) consisting of one-word descriptions, labourers, n.e.i., containing descriptions of two or more words, coded according to the key word "labourer", and other labouring occupations containing such descriptions as handyman, groom, yardman, pick and shovel man, main or pipe layer, road worker, drainer, loader, lumper, etc. Labourers classified as farm workers, timber workers, fishermen, trappers, chainmen, and tradesmen's assistants are excluded from this Order.

LABOURERS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Particulars.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Wharf Labourers	20,255	. .	. .	. .	19,665	. .
Labourers (so described); Labourers, n.e.i.; and Other Labouring Occupations—						
Industry—						
Agriculture, grazing and dairying—						
Agriculture and mixed farming . .	6,577	20	3	. .	5,813	18
Grazing	2,262	1	13	. .	2,024	1
Dairying	1,076	10	. .	. .	958	10
Other	860	1	1	. .	815	1
Total	10,775	32	17	. .	9,610	30
Forestry	1,718	1	7	. .	1,637	1
Mining and quarrying	5,172	1	51	. .	4,952	1
Manufacturing—						
Manufacture relating to cement, bricks, glass, &c.	5,106	4	1	. .	4,977	4
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	4,695	4	1	. .	4,540	4
Other founding, engineering and metal-working	4,353	34	. .	. .	4,209	34
Manufacture, assembly and repair of vehicles, &c.	2,591	2	. .	. .	2,554	2
Manufacture of textile and fibrous materials	1,557	44	. .	. .	1,499	44
Manufacture of food and drink . .	10,362	173	2	. .	9,909	169
Sawmilling	3,041	6	6	. .	2,916	6
Other manufacture of furniture, wood-working, &c.	953	7	. .	. .	933	7
Paper, printing and bookbinding . .	1,137	18	. .	. .	1,101	18
Manufacture of paints, non-mineral oils, grease	809	17	. .	. .	790	17
Manufacture of chemicals, dyes, &c. . .	1,534	12	. .	. .	1,468	12
Gas and electricity	2,886	2	. .	. .	2,831	2
Other	3,082	60	2	. .	2,969	60
Total	42,106	383	12	. .	40,696	379
Building and construction—						
Construction and repair of buildings . .	2,923	4	130	. .	2,585	4
Construction works and maintenance—						
Inadequately defined	9,043	1	10	. .	8,832	1
Roads and bridges	8,762	1	31	. .	8,260	1
Rail and tram ways and works . .	5,144	. .	. .	. .	5,098	. .
Water supply, sewerage, drainage and irrigation	5,983	. .	175	. .	5,623	. .
Other	651	. .	5	. .	631	. .
Total	32,506	6	351	. .	31,029	6
Road transport and storage	2,609	. .	5	. .	2,483	. .
Shipping and loading and discharging vessels	971	. .	. .	. .	909	. .
Rail service	5,358	2	. .	. .	5,266	2
Other transport and communication . .	682	1	. .	. .	655	1
Wholesale trade	4,206	28	5	. .	4,004	28
Retail trade	1,055	7	2	. .	996	7
Public authority (n.e.i.) and professional activities	2,238	5	. .	. .	2,194	5
Amusement, sport and recreation . .	1,539	4	2	. .	1,488	3
Private domestic service	692	1	1	. .	635	1
Hotels, boarding houses and restaurants . .	1,745	6	. .	. .	1,674	6
Other industries	1,742	9	30	. .	1,638	9
Industry inadequately described—						
Labourer (undefined)	4,025	5	. .	. .	2,683	5
Timber industry	997	. .	. .	. .	932	. .
Other	5,491	41	28	. .	4,892	41
Industry not stated	13,623	28	23	. .	10,317	25
Total—						
Labourers (so described)	92,456	367	45	. .	84,263	360
Labourers, n.e.i.	27,929	97	6	. .	26,661	97
Other labouring occupations . .	18,865	96	483	. .	17,766	93
GRAND TOTAL	139,250	560	534	. .	128,690	550

13. Occupation Indefinite or Not Stated (Order 8).—Included in this Order were 81,436 males and 26,688 females whose occupations were either not stated or were described in indefinite terms which generally precluded classification to more specific occupations without recourse to other evidence on the Census Schedules. Amongst these persons, industry was also not stated in the case of 20,061 males and 10,002 females, whilst of the latter occupational status was also not recorded for 5,242 males and 2,959 females. A condensed distribution of the persons enumerated in this Order by industry and occupational status is given in the next table:—

INDEFINITE OR NOT STATED OCCUPATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Particulars.	Total in Work Force.		Employer or Self-employed.		Employee on Wage or Salary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Occupation Indefinite or Not Stated—						
Industry—						
Agriculture, grazing and dairying	1,013	84	1	1	801	64
Mining and quarrying	984	7	. .	. .	877	7
Manufacturing—						
Founding, engineering and metalworking	3,890	420	. .	. .	3,698	406
Manufacture, assembly and repair of vehicles, &c.	1,164	68	. .	. .	1,143	68
Manufacture of textile and fibrous materials	1,880	1,558	. .	. .	1,799	1,499
Manufacture of clothing	497	1,612	. .	. .	458	1,522
Boot and shoe making	1,192	817	. .	. .	1,146	787
Food and drink manufacture	5,292	1,500	. .	. .	4,942	1,386
Manufacture of furniture, fittings, woodworking, &c.	1,727	100	. .	. .	1,570	100
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	1,371	1,078	. .	. .	1,333	1,039
Other	3,578	1,351	. .	. .	3,378	1,290
Gas and electricity	898	23	. .	. .	878	22
Total Manufacturing	21,489	8,527	. .	. .	20,345	8,119
Building and construction—						
Construction and repair of buildings	1,030	12	2	. .	836	9
Construction works and maintenance—						
Inadequately defined	3,693	14	. .	. .	3,619	14
Roads and bridges	2,793	1	. .	. .	2,654	1
Rail and tram ways and works	1,919	5	. .	. .	1,894	5
Other	1,675	3	. .	. .	1,639	3
Total	11,110	35	2	. .	10,642	32
Road transport and storage	3,088	57	. .	. .	2,782	50
Rail service	6,615	313	. .	. .	6,512	307
Other transport	651	44	. .	. .	583	42
Communication	1,568	580	. .	. .	1,548	570
Wholesale trade	2,494	365	. .	. .	2,242	336
Retail trade	2,464	1,062	. .	1	1,808	882
Public authority activities, n.e.i.	1,095	687	. .	. .	1,075	680
Health, hospitals, &c.	660	917	. .	. .	636	863
Other public authority and professional activities	773	497	. .	. .	730	468
Amusement, sport and recreation	874	180	. .	. .	801	167
Hotels, boarding houses and restaurants	1,498	1,378	. .	. .	1,127	1,151
Other industries	1,738	1,232	. .	. .	1,573	1,128
Industry inadequately described	3,261	721	10	. .	2,778	645
Industry not stated	20,061	10,002	2,679	763	3,429	2,927
GRAND TOTAL	81,436	26,688	2,692	765	60,289	18,438

AGE CONSTITUTION OF OCCUPATION ORDERS.

14. Occupation of Males and Females by Age Groups.—The following tables summarize details shown in Tables 5 and 6 of Part XVIII. of the Detailed Tables of the Census, in which males and females respectively are classified according to particular occupations, and by groups of complementary occupations, in conjunction with age. " Not stated " ages have, however, been distributed as described in Chapter X. The tables below give, in addition, the percentage which the number in each age group of each occupation order bears to the total of all ages in the group.

OCCUPATIONS AND AGES OF MALES: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Occupation Order.	Age last Birthday (Years).					Total.
	10–14.	15–20.	21–44.	45–64.	65 and over.	
	NUMBER.					
Rural, Fishing and Hunting Occupations	2,544	55,071	218,520	135,261	32,780	444,176
Professional and Semi-professional Occupations	6	6,343	48,779	23,547	3,754	82,429
Administrative Occupations	3	929	70,724	58,333	9,212	139,201
Commercial and Clerical Occupations	2,301	56,258	221,266	116,456	13,142	409,423
Domestic and Protective Service Occupations	211	19,480	74,230	49,971	7,540	151,432
Craftsmen	967	65,563	282,024	137,283	11,765	497,602
Operatives	1,437	53,804	312,389	136,768	9,667	514,065
Labourers	593	19,038	82,435	51,737	5,702	159,505
Occupation Indefinite or Not Stated	891	20,123	35,136	23,319	1,967	81,436
Total Males in Work Force	8,953	296,609	1,345,503	732,675	95,529	2,479,269
Males not in Work Force	(a) 958,806	60,255	42,992	69,306	186,742	1,318,101
GRAND TOTAL	(a) 967,759	356,864	1,388,495	801,981	282,271	3,797,370
	PERCENTAGE.					
Rural, Fishing and Hunting Occupations	0.57	12.40	49.20	30.45	7.38	100.00
Professional and Semi-professional Occupations	0.00	7.70	59.18	28.57	4.55	100.00
Administrative Occupations	0.00	0.67	50.81	41.90	6.62	100.00
Commercial and Clerical Occupations	0.56	13.74	54.05	28.44	3.21	100.00
Domestic and Protective Service Occupations	0.13	12.86	49.03	33.00	4.98	100.00
Craftsmen	0.19	13.18	56.68	27.59	2.36	100.00
Operatives	0.28	10.47	60.77	26.60	1.88	100.00
Labourers	0.37	11.94	51.68	32.44	3.57	100.00
Occupation Indefinite or Not Stated	1.09	24.71	43.15	28.63	2.42	100.00
Total Males in Work Force	0.36	11.97	54.27	29.55	3.85	100.00
Males not in Work Force	72.74	4.57	3.26	5.26	14.17	100.00
GRAND TOTAL	25.49	9.40	36.56	21.12	7.43	100.00

(a) Includes 388,301 at 0–4 years and 307,697 at 5–9 years.

OCCUPATIONS AND AGES OF FEMALES: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Occupation Order.	Age last Birthday (Years).					Total.
	10–14.	15–20.	21–44.	45–64.	65 and over.	
	NUMBER.					
Rural, Fishing and Hunting Occupations	178	4,314	6,655	7,517	3,244	21,908
Professional and Semi-professional Occupations	26	16,428	45,661	16,507	2,305	80,927
Administrative Occupations	..	263	12,452	16,992	4,279	33,986
Commercial and Clerical Occupations	2,445	111,349	128,098	29,375	1,784	273,051
Domestic and Protective Service Occupations	871	31,528	52,682	30,077	3,199	118,357
Craftsmen	160	4,721	7,807	3,443	180	16,311
Operatives	2,025	51,892	70,981	19,644	832	145,374
Labourers	10	247	231	68	4	560
Occupation Indefinite or Not Stated	436	10,246	11,281	4,449	276	26,688
Total Females in Work Force	6,151	230,988	335,848	128,072	16,103	717,162
Females not in Work Force	(a)925,143	118,071	1,028,076	681,821	311,715	3,064,826
GRAND TOTAL	(a)931,294	349,059	1,363,924	809,893	327,818	3,781,988

(a) Includes 372,086 at 0–4 years and 296,286 at 5–9 years.

OCCUPATIONS AND AGES OF FEMALES: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Occupation Order.	Age last Birthday (Years).					Total.
	10–14.	15–20.	21–44.	45–64.	65 and over.	
PERCENTAGE.						
Rural, Fishing and Hunting Occupations ..	0.81	19.69	30.38	34.31	14.81	100.00
Professional and Semi-professional Occupations	0.03	20.30	56.42	20.40	2.85	100.00
Administrative Occupations	..	0.77	36.64	50.00	12.59	100.00
Commercial and Clerical Occupations ..	0.90	40.78	46.91	10.76	0.65	100.00
Domestic and Protective Service Occupations	0.74	26.64	44.51	25.41	2.70	100.00
Craftsmen	0.98	28.95	47.86	21.11	1.10	100.00
Operatives	1.39	35.70	48.83	13.51	0.57	100.00
Labourers	1.79	44.11	41.25	12.14	0.71	100.00
Occupation Indefinite or Not Stated	1.63	38.39	42.27	16.66	1.05	100.00
Total Females in Work Force	0.86	32.21	46.83	17.86	2.24	100.00
Females not in Work Force	30.19	3.85	33.54	22.25	10.17	100.00
GRAND TOTAL	24.63	9.23	36.06	21.41	8.67	100.00

The tables reveal significant differences in the age structure of the males and females in the work force. Approximately one-third of the female work force were minors, compared with only 12 per cent. for males, whilst at the older ages from 45 years onwards the positions were reversed, males representing 33 per cent. and females 20 per cent. of the respective work forces.

Of the males in indefinite occupations there was a particularly high percentage of minors. The proportions of males aged 65 years and over in rural, etc., and administrative occupations were about double the average for all occupations in this age group. Males in administrative occupations were barely found amongst minors, but they had the highest proportion in the age group 45 to 64 years. Operatives, professional workers and craftsmen in that order were most prominently represented in the age group 21 to 44 years, with percentages greater than the average for all occupations in this group.

Considerably more than half the females in administrative occupations and nearly half of those in rural, etc., occupations were aged 45 years or older. Amongst minors the highest proportion in any occupation order was in commercial and clerical occupations, if labourers be excluded owing to the small number of females following this occupation. In the age group 21 to 44 years, professional workers, operatives and craftsmen, in that order, were most prominently represented.

CHAPTER XX.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS.

EXPLANATORY INTRODUCTION.

1. Significance of Occupational Status Statistics.—Among the statistics which a modern community requires for the fuller understanding of its social and economic problems, and for the elaboration of measures directed towards their solution, are those which show the numbers of the population in terms of occupational status or grade of occupation, i.e. employers, self-employed persons, employees (on wage or salary), helpers (not on wage or salary), persons not at work and those not in the work force. In previous Census Reports and publications the title "Grade of Occupation" was adopted to cover the classification of the population in this manner, but in the presentation of the results of the 1947 Census, in conformity with more recent practice in other countries, the title "Occupational Status" has been substituted. Although no significant changes have been made in the internal items of the classification they have been re-arranged in order to define more clearly the principle of the "work force" as applied to these statistics, mention of which is made in Section 3 of Chapter XVIII. of this Report.

At the Census of 1891 all the States except Queensland and Western Australia published particulars of occupational status in conjunction with occupation. At the Census of 1901 similar information was published by all the States except Queensland. At the Censuses of 1911, 1921, 1933 and 1947, comparable particulars were published for all States, with somewhat fuller differentiation in 1933 than at other Censuses. In Section 2 of Chapter XVIII. reference was made to the form of inquiry in 1947 concerning occupational status. The questions were arranged in three main groups to cater separately for (i) those not engaged in an industry, business, trade or service, i.e. all those not in the work force, (ii) those usually engaged in an industry, business, trade or service but for various reasons out of a job at the time of the Census, and (iii) those engaged in an industry, business, trade or service at the time of the Census. Persons answering either of the first two sections of the questions were automatically classified from an occupational status viewpoint as (i) not in the work force and (ii) not at work respectively. Those to whom section (iii) applied were instructed to answer part (*a*), Grade, as follows:—"If at present employing others in your own trade or business, write 'E'. If conducting own business or farm without employing others (except casually), write 'O'. If an employee working for wages or salary (including apprentices), write 'W'. If helping but not receiving wages or salary, write 'H'." Further instructions printed on the Schedule were as follows:—"Where partners are conducting their own business or farm without employing others (except casually) each partner should write 'O'. Where employing others each should write 'E'."

Managers, secretaries and similar classes of executives in receipt of salary as employees should not describe themselves as employers merely because they have the right to engage and dismiss staff.

Employees or relatives should not be described as "helping but not receiving wage or salary" unless they are assisting in the operation of a business or farm for a substantial part of their time, and are not more correctly classified under one of the headings in part (i) of question 13 (Not in the work force).

Special instructions were also given for clergy and members of religious orders.

2. Classification and Tabulation of the Data.—In the Detailed Tables of the Census, Part XIX., tables are published giving details of the population classified according to occupational status, and in conjunction with age and conjugal condition. Particulars of occupational status in conjunction with other features of the Census statistics (birthplace, dependent children, etc.) are shown in Parts dealing with those statistics. Whereas in the tables in Part XIX. the numbers for which occupational status was not stated are shown as such, in the tables in this Chapter they have been distributed *pro rata* among the classifications in the work force, as cross tabulations with industry and occupation showed that in almost all such cases the persons were in the work force.

GENERAL VIEW OF OCCUPATIONAL STATUS STATISTICS.

3. Occupational Status Structure of the Population in 1947.—Even though obvious misstatements can be detected and allowed for in the classification and tabulation of data collected in a census, the results as published must substantially reflect the information supplied by persons filling in the returns, whether or not the answers received accurately represent the facts sought to be established. The inquiry relating to occupational status, for instance, while framed to discover, *inter alia*, how many persons were at work and how many persons were usually engaged in an industry, business, trade or service but were out of a job at the time of the Census, could not anticipate the interpretations which people would place upon these descriptions of occupational status.

The instructions required all persons who were usually engaged in an industry, business, trade or service but were out of a job at the time of the Census, to record themselves as such and to state not only the reason for being out of a job but the period since last working. Those recording themselves as employers, self-employed, employees or helpers were persons who were at work at the time of the Census or so regarded themselves, who were not out of employment at that time and in respect of whom there was a "nil" return or no entry as to the period since last working. The interpretation in regard to those recorded in each of the classes in the latter category is that they were actually at work on 30th June, 1947, and consequently their combined numbers represented the maximum figure of employment as at the date of the Census. From an examination of the tabulations relating to industry and occupation, however, it is probable that some seasonal and casual workers (e.g. shearers, cane-cutters, wharf labourers, etc.) who were not actually at work on the day of the Census, regarded themselves as regularly employed and, therefore, did not record any period since last working. In that case the total number of persons recorded as employers, self-employed, employees or helpers would represent something more than the equivalent of maximum employment on 30th June, 1947.

The first table below presents, in terms of the main occupational status groups, a picture of the structure of the Australian male and female population as a whole in the work force at 30th June, 1947:—

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION IN THE WORK FORCE: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Occupational Status.	Number.			Proportion per cent. of Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
At Work—						
Employer	198,704	24,626	223,330	8.01	3.44	6.99
Self-employed	345,743	44,991	390,734	13.95	6.27	12.22
Employee (on wage or salary)	1,843,765	626,094	2,469,859	74.37	87.30	77.27
Helper (not on wage or salary)	24,443	4,536	28,979	0.98	0.63	0.91
Total	2,412,655	700,247	3,112,902	97.31	97.64	97.39
Not at Work (*a*)	66,614	16,915	83,529	2.69	2.36	2.61
Total in Work Force ..	2,479,269	717,162	3,196,431	100.00	100.00	100.00

(*a*) Includes persons who were (1) unable to secure employment; (2) temporarily laid off from their jobs; and (3) not actively seeking work at the time of the Census on account of sickness or accident, industrial dispute, resting between jobs, or for any other reason.

It will be seen that employees (on wage or salary) represented 77.27 per cent. or more than three-quarters of all persons in the work force. The comparable proportion in New Zealand, according to the Census taken in that Dominion on 25th September, 1945, was 80.08 per cent. Employers as a whole, as shown by the table above, represented 6.99 per cent. and self-employed persons 12.22 per cent. The corresponding proportions in New Zealand in 1945 were 8.27 per cent. and 9.64 per cent. It will also be observed that males were proportionately greater than females among employers and self-employed, but that females were proportionately greater than males among employees (on wage or salary). An almost identical relationship in this respect was revealed in the New Zealand Census of 1945.

The next two tables show, for males and females respectively, the structure of the whole population in each State and Territory at 30th June, 1947, in terms of occupational status:—

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF MALES: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Occupational Status.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
					NUMBER.				
IN WORK FORCE—									
At Work—									
Employer ..	71,863	54,080	33,776	17,541	14,028	6,718	453	245	198,704
Self-employed ..	119,582	97,399	59,047	32,190	24,222	12,522	537	244	345,743
Employee (on wage or salary)	744,344	501,769	255,600	154,691	118,501	58,097	4,796	5,967	1,843,765
Helper (not on wage or salary)	7,355	7,411	4,654	2,278	1,713	997	24	11	24,443
Total ..	943,144	660,659	353,077	206,700	158,464	78,334	5,810	6,467	2,412,655
Not at Work (*a*) ..	25,752	13,939	14,911	4,424	5,473	1,867	160	88	66,614
Total in Work Force ..	968,896	674,598	367,988	211,124	163,937	80,201	5,970	6,555	2,479,269
NOT IN WORK FORCE	523,315	339,269	199,483	108,907	94,139	49,043	1,408	2,537	1,318,101
GRAND TOTAL	1,492,211	1,013,867	567,471	320,031	258,076	129,244	7,378	9,092	3,797,370
					PERCENTAGE.				
IN WORK FORCE—									
At Work—									
Employer ..	4.82	5.33	5.95	5.48	5.43	5.20	6.14	2.70	5.23
Self-employed ..	8.01	9.61	10.41	10.06	9.39	9.69	7.28	2.68	9.11
Employee (on wage or salary)	49.88	49.49	45.04	48.34	45.92	44.95	65.00	65.63	48.56
Helper (not on wage or salary)	0.49	0.73	0.82	0.71	0.66	0.77	0.33	0.12	0.64
Total ..	63.20	65.16	62.22	64.59	61.40	60.61	78.75	71.13	63.54
Not at Work (*a*) ..	1.73	1.38	2.63	1.38	2.12	1.44	2.17	0.97	1.75
Total in Work Force ..	64.93	66.54	64.85	65.97	63.52	62.05	80.92	72.10	65.29
NOT IN WORK FORCE	35.07	33.46	35.15	34.03	36.48	37.95	19.08	27.90	34.71
GRAND TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 237.

As between the States, it will be seen that, among males, Queensland had the largest proportion of employers and self-employed combined, and New South Wales the smallest. New South Wales had the largest proportion of male employees (on wage or salary), and Tasmania the lowest proportion. On the other hand, Tasmania had the highest proportion of males not in the work force.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF FEMALES: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Occupational Status.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
NUMBER.									
IN WORK FORCE—									
At Work—									
Employer ..	8,635	7,606	4,158	1,931	1,555	659	49	33	24,626
Self-employed ..	16,770	14,867	6,058	3,292	2,733	1,198	35	38	44,991
Employee (on wage or salary)	251,457	189,610	78,599	49,640	36,786	17,693	639	1,670	626,094
Helper (not on wage or salary)	1,934	1,144	905	219	228	86	15	5	4,536
Total ..	278,796	213,227	89,720	55,082	41,302	19,636	738	1,746	700,247
Not at Work (*a*) ..	6,838	4,217	3,066	1,094	1,161	481	22	36	16,915
Total in Work Force ..	285,634	217,444	92,786	56,176	42,463	20,117	760	1,782	717,162
NOT IN WORK FORCE	1,206,993	823,390	446,158	269,866	201,941	107,717	2,730	6,031	3,064,826
GRAND TOTAL	1,492,627	1,040,834	538,944	326,042	244,404	127,834	3,490	7,813	3,781,988
PERCENTAGE.									
IN WORK FORCE—									
At Work—									
Employer ..	0.58	0.73	0.77	0.59	0.64	0.51	1.41	0.42	0.65
Self-employed ..	1.12	1.43	1.12	1.01	1.12	0.94	1.00	0.49	1.19
Employee (on wage or salary)	16.85	18.22	14.59	15.22	15.05	13.84	18.31	21.38	16.55
Helper (not on wage or salary)	0.13	0.11	0.17	0.07	0.09	0.07	0.43	0.06	0.12
Total ..	18.68	20.49	16.65	16.89	16.90	15.36	21.15	22.35	18.51
Not at Work (*a*) ..	0.46	0.40	0.57	0.34	0.47	0.38	0.63	0.46	0.45
Total in Work Force ..	19.14	20.89	17.22	17.23	17.37	15.74	21.78	22.81	18.96
NOT IN WORK FORCE	80.86	79.11	82.78	82.77	82.63	84.26	78.22	77.19	81.04
GRAND TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 237.

As to females, it will be seen that, confining attention to States only, Victoria had the largest proportion of employers and self-employed combined and the largest proportion of employees (on wage or salary). New South Wales, South Australia and Tasmania had relatively low proportions of employers and self-employed combined, and Tasmania had the smallest proportion of employees (on wage or salary).

COMPARATIVE CENSUS RESULTS FOR OCCUPATIONAL STATUS.

4. Census Comparisons.—(i) *Australia*, 1921 *to* 1947.—The following table provides a summary of the changes in the occupational status of the population of Australia as a whole for the three Census years 1921, 1933 and 1947, in which data for all States and Territories are available:—

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, CENSUSES, 1921 TO 1947.

Occupational Status.	Males.			Females.			Persons.		
	1921.	1933.	1947.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1921.	1933.	1947.
					NUMBER.				
IN WORK FORCE—									
At Work—									
Employer ..	131,046	187,424	198,704	10,524	20,912	24,626	141,570	208,336	223,330
Self-employed ..	300,874	319,970	345,743	46,376	50,570	44,991	347,250	370,540	390,734
Employee (on wage or salary)	1,162,055	1,186,148	1,843,765	356,981	434,682	626,094	1,519,036	1,620,830	2,469,859
Helper (not on wage or salary)	31,798	40,903	24,443	3,185	5,280	4,536	34,983	46,183	28,979
Total ..	1,625,773	1,734,445	2,412,655	417,066	511,444	700,247	2,042,839	2,245,889	3,112,902
Not at Work (*a*) ..	139,438	405,432	66,614	21,518	75,817	16,915	160,956	481,249	83,529
Total in Work Force ..	1,765,211	2,139,877	2,479,269	438,584	587,261	717,162	2,203,795	2,727,138	3,196,431
NOT IN WORK FORCE	997,659	1,227,234	1,318,101	2,234,280	2,675,467	3,064,826	3,231,939	3,902,701	4,382,927
GRAND TOTAL	2,762,870	3,367,111	3,797,370	2,672,864	3,262,728	3,781,988	5,435,734	6,629,839	7,579.358
					PERCENTAGE.				
IN WORK FORCE—									
At Work—									
Employer ..	4.74	5.57	5.23	0.39	0.64	0.65	2.60	3.14	2.95
Self-employed ..	10.89	9.50	9.11	1.74	1.55	1.19	6.39	5.59	5.15
Employee (on wage or salary)	42.06	35.23	48.56	13.35	13.32	16.56	27.95	24.45	32.59
Helper (not on wage or salary)	1.15	1.21	0.64	0.12	0.16	0.12	0.64	0.70	0.38
Total ..	58.84	51.51	63.54	15.60	15.67	18.52	37.58	33.88	41.07
Not at Work (*a*) ..	5.05	12.04	1.75	0.81	2.33	0.44	2.96	7.26	1.10
Total in Work Force ..	63.89	63.55	65.29	16.41	18.00	18.96	40.54	41.14	42.17
NOT IN WORK FORCE	36.11	36.45	34.71	83.59	82.00	81.04	59.46	58.86	57.83
GRAND TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 237.

(ii) *States*, 1891 to 1947.—The following tables provide a comparative picture of the occupational status structure in each State in each Census year since 1891 for which the data were obtained:—

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF MALES, CENSUSES, 1891 TO 1947.

Year.	Occupational Status.								Grand Total.
	In Work Force.							Not in Work Force.	
	At Work.					Not at Work. (*a*)	Total in Work Force.		
	Employer.	Self-employed.	Employee (on wage or salary).	Helper (not on wage or salary).	Total.				
				New South Wales.(*b*)					
1891	53,591	49,722	246,924	8,979	359,216	19,685	378,901	230,765	609,666
1901	49,077	65,798	291,322	17,674	423,871	21,177	445,048	264,957	710,005
1911	71,315	51,707	399,548	20,843	543,413	16,431	559,844	298,846	858,690
1921	45,496	106,399	462,845	9,787	624,527	54,869	679,396	393,672	1,073,068
1933	57,640	118,998	447,197	13,920	637,755	189,988	827,743	495,533	1,323,276
1947	72,108	119,826	750,311	7,366	949,611	25,840	975,451	525,852	1,501,303
				Victoria.					
1891	40,013	59,035	246,581	20,788	366,417	18,536	384,953	213,269	598,222
1901	43,288	66,811	233,211	26,889	370,199	12,183	382,382	221,338	603,720
1911	63,127	39,895	287,268	19,910	410,200	15,220	425,420	230,171	655,591
1921	41,199	83,591	318,872	10,808	454,470	32,822	487,292	267,432	754,724
1933	53,698	85,263	331,977	12,400	483,338	98,751	582,089	321,155	903,244
1947	54,080	97,399	501,769	7,411	660,659	13,939	674,598	339,269	1,013,867
				Queensland.					
1891(*c*)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901(*c*)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1911	26,691	24,661	150,714	10,144	212,210	8,131	220,341	109,165	329,506
1921	18,349	48,964	152,672	5,175	225,160	30,698	255,858	143,111	398,969
1933	32,513	51,519	180,744	6,291	271,067	46,808	317,875	179,342	497,217
1947	33,776	59,047	255,600	4,654	353,077	14,911	367,988	199,483	567,471
				South Australia.(*d*)					
1891	16,475	11,186	65,031	7,372	100,064	2,997	103,061	63,740	166,801
1901	14,369	16,082	79,490	5,536	115,477	3,384	118,861	65,840	184,701
1911	20,869	12,938	97,114	7,061	137,982	3,076	141,058	69,034	210,092
1921	12,901	28,177	107,314	2,740	151,132	9,691	160,823	90,265	251,088
1933	20,724	26,626	100,585	3,770	151,705	38,181	189,886	104,454	294,340
1947	17,994	32,727	159,487	2,302	212,510	4,584	217,094	110,315	327,409
				Western Australia.					
1891(*c*)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901	7,792	10,322	61,848	1,920	81,882	3,195	85,077	27,798	112,875
1911	13,734	12,484	81,206	2,497	109,921	3,647	113,568	47,997	161,565
1921	8,656	20,434	77,589	1,413	108,092	7,752	115,844	61,434	177,278
1933	15,572	25,677	87,561	2,770	131,580	21,478	153,058	80,879	233,937
1947	14,028	24,222	118,501	1,713	158,464	5,473	163,937	94,139	258,076
				Tasmania.					
1891	5,215	8,071	29,937	4,008	47,231	1,328	48,559	29,001	77,560
1901	6,213	9,100	36,063	4,098	55,474	1,810	57,284	32,340	89,624
1911	8,477	6,742	40,555	3,916	59,690	1,492	61,182	36,409	97,591
1921	4,445	13,309	42,763	1,875	62,392	3,606	65,998	41,745	107,743
1933	7,277	11,887	38,084	1,752	59,000	10,226	69,226	45,871	115,097
1947	6,718	12,522	58,097	997	78,334	1,867	80,201	49,043	129,244

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 237. (*b*) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (*c*) Not available. (*d*) Includes Northern Territory.

PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF MALES ACCORDING TO OCCUPATIONAL STATUS, CENSUSES, 1891 TO 1947.

Year.	Occupational Status.								GRAND TOTAL.
	In Work Force.							Not in Work Force.	
	At Work.					Not at Work. (*a*)	Total in Work Force.		
	Employer.	Self-employed.	Employee (on wage or salary).	Helper (not on wage or salary).	Total.				
NEW SOUTH WALES.(*b*)									
1891	8.79	8.16	40.50	1.47	58.92	3.23	62.15	37.85	100.00
1901	6.91	9.27	41.03	2.49	59.70	2.98	62.68	37.32	100.00
1911	8.31	6.02	46.53	2.43	63.29	1.91	65.20	34.80	100.00
1921	4.24	9.92	43.13	0.91	58.20	5.11	63.31	36.69	100.00
1933	4.36	8.99	33.80	1.05	48.20	14.35	62.55	37.45	100.00
1947	4.80	7.98	49.98	0.49	63.25	1.72	64.97	35.03	100.00
VICTORIA.									
1891	6.69	9.87	41.22	3.47	61.25	3.10	64.35	35.65	100.00
1901	7.17	11.07	38.63	4.45	61.32	2.02	63.34	36.66	100.00
1911	9.63	6.08	43.82	3.04	62.57	2.32	64.89	35.11	100.00
1921	5.46	11.08	42.25	1.43	60.22	4.35	64.57	35.43	100.00
1933	5.95	9.44	36.76	1.37	53.52	10.93	64.45	35.55	100.00
1947	5.33	9.61	49.49	0.73	65.16	1.38	66.54	33.46	100.00
QUEENSLAND.									
1891(*c*)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
1901(*c*)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
1911	8.10	7.48	45.74	3.08	64.40	2.47	66.87	33.13	100.00
1921	4.60	12.27	38.27	1.30	56.44	7.69	64.13	35.87	100.00
1933	6.54	10.36	36.35	1.27	54.52	9.42	63.94	36.06	100.00
1947	5.95	10.41	45.04	0.82	62.22	2.63	64.85	35.15	100.00
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.(*d*)									
1891	9.88	6.70	38.99	4.42	59.99	1.80	61.79	38.21	100.00
1901	7.78	8.71	43.04	3.00	62.53	1.83	64.36	35.64	100.00
1911	9.93	6.16	46.23	3.36	65.68	1.46	67.14	32.86	100.00
1921	5.14	11.22	42.74	1.09	60.19	3.86	64.05	35.95	100.00
1933	7.04	9.05	34.17	1.28	51.54	12.97	64.51	35.49	100.00
1947	5.50	10.00	48.71	0.70	64.91	1.40	66.31	33.69	100.00
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.									
1891(*c*)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
1901	6.90	9.15	54.79	1.70	72.54	2.83	75.37	24.63	100.00
1911	8.50	7.73	50.26	1.54	68.03	2.26	70.29	29.71	100.00
1921	4.88	11.53	43.77	0.80	60.98	4.37	65.35	34.65	100.00
1933	6.66	10.98	37.43	1.18	56.25	9.18	65.43	34.57	100.00
1947	5.43	9.39	45.92	0.66	61.40	2.12	63.52	36.48	100.00
TASMANIA.									
1891	6.72	10.41	38.60	5.17	60.90	1.71	62.61	37.39	100.00
1901	6.93	10.15	40.24	4.57	61.89	2.02	63.91	36.09	100.00
1911	8.69	6.91	41.55	4.01	61.16	1.53	62.69	37.31	100.00
1921	4.13	12.35	39.69	1.74	57.91	3.35	61.26	38.74	100.00
1933	6.32	10.33	33.09	1.52	51.26	8.88	60.14	39.86	100.00
1947	5.20	9.69	44.95	0.77	60.61	1.44	62.05	37.95	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 237. (*b*) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (*c*) Not available. (*d*) Includes Northern Territory.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF FEMALES, CENSUSES, 1891 TO 1947.

Year.	Occupational Status.								Grand Total.
	In Work Force.							Not in Work Force.	
	At Work.					Not at Work. (a)	Total in Work Force.		
	Employer.	Self-employed.	Employee (on wage or salary).	Helper (not on wage or salary).	Total.				
				New South Wales.(b)					
1891	2,643	14,150	55,089	7,534	79,416	2,919	82,335	435,136	517,471
1901	4,939	16,848	72,386	6,084	100,257	3,649	103,906	540,935	644,841
1911	5,827	13,136	102,412	4,974	126,349	2,713	129,062	660,696	789,758
1921	3,215	17,409	131,270	1,264	153,158	7,658	160,816	869,059	1,029,875
1933	5,817	18,902	159,172	1,911	185,802	32,827	218,629	1,067,889	1,286,518
1947	8,668	16,808	253,127	1,939	280,542	6,874	287,416	1,213,024	1,500,440
				Victoria.					
1891	3,072	15,943	73,025	5,899	97,939	3,274	101,213	440,653	541,866
1901	5,007	20,556	84,171	30,111	139,845	2,731	142,576	454,774	597,350
1911	7,793	12,555	105,131	3,093	128,572	3,044	131,616	528,344	659,960
1921	4,090	14,702	118,807	995	138,594	7,621	146,215	630,341	776,556
1933	7,063	16,695	145,096	1,920	170,774	21,040	191,814	725,203	917,017
1947	7,606	14,867	189,610	1,144	213,227	4,217	217,444	823,390	1,040,834
				Queensland.					
1891(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1911	1,859	4,235	35,399	3,490	44,983	1,106	46,089	230,218	276,307
1921	1,421	5,338	44,493	573	51,825	2,967	54,792	302,211	357,003
1933	3,706	6,646	54,243	868	65,463	10,567	76,030	374,287	450,317
1947	4,158	6,058	78,599	905	89,720	3,066	92,786	446,158	538,944
				South Australia.(d)					
1891	1,013	1,851	18,989	1,578	23,431	419	23,850	129,780	153,630
1901	1,095	3,566	23,492	2,252	30,405	692	31,097	147,359	178,456
1911	1,528	3,356	26,123	1,527	32,534	434	32,968	168,808	201,776
1921	790	4,323	31,637	201	36,951	1,357	38,308	209,631	247,939
1933	1,932	3,815	37,362	295	43,404	5,945	49,349	242,110	291,459
1947	1,980	3,327	50,279	234	55,820	1,116	56,936	272,596	329,532
				Western Australia.					
1891(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901	651	1,814	9,173	951	12,589	479	13,068	58,181	71,249
1911	1,004	2,203	15,255	561	19,023	662	19,685	100,864	120,549
1921	661	3,011	19,290	85	23,047	1,405	24,452	131,002	155,454
1933	1,596	3,089	25,727	170	30,582	3,996	34,578	170,337	204,915
1947	1,555	2,733	36,786	228	41,302	1,161	42,463	201,941	244,404
				Tasmania.					
1891	323	1,421	8,059	1,935	11,738	418	12,156	56,951	69,107
1901	462	2,434	10,229	2,071	15,196	356	15,552	67,299	82,851
1911	642	1,249	10,715	411	13,017	326	13,343	80,277	93,620
1921	347	1,593	11,484	67	13,491	510	14,001	92,036	106,037
1933	798	1,423	13,082	116	15,419	1,442	16,861	95,641	112,502
1947	659	1,198	17,693	86	19,636	481	20,117	107,717	127,834

(a) *See* note to table on page 237. (b) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (c) Not available. (d) Includes Northern Territory.

PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALES ACCORDING TO OCCUPATIONAL STATUS, CENSUSES, 1891 TO 1947.

Year.	Occupational Status.								GRAND TOTAL.
	In Work Force.							Not in Work Force.	
	At Work.					Not at Work. (*a*)	Total in Work Force.		
	Employer.	Self-employed.	Employee (on wage or salary).	Helper (not on wage or salary).	Total.				
NEW SOUTH WALES.(*b*)									
1891	0.51	2.73	10.65	1.46	15.35	0.56	15.91	84.09	100.00
1901	0.77	2.61	11.22	0.94	15.54	0.57	16.11	83.89	100.00
1911	0.74	1.66	12.97	0.63	16.00	0.34	16.34	83.66	100.00
1921	0.31	1.69	12.75	0.12	14.87	0.75	15.62	84.38	100.00
1933	0.45	1.47	12.37	0.15	14.44	2.55	16.99	83.01	100.00
1947	0.58	1.12	16.87	0.13	18.70	0.46	19.16	80.84	100.00
VICTORIA.									
1891	0.57	2.94	13.48	1.09	18.08	0.60	18.68	81.32	100.00
1901	0.84	3.44	14.09	5.04	23.41	0.46	23.87	76.13	100.00
1911	1.18	1.90	15.93	0.47	19.48	0.46	19.94	80.06	100.00
1921	0.53	1.89	15.30	0.13	17.85	0.98	18.83	81.17	100.00
1933	0.77	1.82	15.83	0.21	18.63	2.29	20.92	79.08	100.00
1947	0.73	1.43	18.22	0.11	20.49	0.40	20.89	79.11	100.00
QUEENSLAND.									
1891(*c*)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901(*c*)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1911	0.67	1.53	12.81	1.27	16.28	0.40	16.68	83.32	100.00
1921	0.40	1.50	12.46	0.16	14.52	0.83	15.35	84.65	100.00
1933	0.82	1.48	12.05	0.19	14.54	2.34	16.88	83.12	100.00
1947	0.77	1.12	14.59	0.17	16.65	0.57	17.22	82.78	100.00
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.(*d*)									
1891	0.66	1.20	12.36	1.03	15.25	0.27	15.52	84.48	100.00
1901	0.61	2.00	13.16	1.26	17.03	0.39	17.42	82.58	100.00
1911	0.76	1.66	12.95	0.76	16.13	0.21	16.34	83.66	100.00
1921	0.32	1.74	12.76	0.08	14.90	0.55	15.45	84.55	100.00
1933	0.66	1.31	12.82	0.10	14.89	2.04	16.93	83.07	100.00
1947	0.60	1.01	15.26	0.07	16.94	0.34	17.28	82.72	100.00
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.									
1891(*c*)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901	0.91	2.55	12.87	1.34	17.67	0.67	18.34	81.66	100.00
1911	0.83	1.83	12.65	0.47	15.78	0.55	16.33	83.67	100.00
1921	0.43	1.94	12.41	0.05	14.83	0.90	15.73	84.27	100.00
1933	0.78	1.51	12.56	0.08	14.93	1.95	16.88	83.12	100.00
1947	0.64	1.12	15.05	0.09	16.90	0.47	17.37	82.63	100.00
TASMANIA.									
1891	0.47	2.06	11.66	2.80	16.99	0.60	17.59	82.41	100.00
1901	0.56	2.94	12.34	2.50	18.34	0.43	18.77	81.23	100.00
1911	0.68	1.33	11.45	0.44	13.90	0.35	14.25	85.75	100.00
1921	0.33	1.50	10.83	0.06	12.72	0.48	13.20	86.80	100.00
1933	0.71	1.27	11.63	0.10	13.71	1.28	14.99	85.01	100.00
1947	0.51	0.94	13.84	0.07	15.36	0.38	15.74	84.26	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 237. (*b*) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (*c*) Not available. (*d*) Includes Northern Territory.

As a proportion of the total male population, male employers were more numerous and males self-employed less numerous in 1911 in all States than in any other Census year for which occupational status data were obtained, the one exception being male employers in New South Wales, who were proportionately more numerous in 1891. In 1921, on the other hand, male employers were less numerous and males self-employed more numerous than in any other Census year, the only exception in this case being male employers in Victoria, who were proportionately less numerous in 1947 than at any other Census.

When the proportions of the two grades are combined it will be seen that male employers and self-employed together became progressively less numerous in each successive Census year in New South Wales. A similar tendency, though not generally progressive, was evident in Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania. In Queensland and Western Australia, the evidence, as far as available, showed a tendency in the opposite direction up till 1933, but in 1947 the proportional representation of employers and self-employed combined declined in both of these States, the decline in Western Australia being of the same order as that in the other States. In 1947, in all States except Queensland the proportion of employers and self-employed had reached the lowest level recorded at any Census over the period 1891 to 1947.

Reductions in the proportions of male employers and self-employed were accompanied by compensating increases in the proportion of male employees (on wage or salary), but such increases in 1921 and 1933 were considerably reduced by the rise in the proportion of unemployed males in all States as the result of the depressed economic conditions in those years.

The proportion of males employed as helpers (not on wage or salary) whilst relatively important, particularly in Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania, up till the 1911 Census, has since declined until in 1947 in all of the States the proportion was less than 1 per cent. of the total male population.

Changes in the proportion of those not at work over the period 1891 to 1947 were not characterized by any particular long-period trend since the conditions affecting employment and unemployment were not alike at the several Census dates, nor were they necessarily identical in all States at a particular Census date. The relatively high proportion not at work in 1921 and the record proportion in 1933 reflect the severity of the depressed economic conditions prevailing in those years, whilst the proportion in 1947, which is the lowest recorded in all States except Queensland at any Census, reflects the improvement in employment opportunities since the end of the 1939–45 War.

The proportion of males not in the work force, consisting of children not attending school, full-time students, pensioners, persons of independent means, inmates of institutions and others not engaged in industry, which represented generally a little over a third of the total male population in each State, does not show any marked changes over the period 1891 to 1947 except in the case of Western Australia, where the proportion increased progressively from 24.63 per cent. in 1901 to 34.65 per cent. in 1921. The relatively low proportions shown for this State at the Censuses of 1901 and to a lesser degree in 1911 can be attributed to the influx of male workers following the important discoveries of gold during the 1890's. From 1921 onwards, however, the proportion of males not in the work force in Western Australia was very much the same as those in the other States.

As regards the female population, the proportions of employers and self-employed combined during the period 1891 to 1947 showed a general tendency downward in all States, the proportions in 1901 being highest in all States for which data were obtained and those in 1947 being the lowest recorded in all States.

The proportion of female employees (on wage or salary) on the other hand showed a general tendency to increase over the period, but this movement was more attributable to increases in the total female work force rather than to changes in the proportions of employers and self-employed as was the case in the male population.

Except in the earlier Census years of 1891 and 1901, the proportions of females employed as helpers (not on wage or salary) were relatively unimportant. Following a general decline from 1901 to 1911 there has been a gradual decrease to insignificant proportions in all States. The proportions of females not at work generally followed the same pattern as those for males.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS IN INDUSTRIES.

(After distribution of numbers recorded in indefinite industry orders or whose occupational status was not stated.)

5. Industry Groups by Occupational Status.—The next two tables show, for males and females respectively, how the numbers engaged in or attached to the main orders of industry were distributed throughout Australia as a whole according to occupational status. The numbers are also expressed (i) as the proportion per cent. which the number in each occupational status in each industry order represented of the total in the same industry order, and (ii) as the proportion per cent. which the number in each occupational status in each industry order represented of the total in the same occupational status.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF MALES IN INDUSTRY ORDERS, AUSTRALIA: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Industry Order.	Occupational Status.								Grand Total.
	In Work Force.							Not in Work Force.	
	At Work.					Not at Work. (a)	Total in Work Force.		
	Employer.	Self-employed.	Employee (on wage or salary).	Helper (not on wage or salary).	Total.				
Number.									
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping ..	918	9,571	4,971	158	15,618	929	16,547	..	16,547
Agriculture, Grazing and Dairying ..	56,925	200,705	148,245	21,247	427,122	13,034	440,156	..	440,156
Forestry	1,338	5,210	17,123	152	23,823	830	24,653	..	24,653
Total, Primary Production ..	59,181	215,486	170,339	21,557	466,563	14,793	481,356	..	481,356
Mining and Quarrying	726	3,167	50,955	31	54,879	2,065	56,944	..	56,944
Manufacturing	35,502	22,788	635,879	394	694,563	17,723	712,286	..	712,286
Building and Construction	17,838	16,879	221,196	168	256,081	9,068	265,149	..	265,149
Transport and Storage	14,140	22,868	209,812	384	247,204	7,297	254,501	..	254,501
Communication	4	44	36,182	3	36,233	228	36,461	..	36,461
Finance and Property	3,352	2,919	48,719	26	55,016	519	55,535	..	55,535
Commerce	41,839	41,068	204,616	1,151	288,674	8,015	296,689	..	296,689
Public Authority (N.E.I.) and Professional Activities	10,475	6,605	198,536	113	215,729	1,854	217,583	..	217,583
Amusement, Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, &c.	15,644	13,895	67,508	616	97,663	5,049	102,712	..	102,712
Other Industries	3	24	23	..	50	3	53	..	53
Males not in Work Force	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,318,101	1,318,101
Total	198,704	345,743	1,843,765	24,443	2,412,655	66,614	2,479,269	1,318,101	3,797,370
Percentage in Each Industry Order.									
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping ..	5.55	57.84	30.04	0.96	94.39	5.61	100.00	..	100.00
Agriculture, Grazing and Dairying ..	12.93	45.60	33.68	4.83	97.04	2.96	100.00	..	100.00
Forestry	5.43	21.13	69.46	0.61	96.63	3.37	100.00	..	100.00
Total, Primary Production ..	12.29	44.77	35.39	4.48	96.93	3.07	100.00	..	100.00
Mining and Quarrying	1.28	5.56	89.48	0.05	96.37	3.63	100.00	..	100.00
Manufacturing	4.98	3.20	89.27	0.06	97.51	2.49	100.00	..	100.00
Building and Construction	6.73	6.37	83.42	0.06	96.58	3.42	100.00	..	100.00
Transport and Storage	5.56	8.98	82.44	0.15	97.13	2.87	100.00	..	100.00
Communication	0.01	0.12	99.23	0.01	99.37	0.63	100.00	..	100.00
Finance and Property	6.03	5.26	87.73	0.05	99.07	0.93	100.00	..	100.00
Commerce	14.10	13.84	68.97	0.39	97.30	2.70	100.00	..	100.00
Public Authority (N.E.I.) and Professional Activities	4.81	3.04	91.25	0.05	99.15	0.85	100.00	..	100.00
Amusement, Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, &c.	15.23	13.53	65.72	0.60	95.08	4.92	100.00	..	100.00
Other Industries	5.66	45.28	43.40	..	94.34	5.66	100.00	..	100.00
Males not in Work Force	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
Total	5.23	9.11	48.56	0.64	63.54	1.75	65.29	34.71	100.00
Percentage in Each Occupational Status.									
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping ..	0.46	2.77	0.27	0.65	0.65	1.39	0.67	..	0.44
Agriculture, Grazing and Dairying ..	28.65	58.05	8.04	86.92	17.70	19.57	17.76	..	11.59
Forestry	0.67	1.51	0.93	0.62	0.99	1.25	0.99	..	0.65
Total, Primary Production ..	29.78	62.33	9.24	88.19	19.34	22.21	19.42	..	12.68
Mining and Quarrying	0.36	0.92	2.76	0.13	2.27	3.10	2.30	..	1.50
Manufacturing	17.87	6.59	34.49	1.61	28.79	26.61	28.73	..	18.76
Building and Construction	8.98	4.88	12.00	0.69	10.61	13.61	10.69	..	6.98
Transport and Storage	7.12	6.61	11.38	1.57	10.25	10.96	10.26	..	6.70
Communication	..	0.01	1.96	0.01	1.50	0.34	1.47	..	0.96
Finance and Property	1.69	0.84	2.64	0.11	2.28	0.78	2.24	..	1.46
Commerce	21.06	11.88	11.10	4.71	11.97	12.03	11.97	..	7.81
Public Authority (N.E.I.) and Professional Activities	5.27	1.91	10.77	0.46	8.94	2.78	8.78	..	5.73
Amusement, Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, &c.	7.87	4.02	3.66	2.52	4.05	7.58	4.14	..	2.71
Other Industries	..	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Males not in Work Force	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	34.71
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) *See* note to table on page 237.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF FEMALES IN INDUSTRY ORDERS, AUSTRALIA: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Industry Order.	Occupational Status.								Grand Total.
	In Work Force.							Not in Work Force.	
	At Work.					Not at Work. (a)	Total in Work Force.		
	Employer.	Self-employed.	Employee (on wage or salary).	Helper (not on wage or salary).	Total.				
Number.									
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping ..	13	26	40	7	86	2	88	..	88
Agriculture, Grazing and Dairying ..	5,215	8,643	8,079	2,405	24,342	197	24,539	..	24,539
Forestry	8	3	39	..	50	..	50	..	50
Total, Primary Production ..	5,236	8,672	8,158	2,412	24,478	199	24,677	..	24,677
Mining and Quarrying	12	3	609	1	625	5	630	..	630
Manufacturing	3,902	4,692	192,079	202	200,875	4,567	205,442	..	205,442
Building and Construction	52	10	1,409	5	1,476	23	1,499	..	1,499
Transport and Storage	407	143	14,932	19	15,501	191	15,692	..	15,692
Communication	..	..	16,151	3	16,154	237	16,391	..	16,391
Finance and Property	201	387	23,494	6	24,088	265	24,353	..	24,353
Commerce	6,791	9,317	120,869	967	137,944	2,898	140,842	..	140,842
Public Authority (N.E.I.) and Professional Activities	1,214	3,088	140,972	151	145,425	3,715	149,140	..	149,140
Amusement, Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, &c.	6,810	18,667	107,403	769	133,649	4,815	138,464	..	138,464
Other Industries	1	12	18	1	32	..	32	..	32
Females not in Work Force	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,064,826	3,064,826
Total	24,626	44,991	626,094	4,536	700,247	16,915	717,162	3,064,826	3,781,988
Percentage in Each Industry Order.									
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping ..	14.77	29.55	45.45	7.96	97.73	2.27	100.00	..	100.00
Agriculture, Grazing and Dairying ..	21.25	35.22	32.93	9.80	99.20	0.80	100.00	..	100.00
Forestry	16.00	6.00	78.00	..	100.00	..	100.00	..	100.00
Total, Primary Production ..	21.22	35.14	33.06	9.77	99.19	0.81	100.00	..	100.00
Mining and Quarrying	1.90	0.48	96.67	0.16	99.21	0.79	100.00	..	100.00
Manufacturing	1.90	2.28	93.50	0.10	97.78	2.22	100.00	..	100.00
Building and Construction	3.47	0.67	94.00	0.33	98.47	1.53	100.00	..	100.00
Transport and Storage	2.59	0.91	95.16	0.12	98.78	1.22	100.00	..	100.00
Communication	..	..	98.54	0.01	98.55	1.45	100.00	..	100.00
Finance and Property	0.83	1.59	96.47	0.02	98.91	1.09	100.00	..	100.00
Commerce	4.82	6.62	85.82	0.68	97.94	2.06	100.00	..	100.00
Public Authority (N.E.I.) and Professional Activities	0.82	2.07	94.52	0.10	97.51	2.49	100.00	..	100.00
Amusement, Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, &c.	4.92	13.48	77.57	0.55	96.52	3.48	100.00	..	100.00
Other Industries	3.12	37.50	56.26	3.12	100.00	..	100.00	..	100.00
Females not in Work Force	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
Total	0.65	1.19	16.55	0.12	18.51	0.45	18.96	81.04	100.00
Percentage in Each Occupational Status.									
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping ..	0.05	0.06	0.01	0.16	0.01	0.01	0.01	..	..
Agriculture, Grazing and Dairying ..	21.18	19.22	1.29	53.02	3.48	1.16	3.42	..	0.65
Forestry	0.03	..	..	..	0.01	..	0.01	..	..
Total, Primary Production ..	21.26	19.28	1.30	53.18	3.50	1.17	3.44	..	0.65
Mining and Quarrying	0.05	..	0.10	0.02	0.09	0.03	0.09	..	0.02
Manufacturing	15.85	10.43	30.68	4.45	28.68	27.00	28.65	..	5.43
Building and Construction	0.21	0.02	0.23	0.11	0.21	0.14	0.21	..	0.04
Transport and Storage	1.65	0.32	2.38	0.42	2.21	1.13	2.19	..	0.42
Communication	..	..	2.58	0.07	2.31	1.40	2.28	..	0.43
Finance and Property	0.82	0.86	3.75	0.13	3.44	1.57	3.39	..	0.64
Commerce	27.58	20.71	19.31	21.32	19.70	17.13	19.64	..	3.73
Public Authority (N.E.I.) and Professional Activities	4.93	6.86	22.52	3.33	20.77	21.96	20.80	..	3.94
Amusement, Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, &c.	27.65	41.49	17.15	16.95	19.09	28.47	19.31	..	3.66
Other Industries	..	0.03	..	0.02	..	..	..	..	..
Females not in Work Force	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	81.04
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) *See* note to table on page 237.

The table for males is characterized by several interesting features. As a proportion of all males engaged in or attached to the respective industries, employers and self-employed workers were relatively more numerous in Fishing and Trapping and in the Agricultural, Grazing and Dairying industries, as also were unpaid helpers, than were males in the same occupational status in other industries, and the employees (on wage or salary) were correspondingly less numerous. Taking the total number in each occupational status in the whole male population, it will be seen that nearly

87 per cent. of unpaid helpers, nearly 29 per cent. of all employers, and 58 per cent. of all self-employed workers, were engaged in the Agricultural, Grazing and Dairying industries, and that these industries absorbed a correspondingly small proportion of all male wage and salary earning employees. Over 46 per cent. of all male wage and salary earning employees and nearly 27 per cent. of all male employers were engaged in or attached to Manufacturing and Building and Construction industries, whilst Commerce absorbed over 21 per cent. of all male employers.

Amongst female employers and also self-employed workers, the highest proportions were engaged in Amusement, Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, etc., followed in both instances by Commerce, then by Agriculture, Grazing and Dairying and then by Manufacturing, whilst the largest proportions of employees on wages or salaries were engaged in Manufacturing (30.68 per cent.), Public Authority (N.E.I.) and Professional Activities (22.52 per cent.), Commerce (19.31 per cent.), and Amusement, Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, etc. (17.15 per cent.). Corresponding percentages of employees on wages or salaries in 1933 were Personal and Domestic Service, Entertainment, etc. (35.22 per cent.), Manufacturing, etc. (22.32 per cent.), and Public Administration and Professional (18.53 per cent.).

Of female helpers (not on wage or salary), the number of whom was relatively small, over 53 per cent. were engaged in Agriculture, Grazing and Dairying and 21.32 per cent. in Commerce.

Of females usually engaged in an industry, business, trade or service but not at work at the time of the Census, over 28 per cent. belonged to the Amusement, Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, etc., group, 27 per cent. to Manufacturing and nearly 22 per cent. to Public Authority (N.E.I.) and Professional Activities.

The following table shows, for Australia as a whole, the proportional distribution of persons in the work force (males and females combined) according to occupational status by industry orders:—

PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN THE WORK FORCE ACCORDING TO OCCUPATIONAL STATUS AND INDUSTRY ORDERS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Industry Order.	Occupational Status.						
	At Work.					Not at Work. (*a*)	Total in Work Force.
	Employer.	Self-employed.	Employee (on wage or salary).	Helper (not on wage or salary).	Total.		
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping . .	5.60	57.69	30.12	0.99	94.40	5.60	100.00
Agriculture, Grazing and Dairying	13.37	45.05	33.64	5.09	97.15	2.85	100.00
Forestry	5.45	21.10	69.47	0.62	96.64	3.36	100.00
Total, Primary Production . .	12.73	44.30	35.27	4.74	97.04	2.96	100.00
Mining and Quarrying	1.28	5.51	89.56	0.05	96.40	3.60	100.00
Manufacturing	4.29	2.99	90.22	0.07	97.57	2.43	100.00
Building and Construction . .	6.71	6.33	83.48	0.07	96.59	3.41	100.00
Transport and Storage	5.38	8.52	83.18	0.15	97.23	2.77	100.00
Communication	0.01	0.08	99.02	0.01	99.12	0.88	100.00
Finance and Property	4.45	4.14	90.39	0.04	99.02	0.98	100.00
Commerce	11.12	11.52	74.39	0.48	97.51	2.49	100.00
Public Authority (N.E.I.) and Professional Activities	3.19	2.64	92.58	0.07	98.48	1.52	100.00
Amusement, Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, &c.	9.31	13.50	72.53	0.57	95.91	4.09	100.00
Other Industries	4.70	42.35	48.24	1.18	96.47	3.53	100.00
Total	6.99	12.22	77.27	0.91	97.39	2.61	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 237.

This table shows that of all persons directly engaged in or normally attached to the social and productive services of the community in 1947, 77.27 per cent. were employees (on wage or salary). The corresponding percentage in 1933 was 59.43 but the high proportion of persons not at work in 1933 (17.65 per cent. as compared with 2.61 per cent. in 1947), most of whom would have been employees (on wage or salary), must be taken into account when considering any change in the proportions in these two Census years.

6. Geographical Distribution of Occupational Status in the Primary Industry Group.—The tables within this Section of the present Chapter show the distribution of the numbers of males and females in each occupational status among the several States and Territories. The tables first presented give the figures for the whole field of primary production; those which follow cover successively (*a*) Fishing, Hunting and Trapping, (*b*) Agriculture, Grazing and Dairying, and (*c*) Forestry.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF MALES IN PRIMARY PRODUCTION: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

State or Territory.	Occupational Status.						
	At Work.					Not at Work. (*a*)	Total in Work Force.
	Employer.	Self-employed.	Employee (on wage or salary).	Helper (not on wage or salary).	Total.		
			NUMBER.				
New South Wales	18,140	67,877	58,799	6,153	150,969	5,246	156,215
Victoria	13,009	61,762	33,751	6,676	115,198	2,235	117,433
Queensland	13,882	38,966	39,758	4,169	96,775	4,874	101,649
South Australia	6,275	21,961	15,042	2,063	45,341	895	46,236
Western Australia	5,011	15,680	13,544	1,547	35,782	1,093	36,875
Tasmania	2,610	8,973	8,520	920	21,023	417	21,440
Northern Territory	200	126	683	20	1,029	21	1,050
Australian Capital Territory ..	54	141	242	9	446	12	458
Australia	59,181	215,486	170,339	21,557	466,563	14,793	481,356
			PERCENTAGE.				
New South Wales	11.61	43.45	37.64	3.94	96.64	3.36	100.00
Victoria	11.08	52.59	28.74	5.69	98.10	1.90	100.00
Queensland	13.66	38.34	39.11	4.10	95.21	4.79	100.00
South Australia	13.57	47.50	32.53	4.46	98.06	1.94	100.00
Western Australia	13.59	42.52	36.73	4.20	97.04	2.96	100.00
Tasmania	12.17	41.85	39.74	4.29	98.05	1.95	100.00
Northern Territory	19.05	12.00	65.05	1.90	98.00	2.00	100.00
Australian Capital Territory ..	11.79	30.79	52.84	1.96	97.38	2.62	100.00
Australia	12.29	44.77	35.39	4.48	96.93	3.07	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 237.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF FEMALES IN PRIMARY PRODUCTION: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

State or Territory.	Occupational Status.						
	At Work.					Not at Work. (*a*)	Total in Work Force.
	Employer.	Self-employed.	Employee (on wage or salary).	Helper (not on wage or salary).	Total.		
			NUMBER.				
New South Wales	1,634	2,503	2,709	828	7,674	84	7,758
Victoria	1,242	3,032	1,869	632	6,775	37	6,812
Queensland	1,379	1,609	2,251	663	5,902	44	5,946
South Australia	502	799	611	111	2,023	14	2,037
Western Australia	314	490	487	130	1,421	18	1,439
Tasmania	151	227	191	41	610	2	612
Northern Territory	8	..	27	7	42	..	42
Australian Capital Territory ..	6	12	13	..	31	..	31
Australia	5,236	8,672	8,158	2,412	24,478	199	24,677
			PERCENTAGE.				
New South Wales	21.06	32.27	34.92	10.67	98.92	1.08	100.00
Victoria	18.23	44.51	27.44	9.28	99.46	0.54	100.00
Queensland	23.19	27.06	37.86	11.15	99.26	0.74	100.00
South Australia	24.64	39.22	30.00	5.45	99.31	0.69	100.00
Western Australia	21.82	34.05	33.84	9.04	98.75	1.25	100.00
Tasmania	24.67	37.09	31.21	6.70	99.67	0.33	100.00
Northern Territory	19.05	..	64.29	16.66	100.00	..	100.00
Australian Capital Territory ..	19.35	38.71	41.94	..	100.00	..	100.00
Australia	21.22	35.14	33.06	9.77	99.19	0.81	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 237.

The States with the highest and lowest percentages respectively in each occupational status for males were as follows:—Employers, Queensland 13.66 per cent., Victoria 11.08 per cent.; self-employed, Victoria 52.59 per cent., Queensland 38.34 per cent.; employees (on wage or salary), Tasmania 39.74 per cent., Victoria 28.74 per cent.; helpers (not on wage or salary), Victoria 5.69 per cent., New South Wales 3.94 per cent.; not at work, Queensland 4.79 per cent., Victoria 1.90 per cent. As a proportion of all males engaged in Primary Production in Australia, employers represented 12.29 per cent. in 1947 compared with 18.29 per cent. in 1933; self-employed persons were 44.77 per cent. in 1947 and 29.81 per cent. in 1933; employees (on wage or salary) were 35.39 per cent. in 1947 and 38.49 per cent. in 1933; helpers (not on wage or salary) were 4.48 per cent. in 1947 and 6.21 per cent. in 1933; and those not at work were 3.07 per cent. in 1947 and 7.07 per cent. in 1933. The striking feature revealed by these comparisons was the large increase in 1947 in the proportion of self-employed persons in Primary Production which was accompanied by a general decrease in each other occupational status. This movement is reflected in the figures for all States.

The following are similar tables for Fishing, Hunting and Trapping; Agriculture, Grazing and Dairying; and Forestry, showing numbers and percentages for both males and females:—

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF MALES IN FISHING, HUNTING AND TRAPPING: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

State or Territory.	Occupational Status.						
	At Work.					Not at Work. (a)	Total in Work Force.
	Employer.	Self-employed.	Employee (on wage or salary).	Helper (not on wage or salary).	Total.		
				NUMBER.			
New South Wales	310	3,608	2,027	84	6,029	328	6,357
Victoria	99	1,911	535	22	2,567	138	2,705
Queensland	212	1,441	1,257	23	2,933	212	3,145
South Australia	99	1,480	281	16	1,876	96	1,972
Western Australia	91	562	474	8	1,135	93	1,228
Tasmania	95	521	354	5	975	60	1,035
Northern Territory	12	37	18	..	67	2	69
Australian Capital Territory	..	11	25	..	36	..	36
Australia	918	9,571	4,971	158	15,618	929	16,547
				PERCENTAGE.			
New South Wales	4.87	56.76	31.89	1.32	94.84	5.16	100.00
Victoria	3.66	70.65	19.78	0.81	94.90	5.10	100.00
Queensland	6.74	45.82	39.97	0.73	93.26	6.74	100.00
South Australia	5.02	75.05	14.25	0.81	95.13	4.87	100.00
Western Australia	7.41	45.77	38.60	0.65	92.43	7.57	100.00
Tasmania	9.18	50.34	34.20	0.48	94.20	5.80	100.00
Northern Territory	17.39	53.62	26.09	..	97.10	2.90	100.00
Australian Capital Territory	..	30.56	69.44	..	100.00	..	100.00
Australia	5.55	57.84	30.04	0.96	94.39	5.61	100.00

(a) *See* note to table on page 237.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF FEMALES IN FISHING, HUNTING AND TRAPPING: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

State or Territory.	Occupational Status.						
	At Work.					Not at Work. (a)	Total in Work Force.
	Employer.	Self-employed.	Employee (on wage or salary).	Helper (not on wage or salary).	Total.		
				NUMBER.			
New South Wales	8	9	30	2	49	2	51
Victoria	..	..	..	3	3	..	3
Queensland	2	13	3	1	19	..	19
South Australia	..	2	1	1	4	..	4
Western Australia	..	2	1	..	3	..	3
Tasmania	3	..	5	..	8	..	8
Northern Territory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australian Capital Territory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	13	26	40	7	86	2	88
				PERCENTAGE.			
New South Wales	15.69	17.65	58.82	3.92	96.08	3.92	100.00
Victoria	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	..	100.00
Queensland	10.53	68.42	15.79	5.26	100.00	..	100.00
South Australia	..	50.00	25.00	25.00	100.00	..	100.00
Western Australia	..	66.67	33.33	..	100.00	..	100.00
Tasmania	37.50	..	62.50	..	100.00	..	100.00
Northern Territory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australian Capital Territory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	14.77	29.55	45.45	7.96	97.73	2.27	100.00

(a) *See* note to table on page 237.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF MALES IN AGRICULTURE, GRAZING AND DAIRYING: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

State or Territory.	Occupational Status.						
	At Work.					Not at Work. (a)	Total in Work Force.
	Employer.	Self-employed.	Employee (on wage or salary).	Helper (not on wage or salary).	Total.		
				NUMBER.			
New South Wales	17,515	62,383	51,841	6,020	137,759	4,711	142,470
Victoria	12,536	58,344	28,340	6,595	105,815	1,844	107,659
Queensland	13,286	36,652	35,104	4,122	89,164	4,450	93,614
South Australia	6,103	20,219	13,526	2,037	41,885	759	42,644
Western Australia	4,838	14,791	11,633	1,537	32,799	929	33,728
Tasmania	2,410	8,102	6,990	907	18,409	310	18,719
Northern Territory	183	88	662	20	953	19	972
Australian Capital Territory	54	126	149	9	338	12	350
Australia	56,925	200,705	148,245	21,247	427,122	13,034	440,156
				PERCENTAGE.			
New South Wales	12.29	43.79	36.39	4.22	96.69	3.31	100.00
Victoria	11.65	54.19	26.32	6.13	98.29	1.71	100.00
Queensland	14.20	39.15	37.50	4.40	95.25	4.75	100.00
South Australia	14.31	47.41	31.72	4.78	98.22	1.78	100.00
Western Australia	14.35	43.85	34.49	4.56	97.25	2.75	100.00
Tasmania	12.87	43.28	37.34	4.85	98.34	1.66	100.00
Northern Territory	18.83	9.05	68.11	2.06	98.05	1.95	100.00
Australian Capital Territory	15.43	36.00	42.57	2.57	96.57	3.43	100.00
Australia	12.93	45.60	33.68	4.83	97.04	2.96	100.00

(a) *See* note to table on page 237.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF FEMALES IN AGRICULTURE, GRAZING AND DAIRYING: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

State or Territory.	Occupational Status.						
	At Work.					Not at Work. (a)	Total in Work Force.
	Employer.	Self-employed.	Employee (on wage or salary).	Helper (not on wage or salary).	Total.		
NUMBER.							
New South Wales	1,622	2,492	2,666	826	7,606	82	7,688
Victoria	1,242	3,032	1,857	629	6,760	37	6,797
Queensland	1,376	1,595	2,245	662	5,878	44	5,922
South Australia	501	797	602	110	2,010	14	2,024
Western Australia	313	488	486	130	1,417	18	1,435
Tasmania	147	227	184	41	599	2	601
Northern Territory	8	..	27	7	42	..	42
Australian Capital Territory ..	6	12	12	..	30	..	30
Australia	5,215	8,643	8,079	2,405	24,342	197	24,539
PERCENTAGE.							
New South Wales	21.10	32.41	34.68	10.74	98.93	1.07	100.00
Victoria	18.27	44.61	27.32	9.26	99.46	0.54	100.00
Queensland	23.24	26.93	37.91	11.18	99.26	0.74	100.00
South Australia	24.75	39.38	29.74	5.44	99.31	0.69	100.00
Western Australia	21.81	34.01	33.87	9.06	98.75	1.25	100.00
Tasmania	24.46	37.77	30.62	6.82	99.67	0.33	100.00
Northern Territory	19.05	..	64.29	16.66	100.00	..	100.00
Australian Capital Territory ..	20.00	40.00	40.00	..	100.00	..	100.00
Australia	21.25	35.22	32.93	9.80	99.20	0.80	100.00

(a) *See* note to table on page 237.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF MALES IN FORESTRY: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

State or Territory.	Occupational Status.						
	At Work.					Not at Work. (a)	Total in Work Force.
	Employer.	Self-employed.	Employee (on wage or salary).	Helper (not on wage or salary).	Total.		
NUMBER.							
New South Wales	315	1,886	4,931	49	7,181	207	7,388
Victoria	374	1,507	4,876	59	6,816	253	7,069
Queensland	384	873	3,397	24	4,678	212	4,890
South Australia	73	262	1,235	10	1,580	40	1,620
Western Australia	82	327	1,437	2	1,848	71	1,919
Tasmania	105	350	1,176	8	1,639	47	1,686
Northern Territory	5	1	3	..	9	..	9
Australian Capital Territory ..	..	4	68	..	72	..	72
Australia	1,338	5,210	17,123	152	23,823	830	24,653
PERCENTAGE.							
New South Wales	4.26	25.53	66.74	0.67	97.20	2.80	100.00
Victoria	5.29	21.32	68.98	0.83	96.42	3.58	100.00
Queensland	7.85	17.85	69.47	0.49	95.66	4.34	100.00
South Australia	4.51	16.17	76.23	0.62	97.53	2.47	100.00
Western Australia	4.27	17.04	74.88	0.11	96.30	3.70	100.00
Tasmania	6.23	20.76	69.75	0.47	97.21	2.79	100.00
Northern Territory	55.56	11.11	33.33	..	100.00	..	100.00
Australian Capital Territory ..	..	5.56	94.44	..	100.00	..	100.00
Australia	5.43	21.13	69.46	0.61	96.63	3.37	100.00

(a) *See* note to table on page 237.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF FEMALES IN FORESTRY: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

State or Territory.	Occupational Status.						
	At Work.					Not at Work. (a)	Total in Work Force.
	Employer.	Self-employed.	Employee (on wage or salary).	Helper (not on wage or salary).	Total.		
	NUMBER.						
New South Wales	4	2	13	..	19	..	19
Victoria	..	..	12	..	12	..	12
Queensland	1	1	3	..	5	..	5
South Australia	1	..	8	..	9	..	9
Western Australia	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Tasmania	1	..	2	..	3	..	3
Northern Territory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australian Capital Territory	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Australia	8	3	39	..	50	..	50
	PERCENTAGE.						
New South Wales	21.05	10.53	68.42	..	100.00	..	100.00
Victoria	..	..	100.00	..	100.00	..	100.00
Queensland	20.00	20.00	60.00	..	100.00	..	100.00
South Australia	11.11	..	88.89	..	100.00	..	100 00
Western Australia	100.00	..	..	..	100.00	..	100.00
Tasmania	33.33	..	66.67	..	100.00	..	100.00
Northern Territory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australian Capital Territory	..	..	100.00	..	100.00	..	100.00
Australia	16.00	6.00	78.00	..	100.00	..	100.00

(a) *See* note to table on page 237.

Among males engaged in Fishing, Hunting and Trapping the proportions of self-employed were high in all States but particularly so in South Australia (75.05 per cent.) and Victoria (70.65 per cent.), whilst the proportions of employees (on wage or salary) were correspondingly low. Employers and helpers (not on wage or salary) were also relatively low, but the number not at work, though numerically small, was proportionately greater than in any other specific industry order.

Among males in Agriculture, Grazing and Dairying in the States, employers as a proportion of all those engaged in this industry group were highest in Western Australia and lowest in Victoria; self-employed, highest in Victoria and lowest in Queensland; employees (on wage or salary), highest in Queensland and lowest in Victoria; helpers (not on wage or salary), highest in Victoria and lowest in New South Wales; and those not at work highest in Queensland and lowest in Tasmania. Among females, whose numbers throughout were much smaller than those of males, the most interesting feature was the change in the relative proportions of employers and employees (on wage or salary) in 1947 as compared with 1933. In 1933, for Australia as a whole, employers represented 40.18 per cent. of all females engaged in Agriculture, Grazing and Dairying, but in 1947 the proportion was reduced to 21.25 per cent., whilst employees (on wage or salary) increased from 16.23 per cent. in 1933 to 32.93 per cent. in 1947. All States showed a similar movement.

7. Geographical Distribution of Occupational Status in Mining and Quarrying Industries.—In the next two tables will be found for States and Territories particulars concerning males and females respectively in the Mining and Quarrying industries by occupational status:—

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF MALES IN MINING AND QUARRYING: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

State or Territory.	Occupational Status.						
	At Work.					Not at Work. (a)	Total in Work Force.
	Employer.	Self-employed.	Employee (on wage or salary).	Helper (not on wage or salary).	Total.		
			NUMBER.				
New South Wales	225	543	26,870	13	27,651	797	28,448
Victoria	124	295	4,466	2	4,887	278	5,165
Queensland	131	728	6,821	6	7,686	316	8,002
South Australia	54	207	1,279	3	1,543	54	1,597
Western Australia	133	1,086	8,585	7	9,811	509	10,320
Tasmania	22	112	2,785	..	2,919	91	3,010
Northern Territory	37	196	136	..	369	20	389
Australian Capital Territory ..	..	..	13	..	13	..	13
Australia	726	3,167	50,955	31	54,879	2,065	56,944
			PERCENTAGE.				
New South Wales	0.79	1.91	94.45	0.05	97.20	2.80	100.00
Victoria	2.40	5.71	86.47	0.04	94.62	5.38	100.00
Queensland	1.64	9.10	85.24	0.07	96.05	3.95	100.00
South Australia	3.38	12.96	80.09	0.19	96.62	3.38	100.00
Western Australia	1.29	10.52	83.19	0.07	95.07	4.93	100.00
Tasmania	0.73	3.72	92.53	..	96.98	3.02	100.00
Northern Territory	9.51	50.39	34.96	..	94.86	5.14	100.00
Australian Capital Territory ..	..	..	100.00	..	100.00	..	100.00
Australia	1.28	5.56	89.48	0.05	96.37	3.63	100.00

(a) *See* note to table on page 237.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF FEMALES IN MINING AND QUARRYING: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

State or Territory.	Occupational Status.						
	At Work.					Not at Work. (a)	Total in Work Force.
	Employer.	Self-employed.	Employee (on wage or salary).	Helper (not on wage or salary).	Total.		
			NUMBER.				
New South Wales	3	..	258	..	261	3	264
Victoria	5	..	119	..	124	..	124
Queensland	2	1	79	..	82	..	82
South Australia	1	..	24	..	25	..	25
Western Australia	1	2	95	1	99	2	101
Tasmania	..	..	32	..	32	..	32
Northern Territory	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
Australian Capital Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	12	3	609	1	625	5	630

(a) *See* note to table on page 237.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF FEMALES IN MINING AND QUARRYING: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

State or Territory.	Occupational Status.						
	At Work.					Not at Work. (*a*)	Total in Work Force.
	Employer.	Self-employed.	Employee (on wage or salary).	Helper (not on wage or salary).	Total.		
			PERCENTAGE.				
New South Wales	1.13	..	97.73	..	98.86	1.14	100.00
Victoria	4.03	..	95.97	..	100.00	..	100.00
Queensland	2.44	1.22	96.34	..	100.00	..	100.00
South Australia	4.00	..	96.00	..	100.00	..	100.00
Western Australia	0.99	1.98	94.06	0.99	98.02	1.98	100.00
Tasmania	..	..	100.00	..	100.00	..	100.00
Northern Territory	..	..	100.00	..	100.00	..	100.00
Australian Capital Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	1.90	0.48	96.67	0.16	99.21	0.79	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 237.

Among males in Mining and Quarrying there were, due to the different types of mining and quarrying principally carried on in the various States, considerably more disparities between the States in the proportions of employers, self-employed and employees (on wage or salary) than were shown in the other industry orders. Numerically, however, employers and to a lesser degree self-employed were relatively few as, apart from prospecting and some working partnership ventures, the mining industry in Australia is now mainly operated by public companies.

8. Geographical Distribution of Occupational Status in the Manufacturing Group.—In the next two tables will be found, for States and Territories, particulars concerning males and females respectively in the Manufacturing group by occupational status:—

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF MALES IN MANUFACTURING: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

State or Territory.	Occupational Status.						
	At Work.					Not at Work. (*a*)	Total in Work Force.
	Employer.	Self-employed.	Employee (on wage or salary).	Helper (not on wage or salary).	Total.		
			NUMBER.				
New South Wales	13,579	9,217	266,186	169	289,151	6,926	296,077
Victoria	11,684	6,820	197,449	114	216,067	4,473	220,540
Queensland	4,444	3,101	67,416	64	75,025	3,368	78,393
South Australia	2,704	1,703	58,129	22	62,558	1,324	63,882
Western Australia	2,024	1,296	29,101	15	32,436	1,097	33,533
Tasmania	1,002	607	16,941	10	18,560	494	19,054
Northern Territory	29	34	221	..	284	21	305
Australian Capital Territory ..	36	10	436	..	482	20	502
Australia	35,502	22,788	635,879	394	694,563	17,723	712,286
			PERCENTAGE.				
New South Wales	4.59	3.11	89.90	0.06	97.66	2.34	100.00
Victoria	5.30	3.09	89.53	0.05	97.97	2.03	100.00
Queensland	5.67	3.96	86.00	0.07	95.70	4.30	100.00
South Australia	4.23	2.67	91.00	0.03	97.93	2.07	100.00
Western Australia	6.04	3.86	86.78	0.05	96.73	3.27	100.00
Tasmania	5.26	3.19	88.91	0.05	97.41	2.59	100.00
Northern Territory	9.50	11.15	72.46	..	93.11	6.89	100.00
Australian Capital Territory ..	7.17	1.99	86.86	..	96.02	3.98	100.00
Australia	4.98	3.20	89.27	0.06	97.51	2.49	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 237.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF FEMALES IN MANUFACTURING: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

State or Territory.	Occupational Status.						
	At Work.					Not at Work. (a)	Total in Work Force.
	Employer.	Self-employed.	Employee (on wage or salary).	Helper (not on wage or salary).	Total.		
			NUMBER.				
New South Wales	1,530	1,673	80,784	105	84,092	1,850	85,942
Victoria	1,481	1,481	71,526	57	74,545	1,449	75,994
Queensland	440	773	15,525	28	16,766	619	17,385
South Australia	212	345	13,105	4	13,666	255	13,921
Western Australia	161	292	7,028	6	7,487	246	7,733
Tasmania	72	118	4,024	2	4,216	141	4,357
Northern Territory	4	4	14	..	22	6	28
Australian Capital Territory	2	6	73	..	81	1	82
Australia	3,902	4,692	192,079	202	200,875	4,567	205,442
			PERCENTAGE.				
New South Wales	1.78	1.95	94.00	0.12	97.85	2.15	100.00
Victoria	1.95	1.95	94.12	0.07	98.09	1.91	100.00
Queensland	2.53	4.45	89.30	0.16	96.44	3.56	100.00
South Australia	1.52	2.48	94.14	0.03	98.17	1.83	100.00
Western Australia	2.08	3.78	90.88	0.08	96.82	3.18	100.00
Tasmania	1.65	2.71	92.36	0.04	96.76	3.24	100.00
Northern Territory	14.28	14.29	50.00	..	78.57	21.43	100.00
Australian Capital Territory	2.44	7.32	89.02	..	98.78	1.22	100.00
Australia	1.90	2.28	93.50	0.10	97.78	2.22	100.00

(a) *See* note to table on page 237.

The Manufacturing group, which represented 28.73 per cent. of all males and 28.65 per cent. of all females in the work force in Australia, showed a fairly uniform distribution in regard to occupational status in the several States. The proportion of employers was highest in Western Australia and lowest in South Australia for males, and highest in Queensland and lowest in South Australia for females; self-employed were highest in Queensland both for males and females, lowest in South Australia for males and in New South Wales and Victoria for females; employees (on wage or salary) were highest in South Australia and lowest in Queensland both for males and females.

9. Geographical Distribution of Occupational Status in the Building and Construction Group.—The next two tables show for States and Territories particulars for males and females respectively in the Building and Construction group by occupational status:—

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF MALES IN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

State or Territory.	Occupational Status.						
	At Work.					Not at Work. (a)	Total in Work Force.
	Employer.	Self-employed.	Employee (on wage or salary).	Helper (not on wage or salary).	Total.		
			NUMBER.				
New South Wales	6,850	6,800	88,243	89	101,982	3,607	105,589
Victoria	5,001	4,487	56,380	26	65,894	1,923	67,817
Queensland	2,919	2,729	35,140	25	40,813	1,989	42,802
South Australia	1,426	1,398	16,692	15	19,531	499	20,030
Western Australia	999	903	14,000	7	15,909	697	16,606
Tasmania	582	505	8,197	6	9,290	300	9,590
Northern Territory	37	44	1,066	..	1,147	25	1,172
Australian Capital Territory	24	13	1,478	..	1,515	28	1,543
Australia	17,838	16,879	221,196	168	256,081	9,068	265,149

(a) *See* note to table on page 237.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF MALES IN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

State or Territory.	Occupational Status.						
	At Work.					Not at Work. (*a*)	Total in Work Force.
	Employer.	Self-employed.	Employee (on wage or salary).	Helper (not on wage or salary).	Total.		
	PERCENTAGE.						
New South Wales	6.49	6.44	83.57	0.08	96.58	3.42	100.00
Victoria	7.37	6.62	83.14	0.03	97.16	2.84	100.00
Queensland	6.82	6.38	82.10	0.05	95.35	4.65	100.00
South Australia	7.12	6.98	83.34	0.07	97.51	2.49	100.00
Western Australia	6.01	5.44	84.31	0.04	95.80	4.20	100.00
Tasmania	6.07	5.27	85.47	0.06	96.87	3.13	100.00
Northern Territory	3.16	3.75	90.96	..	97.87	2.13	100.00
Australian Capital Territory ..	1.56	0.84	95.79	..	98.19	1.81	100.00
Australia	6.73	6.37	83.42	0.06	96.58	3.42	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 237.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF FEMALES IN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

State or Territory.	Occupational Status.						
	At Work.					Not at Work. (*a*)	Total in Work Force.
	Employer.	Self-employed.	Employee (on wage or salary).	Helper (not on wage or salary).	Total.		
	NUMBER.						
New South Wales	20	5	654	2	681	14	695
Victoria	16	2	395	1	414	5	419
Queensland	9	3	164	2	178	2	180
South Australia	4	..	93	..	97	2	99
Western Australia	1	..	63	..	64	..	64
Tasmania	1	..	39	..	40	..	40
Northern Territory	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Australian Capital Territory ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Australia	52	10	1,409	5	1,476	23	1,499
	PERCENTAGE.						
New South Wales	2.88	0.72	94.10	0.29	97.99	2.01	100.00
Victoria	3.82	0.48	94.27	0.24	98.81	1.19	100.00
Queensland	5.00	1.67	91.11	1.11	98.89	1.11	100.00
South Australia	4.04	..	93.94	..	97.98	2.02	100.00
Western Australia	1.56	..	98.44	..	100.00	..	100.00
Tasmania	2.50	..	97.50	..	100.00	..	100.00
Northern Territory	100.00	..	..	..	100.00	..	100.00
Australian Capital Territory ..	..	..	100.00	..	100.00	..	100.00
Australia	3.47	0.67	94.00	0.33	98.47	1.53	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 237.

In the Building and Construction group, the proportion of male employers in Australia was 6.73 per cent., self-employed almost equal with 6.37 per cent., employees (on wage or salary) 83.42 per cent., and those not at work 3.42 per cent. Victoria had the highest proportion of employers, 7.37 per cent., and Western Australia the lowest, 6.01 per cent. Of self-employed, South Australia had the highest proportion, 6.98 per cent., and Tasmania the lowest, 5.27 per cent., whilst Tasmania had the highest proportion of employees (on wage or salary), 85.47 per cent., and Queensland the lowest, 82.10 per cent. Females employed in the Building and Construction group were relatively few and 94 per cent. were employees (on wage or salary). A large majority of the latter were engaged in clerical occupations.

10. Geographical Distribution of Occupational Status in the Transport and Storage Group.—In the next two tables will be found for States and Territories particulars concerning males and females respectively in the Transport and Storage group by occupational status:—

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF MALES IN TRANSPORT AND STORAGE: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

State or Territory.	Occupational Status.						
	At Work.					Not at Work. (a)	Total in Work Force.
	Employer.	Self-employed.	Employee (on wage or salary).	Helper (not on wage or salary).	Total.		
				NUMBER.			
New South Wales	5,574	9,230	85,879	174	100,857	3,170	104,027
Victoria	3,724	5,620	51,491	81	60,916	1,344	62,260
Queensland	2,178	4,067	30,627	56	36,928	1,320	38,248
South Australia..	1,215	1,684	18,838	31	21,768	563	22,331
Western Australia	897	1,375	15,321	21	17,614	653	18,267
Tasmania	490	806	6,805	19	8,120	204	8,324
Northern Territory	45	61	615	1	722	41	763
Australian Capital Territory ..	17	25	236	1	279	2	281
Australia..	14,140	22,868	209,812	384	247,204	7,297	254,501
				PERCENTAGE.			
New South Wales	5.36	8.87	82.55	0.17	96.95	3.05	100.00
Victoria	5.98	9.03	82.70	0.13	97.84	2.16	100.00
Queensland	5.69	10.63	80.08	0.15	96.55	3.45	100.00
South Australia	5.44	7.54	84.36	0.14	97.48	2.52	100.00
Western Australia	4.91	7.53	83.87	0.12	96.43	3.57	100.00
Tasmania	5.89	9.68	81.75	0.23	97.55	2.45	100.00
Northern Territory	5.90	8.00	80.60	0.13	94.63	5.37	100.00
Australian Capital Territory ..	6.05	8.90	83.99	0.35	99.29	0.71	100.00
Australia..	5.56	8.98	82.44	0.15	97.13	2.87	100.00

(a) *See* note to table on page 237.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF FEMALES IN TRANSPORT AND STORAGE: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

State or Territory.	Occupational Status.						
	At Work.					Not at Work. (a)	Total in Work Force.
	Employer.	Self-employed.	Employee (on wage or salary).	Helper (not on wage or salary).	Total.		
				NUMBER.			
New South Wales	164	69	6,054	9	6,296	84	6,380
Victoria	104	35	4,168	5	4,312	43	4,355
Queensland	59	15	2,308	4	2,386	22	2,408
South Australia	35	6	1,134	1	1,176	13	1,189
Western Australia	27	6	871	..	904	21	925
Tasmania	17	11	355	..	383	8	391
Northern Territory	1	1	23	..	25	..	25
Australian Capital Territory ..	..	..	19	..	19	..	19
Australia..	407	143	14,932	19	15,501	191	15,692

(a) *See* note to table on page 237.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF FEMALES IN TRANSPORT AND STORAGE: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

State or Territory.	Occupational Status.						
	At Work.					Not at Work. (*a*)	Total in Work Force.
	Employer.	Self-employed.	Employee (on wage or salary).	Helper (not on wage or salary).	Total.		
			PERCENTAGE.				
New South Wales	2.57	1.08	94.89	0.14	98.68	1.32	100.00
Victoria	2.39	0.80	95.71	0.11	99.01	0.99	100.00
Queensland	2.45	0.62	95.85	0.17	99.09	0.91	100.00
South Australia	2.95	0.51	95.37	0.08	98.91	1.09	100.00
Western Australia	2.92	0.65	94.16	..	97.73	2.27	100.00
Tasmania	4.35	2.81	90.79	..	97.95	2.05	100.00
Northern Territory	4.00	4.00	92.00	..	100.00	..	100.00
Australian Capital Territory	..	..	100.00	..	100.00	..	100.00
Australia	2.59	0.91	95.16	0.12	98.78	1.22	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 237.

The outstanding feature of the Transport and Storage group, as compared with the Manufacturing and Building and Construction groups, is the relatively more important place self-employed males had in comparison with employers. In Queensland in particular the proportion of self-employed males was nearly double that of employers.

11. Geographical Distribution of Occupational Status in the Communication Group.—Particulars of the occupational status of males and females in the Communication group are shown for States and Territories in the following two tables:—

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF MALES IN COMMUNICATION: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

State or Territory.	Occupational Status.						
	At Work.					Not at Work. (*a*)	Total in Work Force.
	Employer.	Self-employed.	Employee (on wage or salary).	Helper (not on wage or salary).	Total.		
			NUMBER.				
New South Wales	2	38	13,755	2	13,797	111	13,908
Victoria	1	4	10,563	1	10,569	41	10,610
Queensland	1	..	5,277	..	5,278	37	5,315
South Australia	..	..	3,027	..	3,027	19	3,046
Western Australia	..	..	2,318	..	2,318	18	2,336
Tasmania	..	1	1,031	..	1,032	2	1,034
Northern Territory	..	..	95	..	95	..	95
Australian Capital Territory	..	1	116	..	117	..	117
Australia	4	44	36,182	3	36,233	228	36,461
			PERCENTAGE.				
New South Wales	0.01	0.28	98.90	0.01	99.20	0.80	100.00
Victoria	0.01	0.03	99.56	0.01	99.61	0.39	100.00
Queensland	0.01	..	99.29	..	99.30	0.70	100.00
South Australia	..	..	99.38	..	99.38	0.62	100.00
Western Australia	..	..	99.23	..	99.23	0.77	100.00
Tasmania	..	0.10	99.71	..	99.81	0.19	100.00
Northern Territory	..	..	100.00	..	100.00	..	100.00
Australian Capital Territory	..	0.85	99.15	..	100.00	..	100.00
Australia	0.01	0.12	99.23	0.01	99.37	0.63	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 237.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF FEMALES IN COMMUNICATION: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

State or Territory.	Occupational Status.						
	At Work.					Not at Work. (a)	Total in Work Force.
	Employer.	Self-employed.	Employee (on wage or salary).	Helper (not on wage or salary).	Total.		
NUMBER.							
New South Wales	..	..	6,114	1	6,115	91	6,206
Victoria	..	..	4,952	2	4,954	53	5,007
Queensland	..	..	2,194	..	2,194	56	2,250
South Australia	..	..	1,393	..	1,393	9	1,402
Western Australia	..	..	800	..	800	15	815
Tasmania	..	..	622	..	622	13	635
Northern Territory	..	..	16	..	16	..	16
Australian Capital Territory ..	..	..	60	..	60	..	60
Australia	..	..	16,151	3	16,154	237	16,391
PERCENTAGE.							
New South Wales	..	..	98.52	0.01	98.53	1.47	100.00
Victoria	..	..	98.90	0.04	98.94	1.06	100.00
Queensland	..	..	97.51	..	97.51	2.49	100.00
South Australia	..	..	99.36	..	99.36	0.64	100.00
Western Australia	..	..	98.16	..	98.16	1.84	100.00
Tasmania	..	..	97.95	..	97.95	2.05	100.00
Northern Territory	..	..	100.00	..	100.00	..	100.00
Australian Capital Territory ..	..	..	100.00	..	100.00	..	100.00
Australia	..	..	98.54	0.01	98.55	1.45	100.00

(a) *See* note to table on page 237.

Of males engaged in the Communication group, which consists mainly of the operation of Post, Telegraph and Telephone services, the numbers of employers and self-employed were almost negligible whilst in the case of females none were recorded. The proportion of employees (on wage or salary) for Australia as a whole was 99.23 per cent. of males and 98.54 per cent. of females.

12. Geographical Distribution of Occupational Status in the Finance and Property Group.—The next two tables show for States and Territories particulars concerning males and females respectively in the Finance and Property group by occupational status:—

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF MALES IN FINANCE AND PROPERTY: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

State or Territory.	Occupational Status.						
	At Work.					Not at Work. (a)	Total in Work Force.
	Employer.	Self-employed.	Employee (on wage or salary).	Helper (not on wage or salary).	Total.		
NUMBER.							
New South Wales	1,328	1,186	19,451	14	21,979	219	22,198
Victoria	1,044	928	14,333	6	16,311	146	16,457
Queensland	388	318	6,246	2	6,954	66	7,020
South Australia	275	233	3,944	2	4,454	36	4,490
Western Australia	233	183	3,327	2	3,745	46	3,791
Tasmania	76	65	1,295	..	1,436	5	1,441
Northern Territory	5	5	48	..	58	1	59
Australian Capital Territory ..	3	1	75	..	79	..	79
Australia	3,352	2,919	48,719	26	55,016	519	55,535

(a) *See* note to table on page 237.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF MALES IN FINANCE AND PROPERTY: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

State or Territory.	Occupational Status.						
	At Work.					Not at Work. (*a*)	Total in Work Force.
	Employer.	Self-employed.	Employee (on wage or salary).	Helper (not on wage or salary).	Total.		
	PERCENTAGE.						
New South Wales	5.98	5.34	87.63	0.06	99.01	0.99	100.00
Victoria	6.34	5.64	87.09	0.04	99.11	0.89	100.00
Queensland	5.53	4.53	88.97	0.03	99.06	0.94	100.00
South Australia	6.13	5.19	87.84	0.04	99.20	0.80	100.00
Western Australia	6.15	4.83	87.76	0.05	98.79	1.21	100.00
Tasmania	5.27	4.51	89.87	. .	99.65	0.35	100.00
Northern Territory	8.47	8.48	81.36	. .	98.31	1.69	100.00
Australian Capital Territory	3.80	1.26	94.94	. .	100.00	. .	100.00
Australia	6.03	5.26	87.73	0.05	99.07	0.93	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 237.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF FEMALES IN FINANCE AND PROPERTY: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

State or Territory.	Occupational Status.						
	At Work.					Not at Work. (*a*)	Total in Work Force.
	Employer.	Self-employed.	Employee (on wage or salary).	Helper (not on wage or salary).	Total.		
	NUMBER.						
New South Wales	87	183	10,193	1	10,464	129	10,593
Victoria	67	127	6,640	3	6,837	60	6,897
Queensland	17	35	2,998	1	3,051	23	3,074
South Australia	10	16	1,620	1	1,647	23	1,670
Western Australia	16	20	1,480	. .	1,516	30	1,546
Tasmania	3	4	544	. .	551	. .	551
Northern Territory	1	. .	6	. .	7	. .	7
Australian Capital Territory	. .	2	13	. .	15	. .	15
Australia	201	387	23,494	6	24,088	265	24,353
	PERCENTAGE.						
New South Wales	0.82	1.73	96.22	0.01	98.78	1.22	100.00
Victoria	0.97	1.84	96.27	0.05	99.13	0.87	100.00
Queensland	0.55	1.14	97.53	0.03	99.25	0.75	100.00
South Australia	0.60	0.96	97.00	0.06	98.62	1.38	100.00
Western Australia	1.04	1.29	95.73	. .	98.06	1.94	100.00
Tasmania	0.54	0.73	98.73	. .	100.00	. .	100.00
Northern Territory	14.29	. .	85.71	. .	100.00	. .	100.00
Australian Capital Territory	. .	13.33	86.67	. .	100.00	. .	100.00
Australia	0.83	1.59	96.47	0.02	98.91	1.09	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 237.

In the Finance and Property group, which includes Banking, Insurance and Other Offices, Agencies, etc., the proportional distribution according to occupational status was very similar in the several States both for males and females. Employers and self-employed, however, were almost entirely confined to " Other Offices, Agencies, etc.", in which the two combined represented nearly half those engaged in such businesses, whilst those engaged in banking and insurance were nearly all employees (on wage or salary).

13. Geographical Distribution of Occupational Status in the Commerce Group.—The next two tables show for States and Territories particulars concerning males and females respectively in the Commerce group by occupational status:—

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF MALES IN COMMERCE: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

State or Territory.	Occupational Status.						
	At Work.					Not at Work. (a)	Total in Work Force.
	Employer.	Self-employed.	Employee (on wage or salary).	Helper (not on wage or salary).	Total.		
			NUMBER.				
New South Wales	15,428	16,593	78,028	445	110,494	2,999	113,493
Victoria	12,784	11,641	59,301	318	84,044	1,905	85,949
Queensland	5,817	5,966	28,036	180	39,999	1,651	41,650
South Australia	3,579	3,415	18,719	108	25,821	565	26,386
Western Australia	2,935	2,404	14,501	67	19,907	723	20,630
Tasmania	1,169	980	5,667	32	7,848	161	8,009
Northern Territory	61	37	182	..	280	7	287
Australian Capital Territory	66	32	182	1	281	4	285
Australia	41,839	41,068	204,616	1,151	288,674	8,015	296,689
			PERCENTAGE.				
New South Wales	13.60	14.62	68.75	0.39	97.36	2.64	100.00
Victoria	14.87	13.54	69.00	0.37	97.78	2.22	100.00
Queensland	13.97	14.33	67.31	0.43	96.04	3.96	100.00
South Australia	13.57	12.94	70.94	0.41	97.86	2.14	100.00
Western Australia	14.23	11.65	70.29	0.33	96.50	3.50	100.00
Tasmania	14.59	12.24	70.76	0.40	97.99	2.01	100.00
Northern Territory	21.25	12.89	63.42	..	97.56	2.44	100.00
Australian Capital Territory	23.16	11.23	63.86	0.35	98.60	1.40	100.00
Australia	14.10	13.84	68.97	0.39	97.30	2.70	100.00

(a) *See* note to table on page 237.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF FEMALES IN COMMERCE: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

State or Territory.	Occupational Status.						
	At Work.					Not at Work. (a)	Total in Work Force.
	Employer.	Self-employed.	Employee (on wage or salary).	Helper (not on wage or salary).	Total.		
			NUMBER.				
New South Wales	2,441	3,516	48,771	449	55,177	1,221	56,398
Victoria	2,203	3,044	32,651	272	38,170	659	38,829
Queensland	941	1,172	15,826	103	18,042	517	18,559
South Australia	522	757	11,257	69	12,605	195	12,800
Western Australia	476	500	8,802	46	9,824	226	10,050
Tasmania	184	314	3,363	23	3,884	71	3,955
Northern Territory	14	6	66	..	86	3	89
Australian Capital Territory	10	8	133	5	156	6	162
Australia	6,791	9,317	120,869	967	137,944	2,898	140,842
			PERCENTAGE.				
New South Wales	4.33	6.23	86.48	0.80	97.84	2.16	100.00
Victoria	5.67	7.84	84.09	0.70	98.30	1.70	100.00
Queensland	5.07	6.32	85.27	0.55	97.21	2.79	100.00
South Australia	4.08	5.91	87.95	0.54	98.48	1.52	100.00
Western Australia	4.74	4.97	87.58	0.46	97.75	2.25	100.00
Tasmania	4.65	7.94	85.03	0.58	98.20	1.80	100.00
Northern Territory	15.73	6.74	74.16	..	96.63	3.37	100.00
Australian Capital Territory	6.17	4.94	82.10	3.09	96.30	3.70	100.00
Australia	4.82	6.62	85.82	0.68	97.94	2.06	100.00

(a) *See* note to table on page 237.

Both male and female employers and self-employed represented relatively high proportions of all those engaged in Commerce as compared with other specific industrial fields, their combined proportions being exceeded only in the primary production industries and in the field of amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc. The proportion of female employers, however, was only about one-third of that of employers amongst males, and self-employed less than half that of self-employed males. Approximately three-quarters of the male employers and self-employed in Commerce were engaged in retail trade, while over 96 per cent. of the female employers and self-employed were similarly engaged.

14. Geographical Distribution of Occupational Status in the Public Authority and Professional Group.—The next two tables show for States and Territories particulars concerning males and females respectively in the Public Authority and Professional group by occupational status:—

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF MALES IN PUBLIC AUTHORITY (N.E.I.) AND PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

State or Territory.	Occupational Status.						
	At Work.					Not at Work. (*a*)	Total in Work Force.
	Employer.	Self-employed.	Employee (on wage or salary).	Helper (not on wage or salary).	Total.		
	NUMBER.						
New South Wales	4,490	2,765	80,271	73	87,599	727	88,326
Victoria	2,732	2,043	54,369	8	59,152	386	59,538
Queensland	1,505	756	27,823	9	30,093	382	30,475
South Australia	807	514	13,554	4	14,879	129	15,008
Western Australia	639	352	13,120	19	14,130	154	14,284
Tasmania	282	151	4,948	..	5,381	50	5,431
Northern Territory	9	13	1,617	..	1,639	15	1,654
Australian Capital Territory	11	11	2,834	..	2,856	11	2,867
Australia	10,475	6,605	198,536	113	215,729	1,854	217,583
	PERCENTAGE.						
New South Wales	5.09	3.13	90.88	0.08	99.18	0.82	100.00
Victoria	4.59	3.43	91.32	0.01	99.35	0.65	100.00
Queensland	4.94	2.48	91.30	0.03	98.75	1.25	100.00
South Australia	5.38	3.42	90.31	0.03	99.14	0.86	100.00
Western Australia	4.47	2.47	91.85	0.13	98.92	1.08	100.00
Tasmania	5.19	2.78	91.11	..	99.08	0.92	100.00
Northern Territory	0.54	0.79	97.76	..	99.09	0.91	100.00
Australian Capital Territory	0.38	0.39	98.85	..	99.62	0.38	100.00
Australia	4.81	3.04	91.25	0.05	99.15	0.85	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 237.

Within the composite field of Public Authority and Professional Activities, employers and workers on own account are for obvious reasons not found at all in public administration proper, in the services of defence, in the spheres of religion and social welfare, and over the larger part of the activities of education. The percentages for such grades shown in the table above in consequence lose significance when compared with the corresponding percentages in the tables for the spheres in which private enterprise is predominant. Among the professions in which male employers and workers on own account were prominent were the legal profession, in which employers were more than four times the number of self-employed; the medical profession, in which self-employed were greatly in excess of employers; the dental profession, in which employers were more than twice the number of self-employed; and the accountancy profession, in which employers were again considerably more numerous than self-employed.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF FEMALES IN PUBLIC AUTHORITY (N.E.I.) AND PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

State or Territory.	Occupational Status.						
	At Work.					Not at Work. (a)	Total in Work Force.
	Employer.	Self-employed.	Employee (on wage or salary).	Helper (not on wage or salary).	Total.		
	Number.						
New South Wales	543	1,109	54,232	110	55,994	1,400	57,394
Victoria	331	1,087	39,886	24	41,328	964	42,292
Queensland	113	377	19,900	5	20,395	663	21,058
South Australia	108	246	11,063	5	11,422	298	11,720
Western Australia	79	167	10,010	7	10,263	245	10,508
Tasmania	35	96	4,521	..	4,652	123	4,775
Northern Territory	2	1	320	..	323	7	330
Australian Capital Territory	3	5	1,040	..	1,048	15	1,063
Australia	1,214	3,088	140,972	151	145,425	3,715	149,140
	Percentage.						
New South Wales	0.95	1.93	94.49	0.19	97.56	2.44	100.00
Victoria	0.78	2.57	94.31	0.06	97.72	2.28	100.00
Queensland	0.54	1.79	94.50	0.02	96.85	3.15	100.00
South Australia	0.92	2.10	94.40	0.04	97.46	2.54	100.00
Western Australia	0.75	1.59	95.26	0.07	97.67	2.33	100.00
Tasmania	0.73	2.01	94.68	..	97.42	2.58	100.00
Northern Territory	0.61	0.30	96.97	..	97.88	2.12	100.00
Australian Capital Territory	0.28	0.47	97.84	..	98.59	1.41	100.00
Australia	0.82	2.07	94.52	0.10	97.51	2.49	100.00

(a) *See* note to table on page 237.

Much of the same kind of observation as applies to males also applies to females in the composite field of Public Authority and Professional Activities. Private hospitals were alone a field of any importance for female employers; but self-employed females were prominent in the spheres of tutoring and teaching of music, languages and the arts, and in private nursing.

15. Geographical Distribution of Occupational Status in the Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, etc., Group.—The next two tables show for States and Territories particulars concerning males and females respectively in the Amusement, Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, etc., group by occupational status:—

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF MALES IN AMUSEMENT, HOTELS, CAFES, PERSONAL SERVICE, ETC.: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

State or Territory.	Occupational Status.						
	At Work.					Not at Work. (a)	Total in Work Force.
	Employer.	Self-employed.	Employee (on wage or salary).	Helper (not on wage or salary).	Total.		
	Number.						
New South Wales	6,245	5,323	26,854	223	38,645	1,950	40,595
Victoria	3,976	3,790	19,654	179	27,599	1,205	28,804
Queensland	2,511	2,412	8,456	143	13,522	908	14,430
South Australia	1,206	1,075	5,465	30	7,776	340	8,116
Western Australia	1,157	942	4,683	28	6,810	483	7,293
Tasmania	485	322	1,908	10	2,725	143	2,868
Northern Territory	30	21	133	3	187	9	196
Australian Capital Territory	34	10	355	..	399	11	410
Australia	15,644	13,895	67,508	616	97,663	5,049	102,712

(a) *See* note to table on page 237.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF MALES IN AMUSEMENT, HOTELS, CAFES, PERSONAL SERVICE, ETC.: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

State or Territory.	Occupational Status.						
	At Work.					Not at Work. (*a*)	Total in Work Force.
	Employer.	Self-employed.	Employee (on wage or salary).	Helper (not on wage or salary).	Total.		
PERCENTAGE.							
New South Wales	15.39	13.11	66.15	0.55	95.20	4.80	100.00
Victoria	13.80	13.16	68.24	0.62	95.82	4.18	100.00
Queensland	17.40	16.72	58.60	0.99	93.71	6.29	100.00
South Australia	14.86	13.25	67.34	0.36	95.81	4.19	100.00
Western Australia	15.87	12.92	64.21	0.38	93.38	6.62	100.00
Tasmania	16.90	11.23	66.53	0.35	95.01	4.99	100.00
Northern Territory	15.31	10.71	67.86	1.53	95.41	4.59	100.00
Australian Capital Territory	8.29	2.44	86.59	..	97.32	2.68	100.00
Australia	15.23	13.53	65.72	0.60	95.08	4.92	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 237.

Employers and self-employed represented comparatively high proportions of all males engaged in the sphere of amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc., employers being most prominent in hotels and in cafés, whilst self-employed predominated in hairdressing, boarding and lodging houses and in activities connected with racing and other professional sport. Hotels also accounted for nearly one-quarter of the male employees on wages or salaries.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF FEMALES IN AMUSEMENT, HOTELS, CAFES, PERSONAL SERVICE, ETC.: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

State or Territory.	Occupational Status.						
	At Work.					Not at Work. (*a*)	Total in Work Force.
	Employer.	Self-employed.	Employee (on wage or salary).	Helper (not on wage or salary).	Total.		
NUMBER.							
New South Wales	2,213	7,710	41,680	429	52,032	1,962	53,994
Victoria	2,156	6,050	27,394	148	35,748	947	36,695
Queensland	1,198	2,072	17,354	98	20,722	1,120	21,842
South Australia	537	1,123	9,340	28	11,028	285	11,313
Western Australia	480	1,256	7,150	38	8,924	358	9,282
Tasmania	196	428	4,002	20	4,646	123	4,769
Northern Territory	18	23	165	8	214	6	220
Australian Capital Territory	12	5	318	..	335	14	349
Australia	6,810	18,667	107,403	769	133,649	4,815	138,464
PERCENTAGE.							
New South Wales	4.10	14.28	77.19	0.80	96.37	3.63	100.00
Victoria	5.88	16.49	74.65	0.40	97.42	2.58	100.00
Queensland	5.48	9.49	79.45	0.45	94.87	5.13	100.00
South Australia	4.75	9.93	82.56	0.24	97.48	2.52	100.00
Western Australia	5.17	13.53	77.03	0.41	96.14	3.86	100.00
Tasmania	4.11	8.97	83.92	0.42	97.42	2.58	100.00
Northern Territory	8.18	10.45	75.00	3.64	97.27	2.73	100.00
Australian Capital Territory	3.44	1.43	91.12	..	95.99	4.01	100.00
Australia	4.92	13.48	77.57	0.55	96.52	3.48	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 237.

Among females, self-employed represented almost the same proportion to the total females engaged in amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc., as did the self-employed among males but considerable disparities were noticeable in the proportions in the various States, Victoria being the highest with 16.49 per cent. and Tasmania lowest with 8.97 per cent. The proportion of female employers, however, was less than one-third of that for males and in this case the proportions in the several States were fairly consistent.

Nearly 30 per cent. of the female employers were hotelkeepers, 26 per cent. were hairdressers, 21 per cent. were café proprietors and nearly 20 per cent. were boarding and lodging house keepers. Of females self-employed, over 86 per cent. were boarding and lodging house keepers, whilst of employees (on wage or salary), over 41 per cent. were engaged in private domestic service and 21 per cent. were employed in hotels.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS IN CONJUNCTION WITH AGE.

16. Occupational Status and Age of Males.—The following table gives for quinquennial age groups after distribution of not stated ages as described in Chapter X., Age, the numbers and proportional distribution of males according to occupational status:—

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS AND AGE OF MALES: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Occupational Status.								GRAND TOTAL.
	In Work Force.							Not in Work Force.	
	At Work.					Not at Work. (a)	Total in Work Force.		
	Employer.	Self-employed.	Employee (on wage or salary).	Helper (not on wage or salary).	Total.				
					NUMBER.				
0– 4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	388,301	388,301
5– 9 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	307,697	307,697
10–14 ..	..	71	7,544	1,322	8,937	16	8,953	262,808	271,761
15–19 ..	637	5,612	217,737	11,311	235,297	5,837	241,134	56,390	297,524
20–24 ..	5,476	21,534	248,669	4,641	280,320	9,678	289,998	19,492	309,490
25–29 ..	14,131	34,573	229,689	2,077	280,470	7,199	287,669	9,828	297,497
30–34 ..	23,323	42,759	218,001	1,093	285,176	6,409	291,585	5,946	297,531
35–39 ..	27,493	44,663	200,901	735	273,792	5,892	279,684	5,625	285,309
40–44 ..	28,033	41,113	176,594	500	246,240	5,750	251,990	6,018	258,008
45–49 ..	25,953	36,376	159,740	432	222,501	6,022	228,523	7,858	236,381
50–54 ..	22,434	31,842	134,720	441	189,437	6,083	195,520	11,995	207,515
55–59 ..	20,458	31,061	122,776	498	174,793	6,766	181,559	17,369	198,928
60–64 ..	14,228	24,701	81,326	585	120,840	6,255	127,095	32,062	159,157
65–69 ..	8,792	16,089	31,942	417	57,240	584	57,824	58,687	116,511
70 and over	7,746	15,349	14,126	391	37,612	123	37,735	128,025	165,760
Total ..	198,704	345,743	1,843,765	24,443	2,412,655	66,614	2,479,269	1,318,101	3,797,370
					PERCENTAGE.				
0– 4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
5– 9 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
10–14 ..	..	0.02	2.78	0.49	3.29	..	3.29	96.71	100.00
15–19 ..	0.22	1.89	73.18	3.80	79.09	1.96	81.05	18.95	100.00
20–24 ..	1.77	6.95	80.35	1.50	90.57	3.13	93.70	6.30	100.00
25–29 ..	4.75	11.62	77.21	0.70	94.28	2.42	96.70	3.30	100.00
30–34 ..	7.84	14.37	73.27	0.37	95.85	2.15	98.00	2.00	100.00
35–39 ..	9.64	15.65	70.41	0.26	95.96	2.07	98.03	1.97	100.00
40–44 ..	10.87	15.93	68.45	0.19	95.44	2.23	97.67	2.33	100.00
45–49 ..	10.98	15.39	67.58	0.18	94.13	2.55	96.68	3.32	100.00
50–54 ..	10.81	15.35	64.92	0.21	91.29	2.93	94.22	5.78	100.00
55–59 ..	10.28	15.62	61.72	0.25	87.87	3.40	91.27	8.73	100.00
60–64 ..	8.94	15.52	51.10	0.37	75.93	3.93	79.86	20.14	100.00
65–69 ..	7.54	13.81	27.42	0.36	49.13	0.50	49.63	50.37	100.00
70 and over	4.67	9.26	8.52	0.24	22.69	0.07	22.76	77.24	100.00
Total ..	5.23	9.11	48.56	0.64	63.54	1.75	65.29	34.71	100.00

(a) *See* note to table on page 237

In the case of employers, self-employed and employees (on wage or salary), the numbers increase with age to a maximum and then regularly diminish. In the case of helpers (not on wage or salary), and those not at work in 1947, the proportions of which were both considerably less than at previous Censuses, this pattern was altered a little by slight fluctuations in the middle and higher age groups. The maximum in employers was reached in the age group 40–44 in 1947; the maximum was also in that age group in 1911 and 1933, but was in the age group 35–39 in 1921. The maximum in self-employed was in the age group 35–39 in 1947 as opposed to the age groups 40–44 in 1911 and 1933, and 30–34 in 1921. The maximum in employees (on wage or salary) was reached in the age group 20–24 in 1947 as it was in 1911 and 1933, but in 1921 it was in the age group 15–19. The maximum in helpers (not on wage or salary) was reached in the age group 15–19 in 1947 and in those not at work in the age group 20–24, which was the case in both instances at each previous Census. The group embracing males not in the work force in 1947 diminished from ages 0–4 to ages 35–39 (to 30–34 in 1911 and 1933, to 40–44 in 1921), then increased regularly to ages 70 and over (70 and over in 1911 and 1933, to 65–69 in 1921).

17. Occupational Status and Age of Females.—The next table gives for quinquennial age groups the numbers and proportional distribution of females by occupational status:—

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS AND AGE OF FEMALES: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Occupational Status.								Grand Total.
	In Work Force.							Not in Work Force.	
	At Work.					Not at Work. (a)	Total in Work Force.		
	Employer.	Self-employed.	Employee (on wage or salary).	Helper (not on wage or salary).	Total.				
				NUMBER.					
0– 4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	372,086	372,086
5– 9 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	296,286	296,286
10–14 ..	..	7	6,001	141	6,149	2	6,151	256,771	262,922
15–19 ..	143	695	185,310	1,526	187,674	3,945	191,619	97,523	289,142
20–24 ..	717	1,901	143,503	787	146,908	4,100	151,008	157,456	308,464
25–29 ..	1,429	2,556	66,834	407	71,226	2,194	73,420	227,469	300,889
30–34 ..	2,144	3,357	47,406	335	53,242	1,566	54,808	245,759	300,567
35–39 ..	2,878	3,933	42,096	312	49,219	1,271	50,490	225,147	275,637
40–44 ..	3,109	4,478	36,601	257	44,445	1,015	45,460	192,824	238,284
45–49 ..	3,369	5,471	33,639	217	42,696	1,108	43,804	185,543	229,347
50–54 ..	3,204	5,940	26,966	199	36,309	811	37,120	180,353	217,473
55–59 ..	2,773	5,963	20,379	169	29,284	785	30,069	168,452	198,521
60–64 ..	1,974	4,567	10,354	105	17,000	94	17,094	147,458	164,552
65–69 ..	1,364	2,974	4,414	46	8,798	16	8,814	118,049	126,863
70 and over	1,522	3,149	2,591	35	7,297	8	7,305	193,650	200,955
Total ..	24,626	44,991	626,094	4,536	700,247	16,915	717,162	3,064,826	3,781,988
				PERCENTAGE.					
0– 4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
5– 9 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
10–14 ..	..	..	2.28	0.06	2.34	..	2.34	97.66	100.00
15–19 ..	0.05	0.24	64.09	0.53	64.91	1.36	66.27	33.73	100.00
20–24 ..	0.23	0.61	46.52	0.26	47.62	1.33	48.95	51.05	100.00
25–29 ..	0.47	0.85	22.21	0.14	23.67	0.73	24.40	75.60	100.00
30–34 ..	0.71	1.12	15.77	0.11	17.71	0.52	18.23	81.77	100.00
35–39 ..	1.05	1.43	15.27	0.11	17.86	0.46	18.32	81.68	100.00
40–44 ..	1.30	1.88	15.36	0.11	18.65	0.43	19.08	80.92	100.00
45–49 ..	1.47	2.39	14.67	0.09	18.62	0.48	19.10	80.90	100.00
50–54 ..	1.48	2.73	12.40	0.09	16.70	0.37	17.07	82.93	100.00
55–59 ..	1.40	3.00	10.27	0.08	14.75	0.40	15.15	84.85	100.00
60–64 ..	1.20	2.78	6.29	0.06	10.33	0.06	10.39	89.61	100.00
65–69 ..	1.08	2.34	3.48	0.04	6.94	0.01	6.95	93.05	100.00
70 and over	0.76	1.57	1.29	0.02	3.64	..	3.64	96.36	100.00
Total ..	0.65	1.19	16.55	0.12	18.51	0.45	18.96	81.04	100.00

(a) *See* note to table on page 237.

Omitting the females not in the work force, the regular increase by successive age groups to a maximum and subsequent decline were noticeable in all grades. This was also the case in 1933 and 1921, and in 1911 except for those self-employed. It will be observed that the numbers of helpers (not on wage or salary) and employees (on wage or salary) rose more sharply to a maximum in age group 15–19, and that those not at work also rose more sharply to a maximum in age group 20–24, than employers, who attained a maximum in age group 45–49, and self-employed who reached a maximum in age group 55–59.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS IN CONJUNCTION WITH CONJUGAL CONDITION.

18. Occupational Status and Conjugal Condition of Males.—Detailed tables of occupational status in conjunction with conjugal condition for males, females and persons will be found for Australia and for each State and Territory in Part XIX. of the Detailed Tables of the Census, pages 1531 to 1559. In the table immediately below is given a summary for males in Australia after distribution of "Not Stated" conjugal conditions as in Chapter XI., Conjugal Condition.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF MALES: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Occupational Status.	Conjugal Condition.				
	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
	NUMBER.				
IN WORK FORCE—					
At Work—					
Employer	20,984	170,074	6,081	1,565	198,704
Self-employed	76,087	256,434	10,869	2,353	345,743
Employee (on wage or salary)	658,514	1,129,873	38,192	17,186	1,843,765
Helper (not on wage or salary)	21,393	2,651	337	62	24,443
Total	776,978	1,559,032	55,479	21,166	2,412,655
Not at Work (*a*)..	29,812	33,501	2,147	1,154	66,614
Total in Work Force	806,790	1,592,533	57,626	22,320	2,479,269
NOT IN WORK FORCE	1,093,907	166,725	54,737	2,732	1,318,101
GRAND TOTAL	1,900,697	1,759,258	112,363	25,052	3,797,370
	PERCENTAGE.				
IN WORK FORCE—					
At Work—					
Employer	10.56	85.59	3.06	0.79	100.00
Self-employed	22.01	74.17	3.14	0.68	100.00
Employee (on wage or salary)	35.72	61.28	2.07	0.93	100.00
Helper (not on wage or salary)	87.52	10.85	1.38	0.25	100.00
Total	32.20	64.62	2.30	0.88	100.00
Not at Work (*a*)..	44.76	50.29	3.22	1.73	100.00
Total in Work Force	32.54	64.24	2.32	0.90	100.00
NOT IN WORK FORCE	82.99	12.65	4.15	0.21	100.00
GRAND TOTAL	50.05	46.33	2.96	0.66	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 237.

Excluding the never married not in the work force (mainly children under 14 years), male employees (on wage or salary) were represented by the greatest number among the never married, the married and the divorced. They took second place after those not in the work force among the widowed. Self-employed took second place among the married and the never married and third place after those not in the work force and employees on wages or salaries, among the widowed and divorced.

The greatest proportions of the male helpers (not on wage or salary) and those not in the work force (mainly children) were bachelors, and the greatest proportions of employers, self-employed, employees (on wage or salary) and those not at work were married males. Taking the percentages shown under each of the conjugal condition designations, helpers without wages had the highest representation under never married, employers under married, those not in the work force under widowed, and those not at work under divorced.

19. Occupational Status and Conjugal Condition of Females.—In the next table is given a summary for females in Australia:—

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF FEMALES: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Occupational Status.	Conjugal Condition.				
	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
	NUMBER.				
IN WORK FORCE—					
At Work—					
Employer	5,567	11,595	6,780	684	24,626
Self-employed	14,180	19,250	10,241	1,320	44,991
Employee (on wage or salary)	480,603	107,256	25,710	12,525	626,094
Helper (not on wage or salary)	3,114	1,250	131	41	4,536
Total	503,464	139,351	42,862	14,570	700,247
Not at Work (*a*)	13,066	2,286	872	691	16,915
Total in Work Force	516,530	141,637	43,734	15,261	717,162
NOT IN WORK FORCE	1,166,124	1,619,013	267,434	12,255	3,064,826
GRAND TOTAL	1,682,654	1,760,650	311,168	27,516	3,781,988
	PERCENTAGE.				
IN WORK FORCE—					
At Work—					
Employer	22.61	47.08	27.53	2.78	100.00
Self-employed	31.52	42.79	22.76	2.93	100.00
Employee (on wage or salary)	76.76	17.13	4.11	2.00	100.00
Helper (not on wage or salary)	68.65	27.56	2.89	0.90	100.00
Total	71.90	19.90	6.12	2.08	100.00
Not at Work (*a*)	77.25	13.51	5.16	4.08	100.00
Total in Work Force	72.02	19.75	6.10	2.13	100.00
NOT IN WORK FORCE	38.05	52.83	8.72	0.40	100.00
GRAND TOTAL	44.49	46.55	8.23	0.73	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 237.

Females classed as not in the work force, who include pensioners, females of private means, children and wives, mothers, and others performing home duties, greatly predominated among the never married, the married and the widowed, but were slightly less than the number of employees (on wage or salary) among the divorced. Employees (on wage or salary) predominated among the divorced and ranked second in each other conjugal condition designation, whilst self-employed ranked third throughout.

The greatest proportions of the female employees (on wage or salary), of helpers (not on wage or salary) and those not at work were spinsters, and of employers, self-employed and those not in the work force were married. Taking the percentages shown under each of the conjugal condition designations, females not at work ranked highest of the never married, followed by employees (on wage or salary) and helpers (not on wage or salary). Females not in the work force ranked highest of the married, employers highest of the widowed, and those not at work highest of the divorced.

DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATIONAL STATUS BY METROPOLITAN AND EXTRA-METROPOLITAN AREAS.

20. Metropolitan Males in Occupational Status.—Detailed tables of the occupational status of the population by Metropolitan, Urban Provincial and Rural Divisions of Australia as a whole and of the States and Territories, for males and females born in Australia and born outside Australia, appear in Part XIX. of the Detailed Tables of the Census, pages 1527 to 1530. The following table shows for each Metropolitan Division the number of males who belonged to each occupational status, the proportion per cent. of the metropolitan males in each occupational status, and the proportion of males in each occupational status who were enumerated in each metropolis at 30th June, 1947:—

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF METROPOLITAN MALES: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Occupational Status.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
NUMBER.							
IN WORK FORCE—							
At Work—							
Employer	30,512	27,875	8,632	7,726	6,123	1,530	82,398
Self-employed	29,164	25,080	9,933	7,761	5,793	1,426	79,157
Employee (on wage or salary) ..	411,787	340,057	103,058	102,032	65,855	19,311	1,042,100
Helper (not on wage or salary)	578	441	233	141	132	38	1,563
Total	472,041	393,453	121,856	117,660	77,903	22,305	1,205,218
Not at Work (*a*)	11,428	7,966	5,564	2,762	3,649	653	32,022
Total in Work Force ..	483,469	401,419	127,420	120,422	81,552	22,958	1,237,240
NOT IN WORK FORCE	231,352	187,121	67,682	62,677	50,118	13,560	612,510
GRAND TOTAL ..	714,821	588,540	195,102	183,099	131,670	36,518	1,849,750
PERCENTAGE IN EACH OCCUPATIONAL STATUS.							
IN WORK FORCE—							
At Work—							
Employer	4.27	4.74	4.43	4.22	4.65	4.19	4.46
Self-employed	4.08	4.26	5.09	4.24	4.40	3.91	4.28
Employee (on wage or salary) ..	57.61	57.78	52.82	55.72	50.02	52.88	56.34
Helper (not on wage or salary)	0.08	0.07	0.12	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.08
Total	66.04	66.85	62.46	64.26	59.17	61.08	65.16
Not at Work (*a*)	1.59	1.36	2.85	1.51	2.77	1.79	1.73
Total in Work Force ..	67.63	68.21	65.31	65.77	61.94	62.87	66.89
NOT IN WORK FORCE	32.37	31.79	34.69	34.23	38.06	37.13	33.11
GRAND TOTAL ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
PERCENTAGE ENUMERATED IN METROPOLIS.							
IN WORK FORCE—							
At Work—							
Employer	42.46	51.54	25.56	44.05	43.65	22.77	41.47
Self-employed	24.39	25.75	16.82	24.11	23.92	11.39	22.89
Employee (on wage or salary) ..	55.32	67.77	40.32	65.96	55.57	33.24	56.52
Helper (not on wage or salary)	7.86	5.95	5.01	6.19	7.71	3.81	6.39
Total	50.05	59.55	34.51	56.92	49.16	28.47	49.95
Not at Work (*a*)	44.38	57.15	37.31	62.43	66.67	34.98	48.07
Total in Work Force ..	49.90	59.50	34.63	57.04	49.75	28.63	49.90
NOT IN WORK FORCE	44.21	55.15	33.93	57.55	53.24	27.65	46.47
GRAND TOTAL ..	47.90	58.05	34.38	57.21	51.02	28.26	48.71

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 237.

The capital cities with the highest and lowest percentages respectively of males in each occupational status were as follows:—Employer, Melbourne 4.74 per cent., Hobart 4.19 per cent.; self-employed, Brisbane 5.09 per cent., Hobart 3.91 per cent.; employee (on wage or salary), Melbourne 57.78 per cent., Perth 50.02 per cent.; helper (not on wage or salary), Brisbane 0.12 per cent., Melbourne 0.07 per cent.; not at work, Brisbane 2.85 per cent., Melbourne 1.36 per cent.; those not in the work force, Perth 38.06 per cent., Melbourne 31.79 per cent. The most notable changes as compared with 1933 are the substantially lower percentages shown for those not at work in 1947. For the metropolitan areas generally there was little difference for the two Census years in the proportions of employers and self-employed combined although, in 1947, the proportion of employers for the metropolitan areas as a whole was slightly higher and for self-employed correspondingly lower. The proportion of employees (on wage or salary) was substantially higher as an offset to the large decrease in those not at work, whilst that of males not in the work force decreased by a little over 3 per cent.

The last portion of the table above shows the proportion which the males in the metropolitan area represented of the total number of males in the same grade in the State. The percentages given for Australia represent the ratio per cent. of the total for each grade in the six capital cities to the total for the same grade in Australia as a whole. In every State (except for employers in Victoria) male employers and self-employed were relatively less strongly represented in the metropolitan than in the extra-metropolitan areas. In New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia employees (on wage or salary) were more strongly represented in the metropolitan areas. In New South Wales, Queensland and Tasmania those not at work were relatively fewer in the metropolitan areas whilst very small proportions of helpers (not on wage or salary) were to be found in the metropolitan areas generally. Those not in the work force were more strongly represented in the metropolitan area in Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia.

In all States the proportions shown for employers in the metropolitan areas were substantially higher in 1947 than in 1933, and, with the exception of Western Australia, the proportions of self-employed were lower. Because of the abnormally high unemployment in all States in 1933, a direct comparison of employees (on wage or salary) in the two Census years is difficult to assess but, taking the movements of other occupational status into consideration, it would seem that the proportion in the metropolitan area in 1947 was slightly lower than it was in 1933.

21. Metropolitan Females in Occupational Status.—The following is a table for females similar to that for males in Section 20 above:—

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF METROPOLITAN FEMALES: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Occupational Status.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
NUMBER.							
IN WORK FORCE—							
At Work—							
Employer	4,366	4,511	1,216	1,020	822	220	12,155
Self-employed	9,959	9,061	2,391	1,949	1,686	398	25,444
Employee (on wage or salary) ..	164,254	139,333	39,729	36,703	25,727	7,543	413,295
Helper (not on wage or salary)	630	287	86	76	63	13	1,149
Total	179,209	153,192	43,422	39,748	28,298	8,174	452,043
Not at Work (*a*)	3,672	2,770	1,333	720	743	160	9,398
Total in Work Force ..	182,881	155,962	44,755	40,468	29,041	8,334	461,441
NOT IN WORK FORCE	586,302	481,907	162,173	158,887	111,817	31,682	1,532,768
GRAND TOTAL ..	769,183	637,869	206,928	199,355	140,858	40,016	1,994,209

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 237.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF METROPOLITAN FEMALES: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Occupational Status.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
PERCENTAGE IN EACH OCCUPATIONAL STATUS.							
IN WORK FORCE—							
At Work—							
Employer	0.57	0.71	0.59	0.51	0.58	0.55	0.61
Self-employed	1.30	1.42	1.15	0.98	1.20	1.00	1.28
Employee (on wage or salary) ..	21.35	21.84	19.20	18.41	18.26	18.85	20.72
Helper (not on wage or salary)	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.06
Total	23.30	24.02	20.98	19.94	20.09	20.43	22.67
Not at Work (*a*)	0.48	0.43	0.65	0.36	0.53	0.40	0.47
Total in Work Force ..	23.78	24.45	21.63	20.30	20.62	20.83	23.14
NOT IN WORK FORCE	76.22	75.55	78.37	79.70	79.38	79.17	76.86
GRAND TOTAL ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
PERCENTAGE ENUMERATED IN METROPOLIS.							
IN WORK FORCE—							
At Work—							
Employer	50.56	59.31	29.24	52.82	52.86	33.38	49.36
Self-employed	59.39	60.95	39.47	59.20	61.69	33.22	56.55
Employee (on wage or salary) ..	65.32	73.48	50.55	73.94	69.94	42.63	66.01
Helper (not on wage or salary)	32.57	25.09	9.50	34.70	27.63	15.12	25.33
Total	64.28	71.84	48.40	72.16	68.51	41.63	64.55
Not at Work (*a*)	53.70	65.69	43.48	65.81	64.00	33.26	55.56
Total in Work Force ..	64.03	71.73	48.23	72.04	68.39	41.43	64.34
NOT IN WORK FORCE	48.58	58.53	36.35	58.88	55.37	29.41	50.01
GRAND TOTAL ..	51.53	61.28	38.40	61.14	57.63	31.30	52.73

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 237.

The capital cities with the highest and lowest percentages respectively in each occupational status, excluding female helpers (not on wage or salary) (who were numerically unimportant) were as follows:—Employer, Melbourne 0.71 per cent., Adelaide 0.51 per cent.; self-employed, Melbourne 1.42 per cent., Adelaide 0.98 per cent.; employee (on wage or salary), Melbourne 21.84 per cent., Perth 18.26 per cent.; not at work, Brisbane 0.65 per cent., Adelaide 0.36 per cent.; not in the work force, Adelaide 79.70 per cent., Melbourne 75.55 per cent. Employers and employees (on wage or salary) increased in proportion between 1933 and 1947, whilst self-employed females not at work and those not in the work force showed proportional decreases.

From the last portion of the table which shows the proportional representation between the metropolitan and extra-metropolitan areas, it will be seen that in each occupational status for females in the work force other than helpers the metropolitan proportion was higher in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia but, with the exception of employees (on wage or salary) in Queensland, less in Queensland and Tasmania. In only Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia did the proportions of females in the metropolitan area who were not in the work force exceed those in the extra-metropolitan area. As between 1933 and 1947, for all capital cities taken together, the metropolitan proportions of female employers, self-employed, employees (on wage or salary) and those not in the work force increased, the increase in the proportion of employers being substantial—from 35.90 per cent. in 1933 to 49.36 per cent. in 1947—whilst those for helpers (not on wage or salary) and females not at work decreased.

22. Extra-metropolitan Males in Occupational Status.—The next table shows the number and proportion of males in each occupational status in the extra-metropolitan areas of Australia:—

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF EXTRA-METROPOLITAN MALES: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Occupational Status.	Extra-metropolitan Male Population of—								
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
					NUMBER.				
IN WORK FORCE—									
At Work—									
Employer	41,351	26,205	25,144	9,815	7,905	5,188	453	245	116,306
Self-employed	90,418	72,319	49,114	24,429	18,429	11,096	537	244	266,586
Employee (on wage or salary)	332,557	161,712	152,542	52,659	52,646	38,786	4,796	5,967	801,665
Helper (not on wage or salary)	6,777	6,970	4,421	2,137	1,581	959	24	11	22,880
Total	471,103	267,206	231,221	89,040	80,561	56,029	5,810	6,467	1,207,437
Not at Work (*a*)	14,324	5,973	9,347	1,662	1,824	1,214	160	88	34,592
Total in Work Force . .	485,427	273,179	240,568	90,702	82,385	57,243	5,970	6,555	1,242,029
NOT IN WORK FORCE . .	291,963	152,148	131,801	46,230	44,021	35,483	1,408	2,537	705,591
GRAND TOTAL . .	777,390	425,327	372,369	136,932	126,406	92,726	7,378	9,092	1,947,620
					PERCENTAGE.				
IN WORK FORCE—									
At Work—									
Employer	5.32	6.16	6.75	7.17	6.25	5.59	6.14	2.70	5.97
Self-employed	11.63	17.00	13.19	17.84	14.58	11.97	7.28	2.68	13.69
Employee (on wage or salary)	42.78	38.02	40.97	38.46	41.65	41.83	65.00	65.63	41.16
Helper (not on wage or salary)	0.87	1.64	1.18	1.56	1.25	1.03	0.33	0.12	1.18
Total	60.60	62.82	62.09	65.03	63.73	60.42	78.75	71.13	62.00
Not at Work (*a*)	1.84	1.41	2.51	1.21	1.44	1.31	2.17	0.97	1.77
Total in Work Force . .	62.44	64.23	64.60	66.24	65.17	61.73	80.92	72.10	63.77
NOT IN WORK FORCE . .	37.56	35.77	35.40	33.76	34.83	38.27	19.08	27.90	36.23
GRAND TOTAL . .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 237.

Excluding the Territories, the highest and lowest percentages respectively of males in each occupational status were as follows:—Employer, South Australia 7.17 per cent., New South Wales 5.32 per cent.; self-employed, South Australia 17.84 per cent., New South Wales 11.63 per cent.; employees (on wage or salary), New South Wales 42.78 per cent., Victoria 38.02 per cent.; helpers (not on wage or salary), Victoria 1.64 per cent., New South Wales 0.87 per cent.; not at work, Queensland 2.51 per cent.; South Australia 1.21 per cent.; not in the work force, Tasmania 38.27 per cent., South Australia 33.76 per cent.

As between 1933 and 1947, the proportion of employers decreased in all States, whilst self-employed increased in all States except New South Wales and Western Australia. Employees (on wage or salary) also increased in all States, mainly in proportion to the general decrease in those not at work and in helpers (not on wage or salary).

23. Extra-metropolitan Females in Occupational Status.—The following table shows the number and proportion of females in each occupational status in the extra-metropolitan areas of Australia:—

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF EXTRA-METROPOLITAN FEMALES: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Occupational Status.	Extra-metropolitan Female Population of—								
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
NUMBER.									
IN WORK FORCE—									
At Work—									
Employer	4,269	3,095	2,942	911	733	439	49	33	12,471
Self-employed	6,811	5,806	3,667	1,343	1,047	800	35	38	19,547
Employee (on wage or salary)	87,203	50,277	38,870	12,937	11,059	10,150	639	1,670	212,799
Helper (not on wage or salary)	1,304	857	819	143	165	73	15	5	3,387
Total	99,587	60,035	46,298	15,334	13,004	11,462	738	1,746	248,204
Not at Work (*a*)	3,166	1,447	1,733	374	418	321	22	36	7,517
Total in Work Force ..	102,753	61,482	48,031	15,708	13,422	11,783	760	1,782	255,721
NOT IN WORK FORCE ..	620,691	341,483	283,985	110,979	90,124	76,035	2,730	6,031	1,532,058
GRAND TOTAL ..	723,444	402,965	332,016	126,687	103,546	87,818	3,490	7,813	1,787,779
PERCENTAGE.									
IN WORK FORCE—									
At Work—									
Employer	0.59	0.77	0.89	0.72	0.71	0.50	1.41	0.42	0.70
Self-employed	0.94	1.44	1.10	1.06	1.01	0.91	1.00	0.49	1.09
Employee (on wage or salary)	12.06	12.48	11.71	10.21	10.68	11.56	18.31	21.37	11.90
Helper (not on wage or salary)	0.18	0.21	0.25	0.11	0.16	0.08	0.43	0.07	0.19
Total	13.77	14.90	13.95	12.10	12.56	13.05	21.15	22.35	13.88
Not at Work (*a*)	0.43	0.36	0.52	0.30	0.40	0.37	0.63	0.46	0.42
Total in Work Force ..	14.20	15.26	14.47	12.40	12.96	13.42	21.78	22.81	14.30
NOT IN WORK FORCE ..	85.80	84.74	85.53	87.60	87.04	86.58	78.22	77.19	85.70
GRAND TOTAL ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 237.

Omitting those not in the work force (mainly dependants), female employees (on wage or salary) were by far the most numerous, representing 11.90 per cent. of the extra-metropolitan population of Australia and varying in the States between 12.48 per cent. in Victoria and 10.21 per cent. in South Australia. Self-employed were next in numerical importance followed by employers, not at work, and helpers (not on wage or salary), respectively, in all States. In comparison with 1933 the proportions in 1947 show substantial increases in employees (on wage or salary) in all States and general decreases in each other occupational status, although helpers (not on wage or salary) showed slight increases in Queensland and Western Australia.

24. Metropolitan and Extra-metropolitan Comparisons.—The table which follows affords a comparison of the number and proportion of the metropolitan and extra-metropolitan population in each occupational status:—

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF POPULATION IN METROPOLITAN AND EXTRA-METROPOLITAN AREAS: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Occupational Status.	Metropolitan.			Extra-metropolitan.			Australia.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
NUMBER.									
IN WORK FORCE—									
At Work—									
Employer	82,398	12,155	94,553	116,306	12,471	128,777	198,704	24,626	223,330
Self-employed	79,157	25,444	104,601	266,586	19,547	286,133	345,743	44,991	390,734
Employee (on wage or salary)	1,042,100	413,295	1,455,395	801,665	212,799	1,014,464	1,843,765	626,094	2,469,859
Helper (not on wage or salary)	1,563	1,149	2,712	22,880	3,387	26,267	24,443	4,536	28,979
Total	1,205,218	452,043	1,657,261	1,207,437	248,204	1,455,641	2,412,655	700,247	3,112,902
Not at Work (*a*)	32,022	9,398	41,420	34,592	7,517	42,109	66,614	16,915	83,529
Total in Work Force	1,237,240	461,441	1,698,681	1,242,029	255,721	1,497,750	2,479,269	717,162	3,196,431
NOT IN WORK FORCE	612,510	1,532,768	2,145,278	705,591	1,532,058	2,237,649	1,318,101	3,064,826	4,382,927
GRAND TOTAL	1,849,750	1,994,209	3,843,959	1,947,620	1,787,779	3,735,399	3,797,370	3,781,988	7,579,358
PERCENTAGE.									
IN WORK FORCE—									
At Work—									
Employer	4.46	0.61	2.46	5.97	0.70	3.45	5.23	0.65	2.95
Self-employed	4.28	1.28	2.72	13.69	1.09	7.66	9.11	1.19	5.15
Employee (on wage or salary)	56.34	20.72	37.86	41.16	11.90	27.16	48.56	16.55	32.59
Helper (not on wage or salary)	0.08	0.06	0.07	1.18	0.19	0.70	0.64	0.12	0.38
Total	65.16	22.67	43.11	62.00	13.88	38.97	63.54	18.51	41.07
Not at Work (*a*)	1.73	0.47	1.08	1.77	0.42	1.13	1.75	0.45	1.10
Total in Work Force	66.89	23.14	44.19	63.77	14.30	40.10	65.29	18.96	42.17
NOT IN WORK FORCE	33.11	76.86	55.81	36.23	85.70	59.90	34.71	81.04	57.83
GRAND TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 237.

CHAPTER XXI.

DWELLINGS.

SCOPE OF INQUIRY.

1. General.—Particulars relative to dwellings have been collected at every Census taken in Australia with the exception of the New South Wales Censuses of 1833 and 1836, but owing to differences in the subjects of inquiry, and in the classification of the data, comparable results have been difficult to obtain.

2. The Form of Inquiry.—At each of the Censuses from 1911 to 1933 the questions on the Schedule relating to the description of the dwelling were substantially the same, but in 1947 the inquiry was extended to cover facilities in the dwelling, the date of building, and the extent of sharing.

The questions under the heading " Description of Dwelling " in the Householder's Schedule of 1947 were as follows:—

" 1. Class of Dwelling.
2. Materials of which Outer Walls and Roof are Built.
3. Number of Rooms.
4. Sleeping Out.
5. Occupancy.
6. Weekly Rent.
7. Gas, Electricity and Water Supply.
8. Toilet, Washing and Cooking Facilities.
9. Date of Building."

In the instructions issued with the Householder's Schedule the following directions were given:—

> " **1. Class of Dwelling.**—State whether this schedule relates to a private house, shared house, tenement, flat, shared flat, hotel, coffee palace, boarding or lodging house, caretaker's quarters, religious or educational institution, military or naval establishment, charitable institution, hospital, penal institution, etc. Where it relates to an institution, give the name of the institution. Occupiers of semi-detached houses should write ' Private house '.
>
> **2. Materials of which Outer Walls and Roof are Built.**—These may be stone, brick, brick-veneer, concrete, iron, fibro-cement, wood, lath and plaster, etc. If built of different materials state the material most largely used.
>
> **3. Number of Rooms.**—Include kitchen and permanently enclosed sleep-out, but not bathroom, pantry, laundry or storehouse. In caretaker's quarters include only those rooms actually occupied by the caretaker's household.
>
> **4. Sleeping Out.**—Include only persons who sleep out throughout the year on verandahs (**not** enclosed sleep-outs).
>
> **5. Occupancy.** — An occupier paying interest on a mortgage on his dwelling should enter ' owner '.
>
> **6. Weekly Rent.**—If the occupier is a tenant or sub-tenant state the rent per week actually paid for the dwelling occupied, furnished (if so rented) or unfurnished. The rent should include any rates such as garbage, sanitation or water (other than excess water) payable separately by the tenant. If part of a house is let to sub-tenants the principal tenant should include only the proportion of the head-rent applicable to that part of the house not sub-let. If the occupier is a caretaker, state the unfurnished rental value per week as accurately as possible. The average weekly payments on account of a purchase by instalments should not be inserted. If the dwelling is **not** rented an answer to this question is not required.
>
> **7. Gas, Electricity and Water Supply.**—An occupier of a shared house (or flat) or of a tenement should answer the questions regarding the supply of (i) electricity, (ii) gas, and (iii) running water only in relation to the occupier's own dwelling.
>
> **8. Toilet, Washing and Cooking Facilities.**—An occupier of a shared house (or flat) or of a tenement should answer the questions regarding the provision of (i) a bathroom, (ii) a flush toilet, (iii) a laundry, and (iv) cooking facilities only in relation to the occupier's own dwelling. Occupiers were asked to indicate if facilities within their dwellings were shared by another household.
>
> **9. Date of Building.**—If unable to state whether the dwelling was built before or after the 30th June, 1933, inquiry should be made of the owner, house agent, or other person from whom the information could probably be obtained."

In addition to this information, two other questions on the Householder's Schedule were of special significance so far as statistics of dwellings are concerned. Each individual was required to state his or her relation to the head of the household, and provision was also made for the recording of the number of persons who were inmates of the dwelling on the date of the Census.

The only buildings enumerated were those which were either used or were intended for use as dwellings. Shops, offices, stores, churches, schools, etc., in which no one resided were not enumerated. In all cases dwellings occupied or usually occupied solely by full-blood aboriginals have been excluded from the tabulation.

3. Tabulation of the Data.—Further details relating to dwellings will be found in the Detailed Tables of the Census, Parts XX. to XXVII. Particulars of the sex, age, conjugal condition, occupational status, industry, and dependent children of the householder have been tabulated in conjunction with the nature of occupancy, and detailed tables based on these combinations appear in Part XXVII. The detailed tables for States and Territories are also contained in Part XXVII. Detailed information relating to dwellings in the local government areas of the States and Territories will be found in Parts XX. to XXVI.

4. Definition of Terms.—For Census purposes terms used in the tables and text throughout this Chapter are defined as follows:—

Dwelling is a room or a collection of rooms occupied by a household group living together as a family unit, whether comprising the whole or only part of a house or other building. If used for habitation, temporary structures such as tents, etc., are enumerated as dwellings and are shown as private houses.

Family used in the headings to the tables means a household group living together as a family unit.

Private House (Shared by Two or More Families) is a private house shared by two or more family units for which only one Householder's Schedule was received, instead of separate Schedules for each portion occupied separately. Figures shown under this heading represent not "occupied dwellings" as defined for Census purposes, but "houses" occupied by more than one family.

Share of Private House is a portion of a shared private house which is occupied separately, and for which a separate Householder's Schedule was furnished. "Shares" are correctly described as dwellings for Census purposes.

Flat is part of a house or other building ordinarily intended for occupation by a separate family group and is a self-contained unit with both cooking and bathing facilities.

Tenement is part of a house or other building ordinarily intended for occupation by a separate family group but is not a self-contained unit and consists in the main of a room or rooms with cooking facilities.

Dwellings Being Built relate to unoccupied dwellings of all types being built at 30th June, 1947, and are not identical with the number of houses under construction at the time of the Census as some of the latter were occupied before completion.

Unoccupied Dwellings include "week-end" and holiday dwellings, and other dwellings temporarily unoccupied on the night of the Census.

GENERAL VIEW OF STATISTICS OF DWELLINGS.

5. Dwellings Occupied, Unoccupied and Being Built.—The total number of dwellings recorded throughout Australia at the Census of 1947 was 1,989,694, of which 1,907,895 were occupied dwellings, 47,041 unoccupied dwellings, and 34,758 dwellings in course of erection. At earlier Censuses examination of the collectors' returns afforded evidence that the enumeration of unoccupied dwellings and dwellings being built was carried out in a more or less perfunctory manner with consequent understatement of both of these items. In 1947 Collectors were provided with a special form to record the number of dwellings being built, and it is believed that the number of such dwellings enumerated was fairly complete. In the detailed analysis of the information relating to dwellings, occupied dwellings only have been dealt with. Ships, boats, and other craft, the occupants of which were enumerated at the Census, are also omitted from this Chapter and from the Parts of the Detailed Tables of the Census referred to in Section 3.

The number and proportional distribution of dwellings recorded as occupied, unoccupied, and being built in each of the States and Territories at 30th June, 1947, were as follows:—

DWELLINGS OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND BEING BUILT: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

State or Territory.	Number.				Percentage.			
	Occupied.	Unoccupied. (a)	Being Built. (a)	Total.	Occupied.	Unoccupied. (a)	Being Built. (a)	Total.
New South Wales	746,343	17,392	12,981	776,716	96.09	2.24	1.67	100.00
Victoria	527,406	11,412	11,328	550,146	95.87	2.07	2.06	100.00
Queensland	272,045	9,647	4,175	285,867	95.16	3.38	1.46	100.00
South Australia	168,538	3,547	2,794	174,879	96.37	2.03	1.60	100.00
Western Australia	124,767	2,606	1,535	128,908	96.79	2.02	1.19	100.00
Tasmania	62,484	2,351	1,607	66,442	94.04	3.54	2.42	100.00
Northern Territory	2,697	34	22	2,753	97.97	1.23	0.80	100.00
Australian Capital Territory ..	3,615	52	316	3,983	90.76	1.31	7.93	100.00
Australia	1,907,895	47,041	34,758	1,989,694	95.89	2.36	1.75	100.00

(a) *See* definitions in Section 4.

Amongst the six States, Tasmania had the highest proportion of both unoccupied dwellings and dwellings being built, while Queensland had the next highest proportion of unoccupied dwellings and Victoria occupied a similar position in regard to dwellings being built.

6. Census Comparison of Occupied Dwellings, 1911 to 1947.—The next two tables show respectively the number of occupied dwellings in each State and Territory at the last four Census dates and ratios to 1901:—

NUMBER OF OCCUPIED DWELLINGS, CENSUSES, 1911 TO 1947.

State or Territory.	1911.			1921.			1933.			1947.		
	Private.	Other.	Total.	Private.	Other.	Total.	Private.	Other.	Total.	Private.	Other.	Total.
New South Wales	319,766	10,939	330,705	414,468	18,508	432,976	585,450	14,300	599,750	732,510	13,833	746,343
Victoria	263,634	8,903	272,537	318,936	12,354	331,290	422,277	10,595	432,872	517,835	9,571	527,406
Queensland ..	121,753	3,862	125,615	153,313	6,826	160,139	210,427	5,695	216,122	267,466	4,579	272,045
South Australia ..	82,108	2,035	84,143	104,295	3,619	107,914	136,611	2,663	139,274	166,118	2,420	168,538
Western Australia	66,553	2,222	68,775	70,185	3,363	73,548	100,441	3,137	103,578	122,078	2,689	124,767
Tasmania ..	38,950	1,065	40,015	44,432	1,386	45,818	51,310	1,174	52,484	61,462	1,022	62,484
Northern Territory	1,194	33	1,227	1,005	69	1,074	1,222	79	1,301	2,592	105	2,697
Australian Capital Territory ..	431	11	442	376	150	526	1,933	62	1,995	3,562	53	3,615
Australia ..	894,389	29,070	923,459	1,107,010	46,275	1,153,285	1,509,671	37,705	1,547,376	1,873,623	34,272	1,907,895

RATIOS OF NUMBERS OF OCCUPIED DWELLINGS, CENSUSES, 1901 TO 1947.

State or Territory.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.
New South Wales	100	131	171	238	296
Victoria	100	113	137	179	218
Queensland	100	128	163	219	276
South Australia	100	123	157	203	246
Western Australia	100	142	152	214	257
Tasmania	100	117	134	154	183
Northern Territory	100	99	87	105	218
Australian Capital Territory	..	100	119	451	818
Australia	100	124	155	208	256

Number of dwellings in 1901 = 100.

It is interesting to note that, while in 1901 there were only 4,093 more private dwellings in New South Wales than in Victoria (237,448 to 233,355), there were in 1947, 214,675 more in New South Wales (732,510 to 517,835). Of the six States, New South Wales shows the highest proportional increase between 1901 and 1947 and Tasmania the lowest. Between 1933 and 1947, however, the greatest proportional increase was shown by Queensland.

7. Density of Population and Occupied Dwellings.—The next table shows for divisions in each State and Territory the density of population and occupied dwellings:—

DENSITY OF POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS IN URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
URBAN METROPOLITAN.									
Area in Square Miles	245	310	385	161	191	86	..	..	1,378
Population	1,484,004	1,226,409	402,030	382,454	272,528	76,534	..	..	3,843,959
Occupied Dwellings	379,140	317,249	99,771	100,331	66,730	18,199	..	..	981,420
Population per Square Mile	6,051	3,954	1,044	2,377	1,427	889	..	..	2,787
Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile ..	1,546	1,023	259	623	349	211	..	..	711
URBAN PROVINCIAL.									
Area in Square Miles	1,793	251	410	60	51	116	5	42	2,728
Population	661,956	231,443	258,928	65,911	51,800	74,816	2,538	15,156	1,362,548
Occupied Dwellings	158,906	58,265	63,959	17,199	12,462	17,959	595	3,198	332,543
Population per Square Mile	369	922	632	1,091	1,016	645	564	361	495
Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile ..	89	232	156	285	244	155	132	76	121

DENSITY OF POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS IN URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
RURAL.									
Area in Square Miles	307,395	87,323	669,705	379,849	975,678	26,013	523,615	897	2,970,475
Population	831,536	592,998	443,570	196,007	175,171	105,025	8,192	1,749	2,354,248
Occupied Dwellings	208,297	151,892	108,315	51,008	45,575	26,326	2,102	417	593,932
Population per Square Mile	2.7	6.8	0.7	0.5	0.2	4.0	0.0	1.9	0.8
Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile	0.7	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.2
TOTAL.									
Area in Square Miles	309,433	87,884	670,500	380,070	975,920	26,215	523,620	939	2,974,581
Population (*a*)	2,984,838	2,054,701	1,106,415	646,073	502,480	257,078	10,868	16,905	7,579,358
Occupied Dwellings	746,343	527,406	272,045	168,538	124,767	62,484	2,697	3,615	1,907,895
Population per Square Mile (*b*)	9.6	23.3	1.7	1.7	0.5	9.8	0.0	18.0	2.5
Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile	2.4	6.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	2.4	0.0	3.9	0.6

(*a*) Includes migratory population (persons on board ships, planes and trains). (*b*) Excludes migratory population.

CLASS OF DWELLING.

8. Number at 30th June, 1947.—In the following table all occupied dwellings are distributed according to class of dwelling, that is, whether the building was used as a private house, hotel, boarding house, etc. In 1947, the classification of dwellings was extended to include particulars of portions of shared houses occupied separately by household groups but, as has already been mentioned in Section 4, in a number of cases only one Householder's Schedule was returned for the whole of the shared house instead of a separate schedule for each portion occupied separately. These dwellings are shown in the tables as private houses (shared by two or more families) and represent not "occupied dwellings" as defined for Census purposes, but "houses" occupied by more than one family. In cases where separate schedules were returned, such portions of shared houses are, of course, shown correctly in the tables as separate dwellings under the heading "Share of Private House".

CLASS OF OCCUPIED DWELLINGS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Class of Dwelling.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
Private House (One Family)	599,870	440,144	236,809	141,337	108,274	53,237	2,462	3,120	1,585,253
Private House (Shared by Two or More Families) (*a*)	13,440	9,213	3,483	3,122	2,302	1,164	33	42	32,799
Share of Private House (*a*)	38,371	33,542	8,842	14,461	5,969	4,536	33	257	106,011
Flat, including Share of Flat (*a*)	64,450	23,046	12,464	5,176	4,021	2,064	64	114	111,399
Tenement (*a*)	16,379	11,890	5,868	2,022	1,512	461	..	29	38,161
Total Private Dwellings	732,510	517,835	267,466	166,118	122,078	61,462	2,592	3,562	1,873,623
Caretaker's Quarters	745	469	238	98	124	53	8	6	1,741
Hotel	2,026	1,676	1,251	588	454	292	23	6	6,316
Boarding House, &c.	9,205	6,426	2,119	1,283	1,581	509	29	29	21,181
Educational Institution	508	243	155	73	106	38	1	4	1,128
Religious Institution	69	42	13	9	11	4	..	..	148
Hospital	567	363	200	169	143	54	6	2	1,504
Charitable Institution	134	89	63	45	47	17	11	..	406
Police Station or Barracks	32	25	41	9	7	2	4	1	121
Fire Station	10	10	8	5	4	..	..	..	37
Other	537	228	491	141	212	53	23	5	1,690
Total Dwellings Other than Private	13,833	9,571	4,579	2,420	2,689	1,022	105	53	34,272
GRAND TOTAL	746,343	527,406	272,045	168,538	124,767	62,484	2,697	3,615	1,907,895
Wagon and Camp	2,219	1,010	1,335	561	420	112	207	9	5,873

(*a*) *See* definitions in Section 4.

Private houses and shares thereof represented 90.4 per cent. of all occupied dwellings in Australia at the Census of 1947, whilst flats and tenements combined were 7.8 per cent., and boarding houses, hotels and other occupied dwellings were 1.8 per cent. The most interesting changes since 1933 were the increase from 75,152 to 149,560 in the number of flats and tenements, and the slight decrease from 6,598 to 6,316 in the number of hotels in Australia.

Although there were 127,000 more persons in the metropolitan areas of Australia than in the extra-metropolitan areas, private houses (one family) in the latter areas were greater by 105,000, but 85 per cent. of the flats, 87 per cent. of the tenements, and 72 per cent. of the boarding houses were situated in the metropolitan areas. Sharing, represented by private houses (shared by two or more families) and shares of private houses, was likewise largely confined to the capital cities.

9. Number built since 30th June, 1947.—Building operations since the Census have been largely confined to the erection of private houses. There has been some activity in the building of flats, particularly in New South Wales, and in the construction of shops with and without dwellings attached, hotels and boarding houses, but the numbers completed to 30th June, 1952, have been comparatively small. Details of the private houses and flats erected in each State since 30th June, 1947, are as follows:—

NUMBERS OF PRIVATE HOUSES AND FLATS ERECTED SINCE THE CENSUS OF 1947.

Year ended 30th June.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
				PRIVATE HOUSES.				
1947–48 ..	14,858	11,846	9,204	3,009	2,771	1,544	271	43,503
1948–49 ..	17,864	14,278	9,354	3,989	3,244	2,287	323	51,339
1949–50 ..	18,766	15,603	9,447	4,904	3,509	2,852	404	55,485
1950–51 ..	19,771	21,025	10,275	6,725	5,160	3,914	574	67,444
1951–52 ..	23,273	23,468	11,803	7,711	6,577	3,999	584	77,415
				FLATS.				
1947–48 ..	557	167	41	..	..	3	..	768
1948–49 ..	894	368	32	6	..	25	20	1,345
1949–50 ..	1,075	246	16	..	101	24	32	1,494
1950–51 ..	966	333	26	..	305	18	36	1,684
1951–52 ..	1,225	416	29	..	215	21	100	2,006

Of the 295,186 new houses completed since the Census, 101,561 have outer walls of brick, brick-veneer, concrete or stone, 109,638 of wood, and 80,108 of fibro cement.

INMATES OF DWELLINGS.

10. Number and Proportional Distribution of Inmates in each Class of Dwelling.—The distribution of the population of Australia according to the class of dwelling in which enumerated is shown in the next table. Of the total population, 92.71 per cent. were enumerated in private dwellings—houses, flats and tenements—whilst 552,598 persons, or 7.29 per cent. of the population, spent Census night in hotels, boarding houses, hospitals, institutions, etc., or on ships, etc., or were camping out.

NUMBER AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF INMATES IN EACH CLASS OF DWELLING, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Class of Dwelling.	Number of Dwellings.	Inmates.		Average Number of Inmates per Dwelling.
		Number.	Percentage of Total Population.	
Private House (One Family)	1,585,253	6,138,332	80.99	3.87
Private House (Shared by Two or More Families) (*a*) ..	32,799	185,289	2.44	5.65
Share of Private House (*a*)	106,011	303,996	4.01	2.87
Flat, including Share of Flat (*a*)	111,399	316,115	4.17	2.84
Tenement (*a*)	38,161	83,028	1.10	2.18
Total Private Dwellings	1,873,623	7,026,760	92.71	3.75
Caretaker's Quarters	1,741	3,954	0.05	2.27
Hotel	6,316	82,048	1.08	12.99
Boarding House, &c.	21,181	215,270	2.84	10.16
Educational Institution	1,128	42,524	0.56	37.70
Religious Institution	148	2,917	0.04	19.71
Hospital	1,504	105,120	1.39	69.89
Charitable Institution	406	28,557	0.38	70.34
Penal Establishment	49	3,662	0.05	74.73
Military or Naval Establishment	228	15,155	0.20	66.47
Police Station or Barracks	121	890	0.01	7.36
Fire Station	37	167	0.00	4.51
Other (including Club)	1,413	19,940	0.26	14.11
Total Dwellings other than Private	34,272	520,204	6.86	15.18
Migratory Population	..	18,603	0.25	..
Wagon, Van, &c. (including Campers-out)	..	13,791	0.18	..
GRAND TOTAL	1,907,895	7,579,358	100.00	..

(*a*) *See* definitions in Section 4.

11. Aggregate and Average Number of Inmates in each Class of Dwelling.—The aggregate and average number of inmates in occupied dwellings are shown in the following table for each State and Territory:—

AGGREGATE AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES IN OCCUPIED DWELLINGS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

State or Territory.	Number of Inmates.						Average Number of Inmates per Dwelling.					
	Private House (One Family).	Private House (Shared by Two or More Families).(a)	Share of Private House. (a)	Flat, including Share of Flat. (a)	Tenement. (a)	Dwellings other than Private.	Private House (One Family).	Private House (Shared by Two or More Families).(a)	Share of Private House. (a)	Flat, including Share of Flat. (a)	Tenement. (a)	Dwellings other than Private.
New South Wales	2,355,631	78,037	113,498	186,204	35,073	204,035	3.93	5.81	2.96	2.89	2.14	14.75
Victoria	1,681,270	50,351	91,859	61,771	23,011	140,546	3.82	5.47	2.74	2.68	1.94	14.68
Queensland	926,023	20,282	26,805	35,889	15,814	76,343	3.91	5.82	3.03	2.88	2.69	16.67
South Australia	531,300	16,648	39,809	14,645	4,654	35,852	3.76	5.33	2.75	2.83	2.30	14.81
Western Australia	410,986	12,886	17,291	10,921	3,355	42,884	3.80	5.60	2.90	2.72	2.22	15.95
Tasmania	213,329	6,713	13,891	6,157	1,087	14,949	4.01	5.77	3.06	2.98	2.36	14.63
Northern Territory	7,389	126	86	225	..	2,460	3.00	3.82	2.61	3.52	..	23.43
Australian Capital Territory ..	12,404	246	757	303	34	3,135	3.98	5.86	2.95	2.66	1.17	59.15
Australia	6,138,332	185,289	303,996	316,115	83,028	520,204	3.87	5.65	2.87	2.84	2.18	15.18

(a) *See* definitions in Section 4.

The average number of inmates per occupied private house, excluding shared houses, in Australia was 3.87 and per flat or tenement 2.67, compared with 4.15 and 2.76 inmates respectively in 1933. The average numbers of inmates of private houses (one family) in the various States in 1947 differed little in each case from the Australian average.

12. Percentage Distribution of Inmates in each Class of Dwelling.—An interesting percentage distribution of the population according to class of dwelling in which enumerated is shown below for each State and Territory. The proportion of the population living in private dwellings was remarkably consistent throughout the States. The lowest proportion was in Western Australia and consequently the number of persons in hotels, boarding houses, etc., in that State was high in comparison with other States. Other significant features of the table are the high proportion of persons in boarding houses in the Australian Capital Territory, in flats in New South Wales, and in shares of private houses in South Australia.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INMATES IN OCCUPIED DWELLINGS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Class of Dwelling.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
Private House (One Family)	78.92	81.82	83.70	82.23	81.79	82.98	67.99	73.37	80.99
Private House (Shared by Two or More Families) (a)	2.61	2.45	1.83	2.58	2.57	2.61	1.16	1.46	2.44
Share of Private House (a)	3.80	4.47	2.42	6.16	3.44	5.40	0.79	4.48	4.01
Flat, including Share of Flat (a) ..	6.24	3.01	3.24	2.27	2.17	2.40	2.07	1.79	4.17
Tenement (a)	1.18	1.12	1.43	0.72	0.67	0.42	..	0.20	1.10
Total Private Dwellings ..	92.75	92.87	92.62	93.96	90.64	93.81	72.01	81.30	92.71
Hotel	0.94	0.89	1.61	0.95	1.54	1.28	4.05	1.77	1.08
Boarding House, &c.	2.96	3.12	2.39	1.93	3.20	2.13	3.99	10.31	2.84
Hospital	1.40	1.33	1.44	1.40	1.50	1.26	1.83	1.16	1.39
Educational Institution	0.66	0.58	0.29	0.41	0.82	0.32	0.43	1.53	0.56
Charitable Institution	0.24	0.42	0.48	0.39	0.71	0.41	3.07	..	0.38
Other (b)	1.05	0.79	1.17	0.96	1.59	0.79	(c) 14.62	(d) 3.93	1.04
Total Dwellings Other than Private	7.25	7.13	7.38	6.04	9.36	6.19	27.99	18.70	7.29
GRAND TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) *See* definitions in Section 4. (b) Includes migratory population, persons living in wagons, vans, &c., and campers-out. (c) Naval or military establishments, 6.68 per cent.; migratory, 1.27 per cent.; campers-out, 4.08 per cent. (d) Naval or military establishments, 3.41 per cent.

13. Inmates of Private Houses (One Family) and of Flats according to Size of Dwelling.—The next table shows for each State and Territory the number and percentage distribution of persons enumerated in private houses (one family) according to size of house. It is interesting to note that private houses of four to six rooms, which represented 79.3 per cent. of the private houses (one family) in Australia, accommodated 79.9 per cent. of the inmates of private houses. The greatest number of inmates were in five-roomed houses, and there were 343,000 more people in six-roomed than in four-roomed houses.

INMATES OF PRIVATE HOUSES (ONE FAMILY) ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF ROOMS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Number of Rooms.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
				NUMBER OF INMATES.					
1 ..	17,081	8,019	12,153	2,686	5,165	1,652	1,765	35	48,556
2 ..	29,846	12,241	19,107	5,553	7,618	2,954	839	77	78,235
3 ..	95,756	46,904	42,914	19,298	22,920	6,224	1,102	155	235,273
4 ..	507,734	300,526	150,144	103,393	123,890	42,105	1,245	1,803	1,230,840
5 ..	802,972	612,493	261,116	192,369	133,926	73,322	934	5,983	2,083,115
6 ..	585,605	456,245	260,326	137,197	77,798	53,339	685	2,860	1,574,055
7 ..	192,284	149,022	106,731	43,461	23,709	19,532	292	972	536,003
8 ..	66,287	54,217	40,033	15,504	8,216	7,617	203	253	192,330
9 ..	23,888	19,290	13,769	5,010	2,861	3,021	78	109	68,026
10 and over	25,788	18,783	13,553	5,770	3,156	3,018	113	104	70,285
Not Stated	8,390	3,530	6,177	1,059	1,727	545	133	53	21,614
Total ..	2,355,631	1,681,270	926,023	531,300	410,986	213,329	7,389	12,404	6,138,332
				PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL SPECIFIED.					
1 ..	0.73	0.48	1.32	0.51	1.26	0.77	24.33	0.28	0.79
2 ..	1.27	0.73	2.08	1.05	1.86	1.39	11.56	0.62	1.28
3 ..	4.08	2.80	4.67	3.64	5.60	2.92	15.19	1.26	3.85
4 ..	21.63	17.91	16.32	19.50	30.27	19.79	17.16	14.60	20.12
5 ..	34.21	36.51	28.39	36.28	32.73	34.46	12.87	48.44	34.06
6 ..	24.95	27.19	28.30	25.87	19.01	25.07	9.44	23.16	25.73
7 ..	8.19	8.88	11.60	8.20	5.79	9.18	4.02	7.87	8.76
8 ..	2.82	3.23	4.35	2.92	2.01	3.58	2.80	2.05	3.15
9 ..	1.02	1.15	1.50	0.94	0.70	1.42	1.07	0.88	1.11
10 and over	1.10	1.12	1.47	1.09	0.77	1.42	1.56	0.84	1.15
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

In the following table similar details are given for flats (including shares of flats). Nearly 83 per cent. of the inmates of flats were in dwellings of three to five rooms. Practically half of these inmates were in four-roomed dwellings, and the inmates in five-roomed flats were more numerous than in those of three rooms:—

INMATES OF FLATS (INCLUDING SHARES OF FLATS) ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF ROOMS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Number of Rooms.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
				NUMBER OF INMATES.					
1 ..	1,421	343	112	69	42	7	7	1	2,002
2 ..	9,076	1,939	1,897	659	618	188	9	12	14,398
3 ..	34,172	10,799	7,744	3,643	3,241	1,270	124	119	61,112
4 ..	75,356	24,010	12,944	5,654	4,243	2,075	52	61	124,395
5 ..	44,551	15,958	8,392	3,146	1,832	1,505	30	81	75,495
6 ..	15,638	6,201	3,075	991	569	708	3	25	27,210
7 and over	5,237	2,385	1,467	455	291	376	..	4	10,215
Not Stated	753	136	258	28	85	28	..	..	1,288
Total ..	186,204	61,771	35,889	14,645	10,921	6,157	225	303	316,115
				PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL SPECIFIED.					
1 ..	0.77	0.56	0.31	0.47	0.39	0.11	3.11	0.33	0.64
2 ..	4.90	3.15	5.33	4.51	5.70	3.07	4.00	3.96	4.57
3 ..	18.43	17.52	21.73	24.93	29.91	20.72	55.11	39.28	19.41
4 ..	40.63	38.95	36.33	38.68	39.16	33.86	23.11	20.13	39.51
5 ..	24.02	25.89	23.55	21.52	16.91	24.56	13.34	26.73	23.98
6 ..	8.43	10.06	8.63	6.78	5.25	11.55	1.33	8.25	8.64
7 and over	2.82	3.87	4.12	3.11	2.68	6.13	..	1.32	3.25
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

14. Dwellings Classified according to Inmates.—The principal classes of occupied dwellings are classified below according to the number of inmates enumerated therein:—

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS ACCORDING TO INMATES, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Number of Inmates per Dwelling.	Private Dwellings.						Dwellings other than Private.						GRAND TOTAL.
	Private House (One Family).	Private House (Shared by Two or More Families).(a)	Share of Private House. (a)	Flat, including Share of Flat. (a)	Tenement. (a)	Total.	Hotel.	Boarding House, &c.	Educational Institution.	Hospital.	Other.	Total.	
1	108,055	..	16,870	13,744	13,360	152,029	35	156	7	27	893	1,118	153,147
2	293,351	1,480	34,039	38,337	13,020	380,227	220	333	13	32	547	1,145	381,372
3	338,886	3,508	26,198	30,024	6,843	405,459	349	509	74	34	427	1,393	406,852
4	340,987	5,948	15,378	17,838	2,944	383,095	425	1,733	88	58	282	2,586	385,681
5	232,622	6,469	7,180	7,168	1,224	254,663	449	2,618	73	49	224	3,413	258,076
6	132,245	5,637	3,409	2,612	424	144,327	498	2,820	65	50	139	3,572	147,899
7	69,894	3,901	1,645	1,035	201	76,676	437	2,522	60	50	117	3,186	79,862
8	37,931	2,636	862	424	96	41,949	406	2,387	54	47	128	3,022	44,971
9	15,307	1,357	244	122	27	17,057	338	1,508	25	42	80	1,993	19,050
10	7,984	754	114	59	10	8,921	281	1,246	26	47	74	1,674	10,595
11 to 20 ..	7,968	1,103	72	36	12	9,191	1,860	3,952	193	355	459	6,819	16,010
21 to 49 ..	23	6	..	..	..	29	924	1,148	181	396	461	3,110	3,139
50 and over ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	249	269	317	312	1,241	1,241
Total ..	1,585,253	32,799	106,011	111,399	38,161	1,873,623	6,316	21,181	1,128	1,504	4,143	34,272	1,907,895

(a) *See* definitions in Section 4.

Amongst private houses (one family), four-inmate dwellings were the most numerous, followed very closely by those with three inmates. Two and five-inmate dwellings came next in that order. Two-inmate dwellings were most numerous amongst flats and shares of private houses, with three-inmate dwellings next in each case. Tenements were largely distributed between dwellings of one and two inmates.

NUMBER OF ROOMS.

15. Occupied Dwellings Classified According to Rooms.—For Census purposes, the kitchen and any permanently enclosed sleep-out or portion of a verandah were included in the number of rooms in the dwelling, but the bathroom, pantry, laundry and storehouse were not included unless generally used for sleeping. In the table below the principal classes of occupied dwellings in Australia are distributed according to number of rooms:—

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF ROOMS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Number of Rooms per Dwelling.	Private Dwellings.						Dwellings other than Private.						GRAND TOTAL.
	Private House (One Family).	Private House (Shared by Two or More Families).(a)	Share of Private House. (a)	Flat, including Share of Flat. (a)	Tenement. (a)	Total.	Hotel.	Boarding House, &c.	Educational Institution.	Hospital.	Other.	Total.	
1	30,453	56	13,305	1,173	12,379	57,366	2	17	..	..	399	418	57,784
2	32,146	303	25,427	7,076	14,745	79,697	5	73	1	..	285	364	80,061
3	75,544	1,174	26,944	24,838	6,723	135,223	6	208	1	4	326	545	135,768
4	344,929	4,965	20,778	43,430	2,495	416,597	15	778	8	5	485	1,291	417,888
5	532,555	9,949	11,493	23,689	631	578,317	13	2,124	17	13	326	2,493	580,810
6	374,616	9,170	4,982	8,016	252	397,036	21	3,885	38	40	223	4,207	401,243
7	118,862	4,018	1.539	1,817	40	126,276	33	3,241	45	45	132	3,496	129,772
8	41,351	1,816	457	567	9	44,200	78	2,625	69	68	107	2,947	47,147
9	14,510	625	152	173	1	15,461	136	1,610	53	78	98	1,975	17,436
10	6,795	309	49	59	..	7,212	236	1,204	58	77	109	1,684	8,896
11 to 15.. ..	6,383	226	39	41	..	6,689	1,743	2,462	234	290	346	5,075	11,764
16 to 20.. ..	614	10	..	..	..	624	1,443	955	136	195	217	2,946	3,570
21 and over ..	124	3	..	..	..	127	2,437	1,335	419	476	428	5,095	5,222
Not Stated ..	6,371	175	846	520	886	8,798	148	664	49	213	662	1,736	10,534
Total ..	1,585,253	32,799	106,011	111,399	38,161	1,873,623	6,316	21,181	1,128	1,504	4,143	34,272	1,907,895

(a) *See* definitions in Section 4.

Eighty-eight per cent. of the private houses (one family) in Australia at the 30th June, 1947, contained six rooms or less, the respective percentages being—Under four rooms, 9 per cent.; four rooms, 22 per cent.; five rooms, 33 per cent.; and six rooms, 24 per cent. Although precise comparisons are not possible owing to the number of portions of private houses occupied by separate households in 1947, the increase in the number of private houses since 1933 has been mainly in dwellings of from four to six rooms. In a comparison between all private houses in 1933 and private houses (one family) in 1947, five-roomed houses showed the largest numerical increase followed by those of six rooms. There was little change in the numbers of private houses containing three and seven rooms at the two Census dates, but private houses of less than three rooms and those of eight or more rooms have declined substantially since 1933.

Of the flats, 90 per cent. were of five rooms or less, 7 per cent. being of one and two rooms, 23 per cent. of three rooms, 39 per cent. of four rooms, and 21 per cent. of five rooms.

Nearly 40 per cent. of the hotels in Australia contained 21 rooms or more, and 51 per cent. had from eleven to twenty rooms. Seventy-two per cent. of boarding houses consisted of dwellings of from five to ten rooms, and 23 per cent. had eleven rooms or more.

16. Private Houses and Flats Classified According to Rooms.—The number of occupied private houses (one family) and the proportional distribution according to number of rooms are shown below:—

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES (ONE FAMILY) ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF ROOMS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Number of Rooms.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSES (ONE FAMILY).									
1	9,986	5,464	7,438	1,682	3,806	1,164	887	26	30,453
2	11,983	5,581	7,237	2,309	3,395	1,287	323	31	32,146
3	30,515	16,021	12,843	6,312	7,444	2,000	351	58	75,544
4	140,293	87,612	41,066	29,817	33,832	11,458	331	520	344,929
5	201,216	161,021	66,707	50,917	33,073	17,942	221	1,458	532,555
6	136,996	109,941	62,537	34,064	18,074	12,153	172	679	374,616
7	42,033	33,286	23,787	10,132	5,187	4,147	64	226	118,862
8	14,103	11,900	8,375	3,473	1,756	1,644	39	61	41,351
9	5,096	4,205	2,809	1,116	600	647	13	24	14,510
10	2,422	1,970	1,213	582	280	310	9	9	6,795
11 to 15	2,481	1,785	990	553	253	304	8	9	6,383
16 to 20	249	162	95	47	25	33	1	2	614
21 and over	48	34	25	5	8	3	..	1	124
Not Stated	2,449	1,162	1,687	328	541	145	43	16	6,371
Total	599,870	440,144	236,809	141,337	108,274	53,237	2,462	3,120	1,585,253
PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL SPECIFIED.									
1	1.67	1.24	3.16	1.19	3.53	2.19	36.67	0.84	1.93
2	2.00	1.27	3.08	1.64	3.15	2.42	13.35	1.00	2.04
3	5.11	3.65	5.46	4.48	6.91	3.77	14.51	1.87	4.78
4	23.48	19.96	17.47	21.15	31.40	21.58	13.68	16.75	21.85
5	33.68	36.68	28.37	36.11	30.70	33.80	9.14	46.97	33.73
6	22.93	25.04	26.60	24.16	16.78	22.89	7.11	21.87	23.73
7	7.04	7.58	10.12	7.19	4.82	7.81	2.65	7.28	7.53
8	2.36	2.71	3.56	2.46	1.63	3.10	1.61	1.97	2.62
9	0.85	0.96	1.19	0.79	0.56	1.22	0.54	0.77	0.92
10	0.41	0.45	0.52	0.41	0.26	0.58	0.37	0.29	0.43
11 to 15	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.39	0.23	0.57	0.33	0.29	0.40
16 to 20	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.04	0.07	0.03
21 and over	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	..	0.03	0.01
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

In every State except Western Australia, where four-roomed dwellings were slightly in excess, private houses (one family) of five rooms were most numerous. As already stated, private houses of four to six rooms represented 79.31 per cent. of the total private houses in Australia. The only notable departure from this figure was in Queensland where private houses of four to six rooms represented only 72.44 per cent. of the total, but this State has a higher proportion of houses with more than six rooms than any other State. The number of private houses with less than four rooms was highest proportionally in Western Australia and lowest in the more settled State of Victoria. The majority of these smaller houses are situated in the rural areas, and it is believed that many of them are temporary structures to be replaced by larger permanent buildings as settlement advances.

A classification similar to the foregoing is shown for flats (including shares of flats) in the following table:—

OCCUPIED FLATS (INCLUDING SHARES OF FLATS) ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF ROOMS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Number of Rooms.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
NUMBER OF FLATS (INCLUDING SHARES OF FLATS).									
1	831	212	60	37	23	5	4	1	1,173
2	4,460	1,033	858	322	300	95	3	5	7,076
3	13,625	4,868	2,982	1,466	1,336	483	29	49	24,838
4	25,734	8,967	4,540	1,934	1,496	717	18	24	43,430
5	13,592	5,352	2,668	981	594	466	9	27	23,689
6	4,532	1,908	894	301	173	200	1	7	8,016
7	965	448	238	64	48	53	..	1	1,817
8	256	130	93	38	22	28	..	..	567
9 and over	131	65	43	21	3	10	..	..	273
Not Stated	324	63	88	12	26	7	..	..	520
Total	64,450	23,046	12,464	5,176	4,021	2,064	64	114	111,399
PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL SPECIFIED.									
1	1.30	0.92	0.49	0.72	0.57	0.24	6.25	0.88	1.06
2	6.96	4.49	6.93	6.24	7.51	4.62	4.69	4.39	6.38
3	21.24	21.18	24.10	28.39	33.44	23.48	45.31	42.98	22.40
4	40.13	39.02	36.68	37.45	37.45	34.86	28 13	21.05	39.17
5	21.20	23.29	21.56	19.00	14.87	22.65	14.06	23.68	21.36
6	7.07	8.30	7.22	5.82	4.33	9.72	1.56	6.14	7.23
7	1.50	1.95	1.92	1.24	1.20	2.58	..	0.88	1.64
8	0.40	0.57	0.75	0.74	0.55	1.36	..	..	0.51
9 and over	0.20	0.28	0.35	0.40	0.08	0.49	..	..	0.25
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Flats of four rooms were the most numerous in all States, and, for the Commonwealth as a whole, represented 39 per cent. of the total number of flats. Amongst the States, Tasmania had the smallest proportion of flats of less than three rooms and the highest proportion of flats of more than five rooms.

17. Inmates per Room in Private Houses and Flats.—In the next table the average number of inmates per room in private houses (one family) is shown for each State and Territory:—

AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES PER ROOM IN PRIVATE HOUSES (ONE FAMILY), 30th JUNE, 1947.

Number of Rooms.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
1	1.71	1.47	1.63	1.60	1.36	1.42	1.99	1.35	1.59
2	1.25	1.10	1.32	1.20	1.12	1.15	1.33	1.24	1.22
3	1.05	0.98	1.11	1.02	1.03	1.04	1.05	0.89	1.04
4	0.91	0.86	0.92	0.87	0.92	0.92	0.94	0.87	0.89
5	0.80	0.76	0.78	0.76	0.81	0.82	0.85	0.82	0.78
6	0.71	0.69	0.69	0.67	0.72	0.73	0.66	0.70	0.70
7	0.65	0.64	0.64	0.61	0.65	0.67	0.65	0.61	0.64
8	0.59	0.57	0.60	0.56	0.59	0.58	0.65	0.52	0.58
9	0.52	0.51	0.54	0.50	0.53	0.52	0.67	0.50	0.52
10	0.47	0.47	0.53	0.46	0.52	0.48	0.48	0.54	0.48
11 and over	0.41	0.38	0.50	0.40	0.46	0.36	0.59	0.33	0.41
Total	0.78	0.73	0.75	0.73	0.81	0.78	1.02	0.76	0.76

Except in the case of the larger flats in a couple of States, the average numbers of inmates per room in private houses (one family) and in flats decreased consistently in each State as the numbers of rooms increased. The averages for Australia as a whole declined from 1.59 inmates for houses of one room to a minimum of 0.41 inmates for houses of eleven or more rooms, whilst the range for flats of the same sizes was 1.71 to 0.36 inmates per room. Except for dwellings of one room the density in flats was less than for private houses for all sizes of dwellings.

The average number of inmates per room in flats (including shares of flats) is shown in the following table:—

AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES PER ROOM IN FLATS (INCLUDING SHARES OF FLATS), 30th JUNE, 1947.

Number of Rooms.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
1	1.71	1.62	1.87	1.86	1.83	1.40	1.75	1.00	1.71
2	1.02	0.94	1.11	1.03	1.03	0.99	1.50	1.20	1.02
3	0.84	0.74	0.87	0.83	0.81	0.88	1.43	0.81	0.82
4	0.73	0.67	0.71	0.73	0.71	0.72	0.72	0.64	0.72
5	0.66	0.60	0.63	0.64	0.62	0.65	0.67	0.60	0.64
6	0.58	0.54	0.57	0.55	0.55	0.59	0.50	0.60	0.57
7	0.54	0.51	0.53	0.53	0.59	0.59	..	0.57	0.54
8	0.49	0.49	0.52	0.44	0.46	0.51	..	..	0.49
9	0.49	0.48	0.49	0.52	0.67	0.41	..	..	0.49
10	0.45	0.43	0.49	0.36	0.35	0.40	..	..	0.43
11 and over	0.36	0.34	0.38	0.24	..	0.55	..	..	0.36
Total	0.72	0.64	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.70	1.02	0.69	0.70

PERSONS SLEEPING OUT ON VERANDAHS (NOT ENCLOSED SLEEP-OUTS).

18. Number in Private Dwellings.—In private dwellings in Australia at 30th June, 1947, the number of persons sleeping out throughout the year on verandahs or in sleep-outs which were not permanently enclosed was 209,760 compared with 274,885 in 1933.

At 30th June, 1947, persons were sleeping out on the verandahs, etc., of 129,475 occupied private dwellings, or in almost 7 per cent. of all such dwellings. One person was sleeping out in each of 77,086 dwellings, two persons in 35,166 dwellings, three persons in 10,385 dwellings, four persons in 4,448 dwellings, five persons in 1,474 dwellings, six persons in 587 dwellings, seven persons in 208 dwellings, eight persons in 79 dwellings, and nine or more persons in 42 dwellings.

More than 77 per cent. of the persons sleeping out were in occupied private dwellings consisting of four, five and six rooms, the respective numbers therein being 59,128, 63,656 and 36,698 persons. Amongst the States, New South Wales had the greatest number of persons sleeping out, namely 88,429 and Queensland was next with 58,779 persons, but in relation to the population the most important States were Queensland, Western Australia and New South Wales in that order. The divisional distribution of persons sleeping out was as follows:—Metropolitan 78,928 persons, urban provincial 46,617 persons, and rural 84,215 persons.

19. Number in Dwellings other than Private.—In addition to the foregoing particulars there were also 8,627 persons sleeping out in dwellings other than private. Statistics of persons sleeping out do not include those persons occupying permanently enclosed sleep-outs who are regarded for Census purposes as inmates of rooms.

MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS AND ROOFS.

20. Material of Outer Walls of Private Houses and Flats.—In the following table private houses (one family) are classified according to the material of which the outer walls were built:—

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES (ONE FAMILY) ACCORDING TO MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Material of Outer Walls.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
	NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSES (ONE FAMILY).								
Brick	248,350	121,371	3,557	57,355	39,524	9,223	21	1,975	481,376
Stone	7,062	4,275	135	54,054	3,768	1,177	47	15	70,533
Concrete	7,529	6,204	1,216	5,457	2,232	887	144	50	23,719
Wood	245,244	281,115	193,177	7,681	38,886	39,399	340	722	806,564
Iron	17,945	4,521	17,568	10,472	9,524	820	1,024	55	61,929
Fibro Cement	62,194	15,357	14,271	4,175	9,226	1,081	492	258	107,054
Calico, Canvas, Hessian	5,934	1,521	4,214	914	2,497	122	209	6	15,417
Other	4,403	4,860	1,792	1,011	2,276	405	162	24	14,933
Not Stated	1,209	920	879	218	341	123	23	15	3,728
Total	599,870	440,144	236,809	141,337	108,274	53,237	2,462	3,120	1,585,253

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES (ONE FAMILY) ACCORDING TO MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Material of Outer Walls.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
					PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL SPECIFIED.				
Brick	41.48	27.63	1.51	40.64	36.62	17.36	0.86	63.61	30.44
Stone	1.18	0.97	0.06	38.30	3.49	2.22	1.93	0.49	4.46
Concrete	1.26	1.41	0.51	3.87	2.07	1.67	5.91	1.61	1.50
Wood	40.96	64.00	81.88	5.44	36.03	74.18	13.94	23.25	51.00
Iron	3.00	1.03	7.44	7.42	8.82	1.54	41.98	1.77	3.92
Fibro Cement ..	10.39	3.50	6.05	2.96	8.55	2.04	20.17	8.31	6.77
Calico, Canvas, Hessian	1.00	0.35	1.79	0.65	2.31	0.23	8.57	0.19	0.97
Other	0.73	1.11	0.76	0.72	2.11	0.76	6.64	0.77	0.94
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The figures in the foregoing table indicate that wood has been the most extensively used material in the construction of the outer walls of private houses (one family) in Australia. Of the total in 1947, 51 per cent. had walls of wood, 30.44 per cent. walls of brick, 6.77 per cent. walls of fibro cement, 4.46 per cent. walls of stone, and 3.92 per cent. walls of iron. The balance of 3.41 per cent. was made up of other materials. It is of interest to note that private houses in Australia with walls of fibro cement have increased from 1.62 per cent. of the total in 1933 to 6.77 per cent. of the total in 1947. The order of preference of the four materials most largely used in the States, which is governed to some extent by local conditions and accessibility, was as follows:—New South Wales—brick, wood, fibro cement and iron; Victoria—wood, brick, fibro cement and concrete; Queensland—wood, iron, fibro cement and calico, canvas, etc.; South Australia—brick, stone, iron and wood; Western Australia—brick, wood, iron and fibro cement; and Tasmania—wood, brick, stone and fibro cement. Approximately 52 per cent. of the brick private houses (one family) and 58 per cent. of those of fibro cement were erected in New South Wales and 77 per cent. of the stone houses in South Australia.

In the next table flats (including shares of flats) are classified according to the material of which the outer walls were built:—

OCCUPIED FLATS (INCLUDING SHARES OF FLATS) ACCORDING TO MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Materials of Outer Walls.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
				NUMBER OF FLATS (INCLUDING SHARES OF FLATS).					
Brick	55,388	19,350	1,783	2,630	3,082	1,171	2	101	83,507
Stone	1,501	455	74	2,067	166	154	1	..	4,418
Concrete	1,518	729	467	146	59	77	37	2	3,035
Wood	2,669	2,058	7,926	75	310	623	1	10	13,672
Fibro Cement ..	1,972	178	1,750	45	198	6	10	..	4,159
Other	757	79	372	175	169	25	13	..	1,590
Not Stated.. ..	645	197	92	38	37	8	..	1	1,018
Total ..	64,450	23,046	12,464	5,176	4,021	2,064	64	114	111,399
				PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL SPECIFIED.					
Brick	86.81	84.69	14.41	51.19	77.36	56.96	3.13	89.38	75.65
Stone	2.35	1.99	0.60	40.23	4.17	7.49	1.56	..	4.00
Concrete	2.38	3.19	3.77	2.84	1.48	3.74	57.81	1.77	2.75
Wood	4.18	9.01	64.07	1.46	7.78	30.30	1.56	8.85	12.39
Fibro Cement ..	3.09	0.78	14.14	0.87	4.97	0.29	15.63	..	3.77
Other	1.19	0.34	3.01	3.41	4.24	1.22	20.31	..	1.44
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

For Australia as a whole the greatest proportion of flats (including shares of flats) has been built with outer walls of brick, and this obtains for all States except Queensland where wooden flats predominate.

21. Material of Outer Walls and Number of Rooms of Private Houses.—Particulars for Australia and the States and Territories in respect of materials of outer walls and number of rooms of occupied private houses (one family) and flats (including shares of flats) appear in the Detailed Tables of the Census, Part XXVII. A summary of occupied private houses (one family) for Australia is given in the following table:—

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES (ONE FAMILY) ACCORDING TO MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS AND NUMBER OF ROOMS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Material of Outer Walls.	Number of Rooms.					
	1 and 2 Rooms.	3 to 6 Rooms.	7 to 9 Rooms.	10 Rooms and over.	Not Stated.	Total.
Wood	22,028	693,840	84,803	4,658	1,235	806,564
Brick	3,370	405,180	65,922	6,358	546	481,376
Stone	1,157	55,774	11,734	1,790	78	70,533
Total Wood, Brick and Stone	26,555	1,154,794	162,459	12,806	1,859	1,358,473
Fibro Cement	8,416	93,236	4,892	223	287	107,054
Iron	12,185	46,398	2,637	277	432	61,929
Concrete	889	19,452	2,949	376	53	23,719
Calico, Canvas, Hessian ..	11,986	1,620	10	1	1,800	15,417
Other..	1,941	10,987	1,676	224	105	14,933
Not Stated	627	1,157	100	9	1,835	3,728
GRAND TOTAL	62,599	1,327,644	174,723	13,916	6,371	1,585,253

It will be remembered from the figures in a previous table that wooden and brick houses represented more than 81 per cent. of all private houses (one family) in Australia at the date of the Census in 1947. These two materials of wood and brick constituted 40.6 per cent. of the outer walls of private houses (one family) containing one and two rooms, 82.8 per cent. of those of three to six rooms, and 85.7 per cent. of private houses of more than six rooms. Nearly 20 per cent. of private houses containing one and two rooms were dwellings with walls of calico, canvas and hessian (mainly tents).

22. Materials of Roofs of Private Houses.—Occupied private houses (one family) are tabulated in the following table for each State and Territory according to the materials of which the roofs have been constructed:—

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES (ONE FAMILY) ACCORDING TO MATERIAL OF ROOF, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Material of Roof.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
Iron	373,985	273,855	210,357	125,868	83,269	49,222	1,724	810	1,119,090
Tiles	168,438	121,799	5,533	9,504	20,225	1,141	3	2,209	328,852
Slate	35,207	31,102	103	692	34	291	..	8	67,437
Fibro Cement ..	10,732	3,813	11,941	2,004	859	775	280	45	30,449
Calico, Canvas, Hessian	5,422	1,323	3,886	725	1,661	125	191	5	13,338
Other	1,999	2,724	1,352	877	544	1,003	189	18	8,706
Not Stated.. ..	4,087	5,528	3,637	1,667	1,682	680	75	25	17,381
Total ..	599,870	440,144	236,809	141,337	108,274	53,237	2,462	3,120	1,585,253

More than 71 per cent. of private houses (one family) had roofs of iron, and this roofing material was the most extensively used in each of the States. Outside the metropolitan areas approximately 88 per cent. of private houses (one family) had iron roofs. Tiles occupied second place amongst roofing material. Nearly 21 per cent. of private houses of Australia had tile roofs. Tiles were mainly confined to the metropolitan areas and so were slates, which was the third largest material used in the construction of roofs of private houses. The proportions of the principal materials used in the construction of roofs of private houses in the metropolitan areas were—iron 50.3 per cent., tiles 38.1 per cent., and slates 8.6 per cent.

23. Materials of Outer Walls and Roofs of Private Houses.—A classification of the private houses (one family) of Australia according to the materials of the outer walls and the roofs is shown below:—

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES (ONE FAMILY) ACCORDING TO MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS AND ROOFS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Material of Outer Walls.	Material of Roof.							
	Iron.	Tiles.	Slate.	Fibro Cement.	Calico, Canvas, Hessian.	Other.	Not Stated.	Total.
Wood	708,178	69,013	8,603	10,326	93	3,763	6,588	806,564
Brick ..	187,186	229,789	55,330	3,486	2	2,167	3,416	481,376
Fibro Cement ..	68,929	21,639	274	14,637	9	506	1,060	107,054
Stone	64,344	2,223	2,717	239	3	398	609	70,533
Iron	58,898	66	8	568	83	179	2,127	61,929
Concrete	17,674	4,144	383	826	2	500	190	23,719
Calico, Canvas, Hessian	2,080	2	..	37	13,105	182	11	15,417
Other	11,260	1,923	104	290	28	978	350	14,933
Not Stated	541	53	18	40	13	33	3,030	3,728
Total	1,119,090	328,852	67,437	30,449	13,338	8,706	17,381	1,585,253

It will be seen from the table that more than 88 per cent. of the wooden private houses (one family) in Australia had roofs of iron. The roofs of brick houses were distributed as follows:—Tiles 48.1 per cent., iron 39.2 per cent., and slate 11.6 per cent. Fibro cement houses had roofs principally of iron (65 per cent.) and tiles (20.4 per cent.), whilst stone and iron houses were supplied almost wholly with iron roofs.

FACILITIES.

24. Facilities in Private Houses.—At the Census in 1947 householders were asked for the first time to state whether their dwellings were supplied with electricity, gas and running water, and whether they had certain essential facilities, such as a bathroom, flush toilet, laundry and cooking facilities. In addition they were asked to indicate the means of cooking mostly used. Particulars tabulated for private houses (one family) in the urban and rural divisions of Australia are shown below:—

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES (ONE FAMILY) ACCORDING TO FACILITIES IN URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS OF AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Facilities.	Urban Metropolitan.	Urban Provincial.	Rural.	Total.
Electricity—With	725,028	260,663	263,054	1,248,745
Without	11,412	19,836	260,083	291,331
Not Stated	3,430	3,634	38,113	45,177
Gas—With	616,289	102,763	19,302	738,354
Without	107,149	155,098	461,250	723,497
Not Stated	16,432	26,272	80,698	123,402
Running Water—With	725,365	263,389	218,190	1,206,944
Without	9,224	16,101	289,272	314,597
Not Stated	5,281	4,643	53,788	63,712
Bathroom—With	714,708	258,687	409,970	1,383,365
Without	19,574	20,957	124,684	165,215
Not Stated	5,588	4,489	26,596	36,673
Flush Toilet—With	591,083	149,179	54,923	795,185
Without	129,279	118,988	441,050	689,317
Not Stated	19,508	15,966	65,277	100,751
Laundry—With	650,975	225,861	331,080	1,207,916
Without	67,240	46,804	186,295	300,339
Not Stated	21,655	11,468	43,875	76,998
Cooking Facilities—With	737,499	281,865	547,958	1,567,322
Without	597	935	5,259	6,791
Not Stated	1,774	1,333	8,033	11,140
Means of Cooking Mostly Used—				
Electric Stove	41,974	18,395	21,318	81,687
Other Electric Appliances (*a*)	13,411	5,019	5,752	24,182
Gas Stove	349,451	42,239	9,662	401,352
Other Gas Appliances (*b*)	200,487	22,061	5,148	227,696
Wood, Coke or Coal Stove	122,413	188,862	484,733	796,008
Oil, Petrol or Kerosene Stove	3,007	1,720	4,445	9,172
Other Means of Cooking	999	2,284	14,934	18,217
None	597	935	5,259	6,791
Not Stated	7,531	2,618	9,999	20,148
Total Private Houses (One Family)	739,870	284,133	561,250	1,585,253

(*a*) Includes electricity undefined. (*b*) Includes gas undefined.

Practically all of the private houses (one family) in the metropolitan areas of Australia were supplied with electricity, running water and bathrooms, but there was approximately one in six without a flush toilet, one in seven without gas, and one in eleven without a laundry. In the urban provincial areas the provision of electricity, running water and bathrooms was proportionally not much less than that in the metropolitan areas, but there were roughly as many houses without gas, flush toilets and laundries in the urban provincial areas as there were in the metropolitan areas, even though the total number of houses in the former areas was only 40 per cent. of that of the latter. In rural areas approximately half of the private houses were supplied with electricity and running water, and about four-fifths had bathrooms, but only about 10 per cent. had flush toilets and 4 per cent. had a gas supply. As would be expected practically all private houses (one family) throughout Australia had cooking facilities. Gas and its appliances were the predominant means of cooking in metropolitan areas, and wood, coal and coke stoves in outside areas.

The pattern of facilities in flats corresponded closely with that of private houses (one family), particularly in the metropolitan areas where flats were largely located. Particulars of facilities in each of the classes of occupied private dwellings in Australia will be found in the Detailed Tables of the Census, Part XXVII.

DATE OF BUILDING.

25. Date of Building of Private Houses.—A question was included on the 1947 Census Schedule asking whether the dwelling was built before or after the 30th June, 1933, the date of the previous Census. The results obtained for private houses (one family) in the principal divisions of the States are shown in the following table. For Australia as a whole 349,162 private houses (one family), or 22.7 per cent. of all such houses for which details were furnished, had been built since 30th June, 1933. The corresponding figure for flats was 34.3 per cent. Relatively more private houses (one family) had been built in Queensland since 1933, namely 29.4 per cent., than in any other State. Western Australia, with 27.4 per cent., came next. Private houses erected since 1933 constituted about half of all such houses in the Australian Capital Territory.

The proportion of private houses (one family) built in Australia since 1933 was highest in the rural divisions, and lowest in the metropolitan divisions. It is believed that greater replacement of temporary structures by permanent houses in the urban provincial and rural divisions was responsible for these results.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES (ONE FAMILY) ACCORDING TO DATE OF BUILDING IN URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Date of Building.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
METROPOLITAN.									
Built before 30th June, 1933 ..	220,148	196,780	58,080	63,927	39,509	10,325	..	..	588,769
Built since 30th June, 1933 ..	43,320	43,842	20,518	13,221	13,429	2,805	..	..	137,135
Not Stated	4,947	4,425	1,840	1,215	1,160	379	..	..	13,966
Total	268,415	245,047	80,438	78,363	54,098	13,509	..	..	739,870
URBAN PROVINCIAL.									
Built before 30th June, 1933 ..	100,017	41,162	36,812	11,563	8,200	10,758	118	1,227	209,857
Built since 30th June, 1933 ..	31,245	8,967	15,236	3,290	2,251	3,589	391	1,414	66,383
Not Stated	3,930	1,134	1,748	302	330	321	48	80	7,893
Total	135,192	51,263	53,796	15,155	10,781	14,668	557	2,721	284,133
RURAL.									
Built before 30th June, 1933 ..	134,060	107,805	65,576	37,566	28,129	18,735	330	273	392,474
Built since 30th June, 1933 ..	53,814	31,688	31,114	8,948	12,963	5,553	1,447	117	145,644
Not Stated	8,389	4,341	5,885	1,305	2,303	772	128	9	23,132
Total	196,263	143,834	102,575	47,819	43,395	25,060	1,905	399	561,250
TOTAL.									
Built before 30th June, 1933 ..	454,225	345,747	160,468	113,056	75,838	39,818	448	1,500	1,191,100
Built since 30th June, 1933 ..	128,379	84,497	66,868	25,459	28,643	11,947	1,838	1,531	349,162
Not Stated	17,266	9,900	9,473	2,822	3,793	1,472	176	89	44,991
Total	599,870	440,144	236,809	141,337	108,274	53,237	2,462	3,120	1,585,253

NATURE OF OCCUPANCY.

26. Nature of Occupancy of Private Houses and Flats.—The classification adopted for the nature of occupancy tabulation was as follows:—(*a*) owners, (*b*) purchasers by instalments, (*c*) tenants, (*d*) other and not stated. The indefinite group (*d*) comprised about 4 per cent. of the total. The data relative to nature of occupancy were tabulated in conjunction with the number of rooms in and date of building of private houses (one family) and flats (including shares of flats) and with the age, conjugal condition and sex, occupational status, industry, and number of dependent children of the householder. Detailed tables in respect of private houses (one family) and flats for the States and Territories are contained in the Detailed Tables of the Census, Part XXVII. Particulars of occupancy for the same two classes of private dwellings are shown for Local Government areas in the various States in Parts XX. to XXV.

In the following table private houses (one family) in the States and Territories are classified by nature of occupancy:—

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES (ONE FAMILY) ACCORDING TO NATURE OF OCCUPANCY, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Nature of Occupancy.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
Owner	280,761	218,655	138,320	71,260	55,896	26,686	658	401	792,637
Purchaser by Instalments ..	52,960	39,629	18,535	15,930	10,091	3,882	7	170	141,204
Tenant	240,994	166,674	64,280	48,667	37,405	19,992	1,360	2,473	581,845
Other Methods of Occupancy (*a*)	25,155	15,186	15,674	5,480	4,882	2,677	437	76	69,567
Total	599,870	440,144	236,809	141,337	108,274	53,237	2,462	3,120	1,585,253

(*a*) Includes " not stated ".

The number of private houses (one family) in Australia occupied by tenants was 581,845, and the number occupied by owners 792,637, a difference of 210,792. In every State private houses (one family) occupied by owners were in excess of the number occupied by tenants.

Leaving out of account occupied houses in the indefinite group " other methods of occupancy ", and combining owners and purchasers by instalments, it may be said that 61.6 per cent. of the private houses (one family) in Australia were either owned or were being purchased by the occupants, while the balance, 38.4 per cent., were occupied by tenants. The corresponding proportions in 1933 for private houses were respectively 59.0 and 41.0 per cent. Occupied flats (including shares of flats) are classified by nature of occupancy in the next table:—

OCCUPIED FLATS (INCLUDING SHARES OF FLATS) ACCORDING TO NATURE OF OCCUPANCY, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Nature of Occupancy.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
Owner	4,492	2,491	2,071	867	387	371	1	..	10,680
Purchaser by Instalments ..	217	91	89	59	25	22	..	..	503
Tenant	58,918	20,206	10,034	4,183	3,563	1,639	58	107	98,708
Other Methods of Occupancy (*a*)	823	258	270	67	46	32	5	7	1,508
Total	64,450	23,046	12,464	5,176	4,021	2,064	64	114	111,399

(*a*) Includes " not stated ".

Omitting occupied flats in the indefinite group, 89.8 per cent. of the flats (including shares of flats) in Australia in 1947 were occupied by tenants.

27. Nature of Occupancy and Number of Rooms.—Nature of occupancy in conjunction with number of rooms is dealt with in summary form for occupied private houses (one family) in the following table:—

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES (ONE FAMILY) ACCORDING TO NATURE OF OCCUPANCY AND NUMBER OF ROOMS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Number of Rooms.	Owner.	Purchaser by Instalments.	Tenant.	Other Methods of Occupancy.(*a*)	Total.
1 and 2	27,995	714	20,514	13,376	62,599
3 to 6	636,112	129,246	521,159	41,127	1,327,644
7 to 9	116,561	10,967	37,519	9,676	174,723
10 and over	10,131	184	1,599	2,002	13,916
Not Stated	1,838	93	1,054	3,386	6,371
Total	792,637	141,204	581,845	69,567	1,585,253

(*a*) Includes " not stated ".

In all sizes of private houses (one family) there were more owners than tenants, but ownership was much more pronounced in houses with more than six rooms. Approximately 80 per cent. of the owner-occupied private houses (one family) had three to six rooms, but nearly 92 per cent. of the private houses occupied by instalment purchasers and nearly 90 per cent. of those occupied by tenants had that number of rooms.

28. Nature of Occupancy and Age of Householder.—In the next table private houses (one family) and flats (including shares of flats) are classified according to nature of occupancy in conjunction with age of householder:—

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES (ONE FAMILY) AND FLATS (INCLUDING SHARES OF FLATS) ACCORDING TO NATURE OF OCCUPANCY AND AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age of Householder.	Nature of Occupancy.									
	Private Houses (One Family).					Flats (including Shares of Flats).				
	Owner.	Purchaser by Instalments.	Tenant.	Other Methods of Occupancy. (a)	Total.	Owner.	Purchaser by Instalments.	Tenant.	Other Methods of Occupancy. (a)	Total.
	NUMBER.									
15–19	247	20	598	508	1,373	3	..	61	2	66
20–24	6,540	1,983	13,622	3,158	25,303	38	6	2,999	57	3,100
25–29	27,194	9,917	46,027	6,310	89,448	162	18	9,921	108	10,209
30–34	51,551	19,254	74,808	7,526	153,139	317	57	13,621	153	14,148
35–39	69,887	22,588	82,883	7,807	183,165	494	62	12,448	123	13,127
40–44	78,475	21,091	77,026	7,286	183,878	631	52	11,244	176	12,103
45–49	84,783	19,108	68,693	7,063	179,647	863	64	10,247	155	11,329
50–54	88,367	17,000	56,374	6,147	167,888	1,179	67	9,357	165	10,768
55–59	97,756	12,802	50,653	5,795	167,006	1,491	68	8,492	149	10,200
60–64	86,869	7,393	38,432	5,090	137,784	1,555	33	6,590	128	8,306
65–69	71,025	3,649	25,652	4,171	104,497	1,415	23	4,574	103	6,115
70–74	50,812	1,830	15,702	3,006	71,350	1,000	24	2,919	59	4,002
75 and over ..	60,884	1,251	15,385	3,593	81,113	1,216	19	2,719	71	4,025
Not Stated.. ..	18,247	3,318	15,990	2,107	39,662	316	10	3,516	59	3,901
Total ..	792,637	141,204	581,845	69,567	1,585,253	10,680	503	98,708	1,508	111,399
	PERCENTAGE.									
15–19	17.99	1.46	43.55	37.00	100.00	4.55	..	92.42	3.03	100.00
20–24	25.85	7.84	53.83	12.48	100.00	1.23	0.19	96.74	1.84	100.00
25–29	30.40	11.09	51.46	7.05	100.00	1.59	0.17	97.18	1.06	100.00
30–34	33.66	12.57	48.85	4.92	100.00	2.24	0.40	96.28	1.08	100.00
35–39	38.16	12.33	45.25	4.26	100.00	3.76	0.47	94.83	0.94	100.00
40–44	42.68	11.47	41.89	3.96	100.00	5.21	0.43	92.90	1.46	100.00
45–49	47.19	10.64	38.24	3.93	100.00	7.62	0.56	90.45	1.37	100.00
50–54	52.63	10.13	33.58	3.66	100.00	10.95	0.62	86.90	1.53	100.00
55–59	58.53	7.67	30.33	3.47	100.00	14.62	0.67	83.25	1.46	100.00
60–64	63.05	5.37	27.89	3.69	100.00	18.72	0.40	79.34	1.54	100.00
65–69	67.97	3.49	24.55	3.99	100.00	23.14	0.38	74.80	1.68	100.00
70–74	71.22	2.56	22.01	4.21	100.00	24.99	0.60	72.94	1.47	100.00
75 and over ..	75.06	1.54	18.97	4.43	100.00	30.21	0.47	67.55	1.77	100.00
Not Stated.. ..	46.01	8.37	40.31	5.31	100.00	8.10	0.26	90.13	1.51	100.00
Total ..	50.00	8.91	36.70	4.39	100.00	9.59	0.45	88.61	1.35	100.00

(a) Includes " not stated ".

It will be observed from the table that the percentages of owner-occupiers of private houses (one family) increase consistently with age, and conversely the percentages of tenants of private houses decline consistently with age. Assuming equal distribution of single ages throughout the five-yearly groupings, average ages of occupiers of private houses derived from the table were approximately as follows:—Owner-occupiers 53 years, instalment-purchasers 44 years, and tenants 45 years.

29. Nature of Occupancy and Conjugal Condition and Sex of Householder.—The next table shows a classification of private houses (one family) according to nature of occupancy in conjunction with the conjugal condition and sex of the householder:—

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES (ONE FAMILY) ACCORDING TO NATURE OF OCCUPANCY AND CONJUGAL CONDITION AND SEX OF HOUSEHOLDER, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Conjugal Condition and Sex of Householder.	Owner.	Purchaser by Instalments.	Tenant.	Other Methods of Occupancy.(a)	Total.
		NUMBER.			
Never Married	60,510	2,260	26,928	14,738	104,436
Married	609,738	129,596	492,585	46,790	1,278,709
Widowed	115,478	8,723	55,414	6,325	185,940
Divorced	4,419	516	5,575	816	11,326
Not Stated	2,492	109	1,343	898	4,842
Male	670,473	131,756	510,700	63,034	1,375,963
Female	122,164	9,448	71,145	6,533	209,290
Total	792,637	141,204	581,845	69,567	1,585,253
		PERCENTAGE.			
Never Married	57.94	2.17	25.79	14.10	100.00
Married	47.68	10.14	38.52	3.66	100.00
Widowed	62.10	4.69	29.81	3.40	100.00
Divorced	39.02	4.56	49.22	7.20	100.00
Not Stated	51.47	2.25	27.73	18.55	100.00
Male	48.73	9.57	37.12	4.58	100.00
Female	58.37	4.51	34.00	3.12	100.00
Total	50.00	8.91	36.70	4.39	100.00

(a) Includes " not stated ".

Ignoring those whose conjugal condition was not stated, 6.6 per cent. of the householders occupying private houses (one family) were unmarried, 80.9 per cent. married, 11.8 per cent. widowed, and 0.7 per cent. divorced. It is interesting to note the differences in the proportions of male and female householders according to conjugal condition. Ninety-one per cent. of male householders were married compared with only 14.6 per cent. of females, of whom more than half were permanently separated from their husbands. On the other hand, 65.8 per cent. of female householders were widows, but only 3.6 per cent. of male householders were widowers. The proportions of never married householders were males 5.1 per cent. and females 16.5 per cent., and of divorced householders, males 0.7 per cent. and females 3.1 per cent.

Of the householders in each conjugal condition, 60.1 per cent. of the unmarried, 57.8 per cent. of the married, 66.8 per cent. of the widowed, and 43.6 per cent. of the divorced were the owners of or were purchasing the dwellings in which they resided. There were more owner-occupiers proportionally amongst the females than the males.

In the following table the sex and conjugal condition of householders in flats (including shares of flats) are shown:—

OCCUPIED FLATS (INCLUDING SHARES OF FLATS) ACCORDING TO NATURE OF OCCUPANCY AND CONJUGAL CONDITION AND SEX OF HOUSEHOLDER, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Conjugal Condition and Sex of Householder.	Owner.	Purchaser by Instalments.	Tenant.	Other Methods of Occupancy.(a)	Total.
		NUMBER.			
Never Married	1,565	29	8,966	212	10,772
Married	6,030	388	74,948	1,043	82,409
Widowed	2,839	80	11,652	205	14,776
Divorced	167	4	2,713	34	2,918
Not Stated	79	2	429	14	524
Male	6,416	387	75,429	1,082	83,314
Female	4,264	116	23,279	426	28,085
Total	10,680	503	98,708	1,508	111,399

(a) Includes " not stated ".

OCCUPIED FLATS (INCLUDING SHARES OF FLATS) ACCORDING TO NATURE OF OCCUPANCY AND CONJUGAL CONDITION AND SEX OF HOUSEHOLDER, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Conjugal Condition and Sex of Householder.	Owner.	Purchaser by Instalments.	Tenant.	Other Methods of Occupancy.(a)	Total.
PERCENTAGE.					
Never Married	14.53	0.27	83.24	1.96	100.00
Married	7.32	0.47	90.95	1.26	100.00
Widowed	19.21	0.54	78.86	1.39	100.00
Divorced	5.72	0.14	92.97	1.17	100.00
Not Stated	15.08	0.38	81.87	2.67	100.00
Male	7.70	0.46	90.54	1.30	100.00
Female	15.18	0.41	82.89	1.52	100.00
Total	9.59	0.45	88.61	1.35	100.00

(a) Includes " not stated ".

Omitting those in the indefinite group nearly 90 per cent. of the flats (including shares of flats) were occupied by tenants. Of the small number of owner-occupiers there were proportionally twice as many females as males.

Excluding those whose conjugal condition was not stated, 9.7 per cent. of the householders occupying flats were unmarried, 74.4 per cent. were married, 13.3 per cent. were widowed, and 2.6 per cent. divorced. In comparison with particulars for private houses, there were not very marked differences in the proportions of flats occupied by males of varying conjugal condition, but there was a much smaller proportion of widow-occupiers and larger proportions of unmarried and divorced female occupiers of flats than of private houses.

30. Nature of Occupancy and Dependent Children of Householder.—The following table classifies householders of private houses (one family) and flats (including shares of flats) according to nature of occupancy and number of dependent children:—

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES (ONE FAMILY) AND FLATS (INCLUDING SHARES OF FLATS) ACCORDING TO NATURE OF OCCUPANCY AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN OF HOUSEHOLDER, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Number of Dependent Children under Sixteen Years of Age.	Nature of Occupancy.									
	Private Houses (One Family).					Flats (including Shares of Flats).				
	Owner.	Purchaser by Instalments.	Tenant.	Other Methods of Occupancy. (a)	Total.	Owner.	Purchaser by Instalments.	Tenant.	Other Methods of Occupancy. (a)	Total.
NUMBER.										
0	494,523	54,281	259,181	40,923	848,908	8,969	290	63,853	1,065	74,177
1	119,248	33,553	119,923	10,574	283,298	926	111	20,634	262	21,933
2	94,008	30,666	105,180	8,618	238,472	536	61	10,389	124	11,110
3	48,668	14,148	54,578	4,869	122,263	183	33	2,759	37	3,012
4	21,325	5,291	24,436	2,410	53,462	52	4	724	10	790
5	8,577	1,940	10,568	1,134	22,219	12	4	222	6	244
6	3,835	807	4,757	611	10,010	2	..	89	2	93
7 and over	2,453	518	3,222	428	6,621	..	..	38	2	40
Total ..	792,637	141,204	581,845	69,567	1,585,253	10,680	503	98,708	1,508	111,399
PERCENTAGE.										
0	58.26	6.39	30.53	4.82	100.00	12.09	0.39	86.08	1.44	100.00
1	42.09	11.85	42.33	3.73	100.00	4.22	0.51	94.08	1.19	100.00
2	39.42	12.86	44.11	3.61	100.00	4.82	0.55	93.51	1.12	100.00
3	39.81	11.57	44.64	3.98	100.00	6.07	1.10	91.60	1.23	100.00
4	39.89	9.89	45.71	4.51	100.00	6.58	0.51	91.64	1.27	100.00
5	38.60	8.73	47.56	5.11	100.00	4.92	1.64	90.98	2.46	100.00
6	38.31	8.06	47.52	6.11	100.00	2.15	..	95.70	2.15	100.00
7 and over	37.05	7.82	48.66	6.47	100.00	..	..	95.00	5.00	100.00
Total ..	50.00	8.91	36.70	4.39	100.00	9.59	0.45	88.61	1.35	100.00

(a) Includes " not stated ".

It will be observed that 53.6 per cent. of the private houses (one family) and 66.6 per cent. of the flats (including shares of flats) in Australia had no dependent children under 16 years enumerated therein at the date of the Census, and only 13.5 per cent. of the private houses and 3.7 per cent. of the flats had three or more dependent children amongst the inmates. There were proportionally less dependent children in private houses (one family) occupied by owners than in those occupied by tenants or instalment-purchasers, but it should be remembered that owner-occupiers were on the average some eight or nine years older than the other two classes of occupiers, and probably a higher proportion of their children had attained age 16 by 1947.

31. Nature of Occupancy and Industry of Householder.—The next table classifies householders occupying private houses (one family) and flats (including shares of flats) according to their industry and nature of occupancy:—

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES (ONE FAMILY) AND FLATS (INCLUDING SHARES OF FLATS) ACCORDING TO NATURE OF OCCUPANCY AND INDUSTRY OF HOUSEHOLDER, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Industry of Householder.	Nature of Occupancy.									
	Private Houses (One Family).					Flats (including Shares of Flats).				
	Owner.	Purchaser by Instalments.	Tenant.	Other Methods of Occupancy. (a)	Total.	Owner.	Purchaser by Instalments.	Tenant.	Other Methods of Occupancy. (a)	Total.
NUMBER.										
Agriculture, Grazing and Dairying ..	183,143	7,156	44,980	26,991	262,270	198	5	733	35	971
Other Primary Production	9,086	764	7,561	2,423	19,834	16	4	194	4	218
Total Primary Production ..	192,229	7,920	52,541	29,414	282,104	214	9	927	39	1,189
Mining and Quarrying	17,160	2,603	10,830	1,360	31,953	15	2	373	4	394
Manufacturing	117,441	44,951	138,707	4,815	305,914	1,079	106	22,552	217	23,954
Building and Construction	50,263	14,676	53,389	5,382	123,710	435	41	4,315	58	4,849
Transport and Storage	43,761	14,530	55,178	2,144	115,613	368	47	7,389	72	7,876
Communication	5,696	2,579	7,485	263	16,023	53	4	1,284	11	1,352
Finance and Property	11,289	2,668	10,635	2,031	26,623	289	16	4,254	79	4,638
Commerce	65,893	16,322	62,639	2,363	147,217	1,015	61	14,164	145	15,385
Public Authority (N.E.I.), and Professional Activities	40,186	11,436	46,156	4,738	102,516	868	38	12,655	146	13,707
Amusement, Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, &c.	15,224	3,528	20,204	1,747	40,703	563	39	5,985	261	6,848
Other Industries	24	1	9	3	37	..	..	2	..	2
Industry Inadequately Defined ..	15,074	4,345	17,336	1,138	37,893	153	14	2,938	53	3,158
Industry Not Stated..	14,479	2,893	14,859	1,786	34,017	262	14	3,605	101	3,982
Persons Not in Work Force	203,918	12,752	91,877	12,383	320,930	5,366	112	18,265	322	24,065
GRAND TOTAL	792,637	141,204	581,845	69,567	1,585,253	10,680	503	98,708	1,508	111,399
PERCENTAGE.										
Agriculture, Grazing and Dairying ..	69.83	2.73	17.15	10.29	100.00	20.39	0.51	75.49	3.61	100.00
Other Primary Production	45.81	3.85	38.12	12.22	100.00	7.34	1.83	88.99	1.84	100.00
Total Primary Production ..	68.14	2.81	18.62	10.43	100.00	18.00	0.76	77.96	3.28	100.00
Mining and Quarrying	53.70	8.15	33.89	4.26	100.00	3.81	0.51	94.67	1.01	100.00
Manufacturing	38.39	14.69	45.34	1.58	100.00	4.50	0.44	94.15	0.91	100.00
Building and Construction	40.63	11.86	43.16	4.35	100.00	8.97	0.84	88.99	1.20	100.00
Transport and Storage	37.85	12.57	47.73	1.85	100.00	4.67	0.60	93.82	0.91	100.00
Communication	35.55	16.10	46.71	1.64	100.00	3.92	0.30	94.97	0.81	100.00
Finance and Property	42.40	10.02	39.95	7.63	100.00	6.23	0.35	91.72	1.70	100.00
Commerce	44.76	11.09	42.55	1.60	100.00	6.60	0.40	92.06	0.94	100.00
Public Authority (N.E.I.), and Professional Activities	39.20	11.16	45.02	4.62	100.00	6.33	0.28	92.33	1.06	100.00
Amusement, Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, &c.	37.40	8.67	49.64	4.29	100.00	8.22	0.57	87.40	3.81	100.00
Other Industries	64.86	2.70	24.33	8.11	100.00	..	..	100.00	..	100.00
Industry Inadequately Defined ..	39.78	11.47	45.75	3.00	100.00	4.85	0.44	93.03	1.68	100.00
Industry Not Stated..	42.56	8.51	43.68	5.25	100.00	6.58	0.35	90.53	2.54	100.00
Persons Not in Work Force	63.54	3.97	28.63	3.86	100.00	22.30	0.46	75.90	1.34	100.00
GRAND TOTAL	50.00	8.91	36.70	4.39	100.00	9.59	0.45	88.61	1.35	100.00

(a) Includes "not stated".

Amongst householders of private houses engaged in industry the greatest proportion of owner-occupiers was in the Agricultural, Grazing and Dairying industries followed by those in Mining and Quarrying. Apart from the above there were not very wide ranges of percentage differences of occupancy amongst those engaged in other industries. Householders engaged in Other Primary Industries, Commerce, and Finance and Property were amongst the highest proportions of owner-occupiers, those engaged in Communication and Manufacturing were highest amongst instalment-purchasers, and those engaged in Amusement, Hotels, etc., and Transport were highest among tenants.

32. Nature of Occupancy and Occupational Status of Householder.—In the next table the situation and nature of occupancy of private houses (one family) and the occupational status of the householder are shown in conjunction:—

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES (ONE FAMILY) ACCORDING TO NATURE OF OCCUPANCY AND OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDER, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Occupational Status of Householder.	Nature of Occupancy.									
	Owner.	Purchaser by Instalments.	Tenant.	Other Methods of Occupancy. (a)	Total.	Owner.	Purchaser by Instalments.	Tenant.	Other Methods of Occupancy. (a)	Total.
	Urban Metropolitan.					Rural.				
In Work Force—										
Employer	34,198	5,401	17,616	466	57,681	54,884	2,036	10,991	3,277	71,188
Self-employed	21,529	5,103	21,318	522	48,472	134,231	5,350	27,068	11,119	177,768
Employee (on wage or salary)	157,656	72,625	214,479	6,127	450,887	73,675	12,725	97,691	27,351	211,442
Helper (not on wage or salary)	119	15	198	10	342	396	21	137	173	727
Not at Work	3,812	875	4,292	187	9,166	3,711	297	2,414	899	7,321
Not Stated	2,487	570	2,746	170	5,973	2,626	180	1,761	558	5,125
Total	219,801	84,589	260,649	7,482	572,521	269,523	20,609	140,062	43,377	473,571
Not in Work Force	99,120	8,931	56,533	2,765	167,349	60,250	1,750	18,395	7,284	87,679
Grand Total	318,921	93,520	317,182	10,247	739,870	329,773	22,359	158,457	50,661	561,250
	Urban Provincial.					Total.				
In Work Force—										
Employer	16,190	1,768	6,795	353	25,106	105,272	9,205	35,402	4,096	153,975
Self-employed	14,730	1,753	7,429	605	24,517	170,490	12,206	55,815	12,246	250,757
Employee (on wage or salary)	64,542	19,189	72,039	4,998	160,768	295,873	104,539	384,209	38,476	823,097
Helper (not on wage or salary)	82	7	53	18	160	597	43	388	201	1,229
Not at Work	2,602	342	1,810	243	4,997	10,125	1,514	8,516	1,329	21,484
Not Stated	1,247	194	1,128	112	2,681	6,360	944	5,635	840	13,779
Total	99,393	23,253	89,254	6,329	218,229	588,717	128,451	489,965	57,188	1,264,321
Not in Work Force	44,550	2,072	16,952	2,330	65,904	203,920	12,753	91,880	12,379	320,932
Grand Total	143,943	25,325	106,206	8,659	284,133	792,637	141,204	581,845	69,567	1,585,253

(a) Includes " not stated ".

In the metropolitan divisions of Australia the numbers of owners and tenants of private houses (one family) were almost the same; in urban provincial divisions there were 35 per cent. more owners than tenants; and in rural divisions there were more than twice as many owners as tenants. The proportions of householders in private houses who were instalment-purchasers were 12.64 per cent. in the metropolitan divisions, 8.91 per cent. in the urban provincial divisions, and only 3.98 per cent. in rural divisions.

From the next table, where the particulars of occupational status of householders are reduced to percentages according to occupancy, it will be seen that of all employers who were householders of private houses (one family) in Australia in 1947, 68.37 per cent. were owner-occupiers, compared with 67.99 per cent. for self-employed persons, and 35.95 per cent. for employees (on wage or salary).

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDERS OF PRIVATE HOUSES (ONE FAMILY) ACCORDING TO NATURE OF OCCUPANCY, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Occupational Status of Householder.	Nature of Occupancy.									
	Owner.	Purchaser by Instalments.	Tenant.	Other Methods of Occupancy. (a)	Total.	Owner.	Purchaser by Instalments.	Tenant.	Other Methods of Occupancy. (a)	Total.
	Urban Metropolitan.					Rural.				
In Work Force—										
Employer	59.29	9.36	30.54	0.81	100.00	77.10	2.86	15.44	4.60	100.00
Self-employed	44.41	10.53	43.98	1.08	100.00	75.51	3.01	15.23	6.25	100.00
Employee (on wage or salary)	34.96	16.11	47.57	1.36	100.00	34.84	6.02	46.20	12.94	100.00
Helper (not on wage or salary)	34.80	4.39	57.89	2.92	100.00	54.47	2.89	18.84	23.80	100.00
Not at Work	41.59	9.55	46.82	2.04	100.00	50.69	4.06	32.97	12.28	100.00
Not Stated	41.64	9.54	45.97	2.85	100.00	51.24	3.51	34.36	10.89	100.00
Total	38.39	14.77	45.53	1.31	100.00	56.91	4.35	29.58	9.16	100.00
Not in Work Force	59.23	5.34	33.78	1.65	100.00	68.72	1.99	20.98	8.31	100.00
Grand Total	43.11	12.64	42.87	1.38	100.00	58.76	3.98	28.23	9.03	100.00

(a) Includes " not stated ".

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDERS OF PRIVATE HOUSES (ONE FAMILY) ACCORDING TO NATURE OF OCCUPANCY, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.—*continued.*

Occupational Status of Householder.	Nature of Occupancy.									
	Owner.	Purchaser by Instalments.	Tenant.	Other Methods of Occupancy. (*a*)	Total.	Owner.	Purchaser by Instalments.	Tenant.	Other Methods of Occupancy. (*a*)	Total.
	URBAN PROVINCIAL.					TOTAL.				
In Work Force—										
Employer	64.49	7.04	27.07	1.40	100.00	68.37	5.98	22.99	2.66	100.00
Self-employed	60.08	7.15	30.30	2.47	100.00	67.99	4.87	22.26	4.88	100.00
Employee (on wage or salary)	40.15	11.93	44.81	3.11	100.00	35.95	12.70	46.68	4.67	100.00
Helper (not on wage or salary)	51.25	4.38	33.12	11.25	100.00	48.58	3.50	31.57	16.35	100.00
Not at Work	52.07	6.85	36.22	4.86	100.00	47.13	7.05	39.64	6.18	100.00
Not Stated	46.51	7.24	42.07	4.18	100.00	46.16	6.85	40.90	6.09	100.00
Total	45.55	10.65	40.90	2.90	100.00	46.56	10.16	38.75	4.53	100.00
Not in Work Force	67.60	3.14	25.72	3.54	100.00	63.54	3.97	28.63	3.86	100.00
GRAND TOTAL	50.66	8.91	37.38	3.05	100.00	50.00	8.91	36.70	4.39	100.00

(*a*) Includes "not stated".

RENT.

33. Rents of Private Dwellings in 1933 and 1947.—Information tabulated concerning rent was restricted to the actual amounts paid per week by tenants occupying unfurnished private dwellings. Detailed tabulations of rents of private houses (one family) and of flats (including shares of flats) in States and divisions of States appear in the Detailed Tables of the Census, Part XXVII., and similar details for local government areas in the States in Parts XX. to XXV. In the following table private dwellings in Australia are classified according to rentals in 1933 and 1947:—

TENANTED PRIVATE DWELLINGS ACCORDING TO WEEKLY RENT (UNFURNISHED), AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1933 AND 1947.

Weekly Rent (Unfurnished).	Number of Tenanted Private Dwellings.								
	Census, 30th June, 1933.			Census, 30th June, 1947.					
	Private House.	Tenement and Flat.	Total, Private Dwellings.	Private House (One Family).	Private House (Shared by Two or More Families).(*a*)	Share of Private House.(*a*)	Flat (including Share of Flat).(*a*)	Tenement. (*a*)	Total, Private Dwellings.
Under 5s.	17,853	1,516	19,369	6,796	40	299	25	87	7,247
5s. and under 10s.	57,621	8,660	66,281	25,324	284	2,629	198	588	29,023
10s. ,, ,, 15s.	124,106	11,702	135,808	66,235	1,156	7,497	1,074	1,286	77,248
15s. ,, ,, 20s.	118,973	8,614	127,587	82,928	1,947	7,246	2,719	1,947	96,787
20s. ,, ,, 25s.	91,730	8,709	100,439	109,084	3,132	10,123	7,421	2,295	132,055
25s. ,, ,, 30s.	41,737	7,210	48,947	91,924	3,003	8,057	10,152	1,627	114,763
30s. ,, ,, 35s.	19,895	5,386	25,281	62,393	2,237	6,010	14,483	1,026	86,149
35s. ,, ,, 40s.	6,522	2,644	9,166	26,937	1,033	2,471	13,229	473	44,143
40s. ,, ,, 50s.	5,769	2,898	8,667	18,025	977	1,816	14,972	357	36,147
50s. ,, ,, 60s.	1,676	1,116	2,792	5,252	321	500	5,698	125	11,896
60s. ,, ,, 70s.	901	665	1,566	2,051	121	162	2,278	49	4,661
70s. ,, ,, 80s.	293	315	608	744	42	51	1,059	21	1,917
80s. ,, ,, 90s.	201	251	452	479	17	11	631	6	1,144
90s. ,, ,, 100s.	71	124	195	212	4	9	273	1	499
100s. and over	203	290	493	456	10	10	679	..	1,155
Not Stated	61,724	6,037	67,761	83,005	2,404	32,134	23,817	26,556	167,916
Total, Private Dwellings	549,275	66,137	615,412	581,845	16,728	79,025	98,708	36,444	812,750
Average Weekly Rent (Unfurnished) per Private Dwelling	17s. 0d.	21s. 9d.	17s. 6d.	22s. 7d.	25s. 9d.	22s. 0d.	36s. 7d.	22s. 1d.	24s. 2d.

(*a*) *See* definitions in Section 4.

Average rentals paid for all tenanted private houses (one family) in Australia increased by 5s. 7d. between 1933 and 1947, or by nearly 33 per cent. The increase was highest in the metropolitan areas, namely 6s. 1d., and lowest in the rural areas, 4s. 3d. Although exact comparisons are not possible owing to the combination of particulars for flats and tenements in 1933, it is obvious from the figures recorded in 1947 that the increase in average rentals for flats was much more than for private houses, and was probably of the order of 60 per cent. Some portion of the additional increase was due to the higher proportion of new dwellings among the flats. Of the tenanted flats in 1947 nearly 36 per cent. had been built since 1933 compared with only 16 per cent. of tenanted private houses (one family). It will be remembered that as a result of governmental action to control prices rents were pegged early in the course of the 1939–45 War, and the regulations were still in force at the time of the Census. Thus the rise in the rental group of the " C " Series Retail Price Index from the September quarter of 1939 to the December quarter of 1947 was only 1 per cent. compared with an increase of 33.3 per cent. in the combined weighted average for all groups of the Index.

34. Rents of Private Houses and Flats According to Number of Rooms.—The following table gives a brief summary of the number of private houses (one family) occupied by tenants grouped according to the number of rooms and rentals:—

TENANTED PRIVATE HOUSES (ONE FAMILY) ACCORDING TO WEEKLY RENT (UNFURNISHED) AND NUMBER OF ROOMS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Weekly Rent.	Number of Private Houses (One Family) with rooms numbering—					Total.
	1 and 2.	3 to 6.	7 to 9.	10 and over.	Not Stated.	
Under 5s.	3,429	3,195	81	7	84	6,796
5s. and under 10s.	3,331	21,212	634	41	106	25,324
10s. ,, 15s.	2,301	62,076	1,663	60	135	66,235
15s. ,, 20s.	887	79,729	2,167	52	93	82,928
20s. ,, 25s.	742	103,690	4,436	110	106	109,084
25s. ,, 30s.	290	86,663	4,835	62	74	91,924
30s. ,, 35s.	161	56,782	5,307	94	49	62,393
35s. ,, 40s.	37	23,762	3,065	45	28	26,937
£2 ,, £3	71	17,480	5,523	181	22	23,277
£3 ,, £4	5	1,491	1,173	122	4	2,795
£4 ,, £5	1	234	389	65	2	691
£5 and over	..	88	258	109	1	456
Not Stated	9,259	64,757	7,988	651	350	83,005
Total	20,514	521,159	37,519	1,599	1,054	581,845

It will be observed that private houses (one family) occupied by tenants consist in the main of dwellings of from three to six rooms. Of the total of this category the rent payable was not stated for 64,747 dwellings, or 12½ per cent. of the total. Omitting the not stated, the table shows that about 42 per cent. of the dwellings of three to six rooms was within the range of 20s. and under 30s. Of the remainder the rent payable was under 20s. for 36 per cent., and 30s. or over for 22 per cent. of the total.

The next table shows the number of flats (including shares of flats) occupied by tenants grouped according to the number of rooms and rentals:—

TENANTED FLATS (INCLUDING SHARES OF FLATS) ACCORDING TO WEEKLY RENT (UNFURNISHED) AND NUMBER OF ROOMS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Weekly Rent.	Number of Flats (including Shares of Flats) with rooms numbering—					Total.
	1 and 2.	3 to 6.	7 to 9.	10 and over.	Not Stated.	
Under 5s.	5	20	..	..	..	25
5s. and under 10s.	64	129	5	..	..	198
10s. ,, 15s.	291	774	3	..	6	1,074
15s. ,, 20s.	535	2,166	14	..	4	2,719
20s. ,, 25s.	601	6,756	39	1	24	7,421
25s. ,, 30s.	686	9,401	44	1	20	10,152
30s. ,, 35s.	554	13,827	79	1	22	14,483
35s. ,, 40s.	347	12,786	81	1	14	13,229
£2 ,, £3	278	20,009	349	4	30	20,670
£3 ,, £4	23	3,092	206	5	11	3,337
£4 ,, £5	5	756	135	5	3	904
£5 and over	2	414	240	20	3	679
Not Stated	4,437	18,892	254	4	230	23,817
Total	7,828	89,022	1,449	42	367	98,708

For 21 per cent. of the tenanted flats containing three to six rooms the rent was not stated. Of those for which rentals were stated, nearly 51 per cent. had a weekly rent of from 30s. to 45s., whilst 27 per cent. had rentals under 30s., and 22 per cent. rentals of more than 45s. per week.

35. Average Weekly Rent of Private Houses and Flats.—Full details of the average weekly rent paid by tenants in private houses (one family) and flats (including shares of flats) with various numbers of rooms in the States and Territories may be found in the Detailed Tables of the Census, Part XXVII. The following table presents a summary of the average rent per week payable for private houses (one family) occupied by tenants:—

AVERAGE WEEKLY RENT (UNFURNISHED) OF TENANTED PRIVATE HOUSES (ONE FAMILY), 30th JUNE, 1947.

Number of Rooms.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1 and 2	10 5	8 8	9 1	8 7	6 5	6 8	7 2	9 3	8 9
3 to 6	23 2	23 9	20 0	18 9	19 7	17 7	13 11	26 10	22 3
7 to 9	34 1	33 10	26 6	27 1	30 3	24 2	18 4	41 6	31 11
10 and over ..	54 4	53 10	34 9	46 4	43 5	24 10	20 0	58 6	49 3
Total ..	23 7	24 1	20 3	19 0	19 2	17 8	11 10	28 0	22 7

The average rent per week for all private houses (one family) in Australia occupied by tenants was 22s. 7d. Of the States, Victoria recorded the highest average with 24s. 1d. and Tasmania the lowest with 17s. 8d. It will be noted that there are significant differences in the average rentals in Victoria and New South Wales compared with those of the other States.

The next table shows a similar summary for occupied flats (including shares of flats):—

AVERAGE WEEKLY RENT (UNFURNISHED) OF TENANTED FLATS (INCLUDING SHARES OF FLATS), 30th JUNE, 1947.

Number of Rooms.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1 and 2	26 3	28 3	22 4	20 6	22 5	18 9	21 3	15 0	25 10
3 to 6	36 3	41 4	29 5	30 8	31 2	29 6	20 1	30 11	36 6
7 to 9	70 7	77 3	38 0	46 2	43 10	36 8	..	..	68 1
10 and over ..	120 11	115 7	20 0	70 0	..	..	..	..	115 6
Total ..	36 4	41 6	29 2	30 4	30 11	29 2	20 2	30 8	36 7

The average rentals for flats (including shares of flats) in the States of Australia were considerably higher than the averages for private houses (one family). As was the case in private houses, flats in Victoria had the highest average rentals; and those in Tasmania and Queensland the lowest. Differences in average rentals in New South Wales and Victoria and those of the other States were likewise very marked in flats.

36. Rentals of Private Houses of Three to Six Rooms with Walls of Wood, Brick or Stone.—In the following table the number of tenanted private houses (one family) of three to six rooms with walls of wood, brick or stone are distributed by divisions of States. This group of occupied dwellings comprised 80 per cent. of all tenanted private houses (one family) in Australia at the date of the Census:—

TENANTED PRIVATE HOUSES (ONE FAMILY) OF THREE TO SIX ROOMS WITH WALLS OF WOOD, BRICK OR STONE IN URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

State or Territory.	Walls of Wood.					Walls of Brick or Stone.					Walls of Wood, Brick or Stone.				
	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	5 Rooms.	6 Rooms.	3 to 6 Rooms.	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	5 Rooms.	6 Rooms.	3 to 6 Rooms.	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	5 Rooms.	6 Rooms.	3 to 6 Rooms.
URBAN METROPOLITAN.															
New South Wales ..	1,772	7,067	6,994	2,613	18,446	5,432	28,886	39,188	23,175	96,681	7,204	35,953	46,182	25,788	115,127
Victoria	3,143	13,811	19,819	9,018	45,791	3,852	17,153	21,425	9,411	51,841	6,995	30,964	41,244	18,429	97,632
Queensland ..	603	3,777	7,508	7,073	18,961	52	150	191	143	536	655	3,927	7,699	7,216	19,497
South Australia ..	94	304	276	132	806	2,318	7,888	9,976	4,293	24,475	2,412	8,192	10,252	4,425	25,281
Western Australia..	517	2,094	1,317	429	4,357	900	5,161	4,823	2,190	13,074	1,417	7,255	6,140	2,619	17,431
Tasmania ..	143	672	1,076	442	2,333	183	665	872	623	2,343	326	1,337	1,948	1,065	4,676
Australia ..	6,272	27,725	36,990	19,707	90,694	12,737	59,903	76,475	39,835	188,950	19,009	87,628	113,465	59,542	279,644
URBAN PROVINCIAL.															
New South Wales ..	1,312	9,617	12,458	5,200	28,587	618	3,518	6,301	3,686	14,123	1,930	13,135	18,759	8,886	42,710
Victoria	306	3,027	5,620	2,768	11,721	206	782	1,293	796	3,077	512	3,809	6,913	3,564	14,798
Queensland ..	521	2,745	5,019	3,471	11,756	40	57	69	62	228	561	2,802	5,088	3,533	11,984
South Australia ..	48	239	244	105	636	151	872	1,578	818	3,419	199	1,111	1,822	923	4,055
Western Australia..	148	701	533	220	1,602	108	404	394	222	1,128	256	1,105	927	442	2,730
Tasmania ..	158	1,176	1,721	766	3,821	69	303	384	239	995	227	1,479	2,105	1,005	4,816
Northern Territory	16	13	18	8	55	..	2	..	1	3	16	15	18	9	58
Australian Capital Territory ..	6	147	192	58	403	23	219	849	381	1,472	29	366	1,041	439	1,875
Australia ..	2,515	17,665	25,805	12,596	58,581	1,215	6,157	10,868	6,205	24,445	3,730	23,822	36,673	18,801	83,026
RURAL.															
New South Wales ..	3,248	11,809	11,639	5,846	32,542	219	1,241	2,172	1,570	5,202	3,467	13,050	13,811	7,416	37,744
Victoria	1,505	8,396	11,038	5,635	26,574	196	641	1,154	827	2,818	1,701	9,037	12,192	6,462	29,392
Queensland ..	1,558	5,126	5,973	3,473	16,130	20	19	26	22	87	1,578	5,145	5,999	3,495	16,217
South Australia ..	104	488	583	218	1,393	468	2,278	2,837	1,682	7,265	572	2,766	3,420	1,900	8,658
Western Australia..	647	2,872	1,791	583	5,893	137	429	396	195	1,157	784	3,301	2,187	778	7,050
Tasmania ..	442	2,319	2,335	1,090	6,186	21	152	150	109	432	463	2,471	2,485	1,199	6,618
Northern Territory	16	13	8	6	43	4	6	3	3	16	20	19	11	9	59
Australian Capital Territory ..	6	33	57	14	110	2	2	7	7	18	8	35	64	21	128
Australia ..	7,526	31,056	33,424	16,865	88,871	1,067	4,768	6,745	4,415	16,995	8,593	35,824	40,169	21,280	105,866
TOTAL.															
New South Wales ..	6,332	28,493	31,091	13,659	79,575	6,269	33,645	47,661	28,431	116,006	12,601	62,138	78,752	42,090	195,581
Victoria	4,954	25,234	36,477	17,421	84,086	4,254	18,576	23,872	11,034	57,736	9,208	43,810	60,349	28,455	141,822
Queensland ..	2,682	11,648	18,500	14,017	46,847	112	226	286	227	851	2,794	11,874	18,786	14,244	47,698
South Australia ..	246	1,031	1,103	455	2,835	2,937	11,038	14,391	6,793	35,159	3,183	12,069	15,494	7,248	37,994
Western Australia..	1,312	5,667	3,641	1,232	11,852	1,145	5,994	5,613	2,607	15,359	2,457	11,661	9,254	3,839	27,211
Tasmania ..	743	4,167	5,132	2,298	12,340	273	1,120	1,406	971	3,770	1,016	5,287	6,538	3,269	16,110
Northern Territory	32	26	26	14	98	4	8	3	4	19	36	34	29	18	117
Australian Capital Territory ..	12	180	249	72	513	25	221	856	388	1,490	37	401	1,105	460	2,003
Australia ..	16,313	76,446	96,219	49,168	238,146	15,019	70,828	94,088	50,455	230,390	31,332	147,274	190,307	99,623	468,536

As regards tenant-occupied private houses (one family) of three to six rooms with walls of wood, brick or stone, Queensland had the lowest percentages amongst the States of houses of three and four rooms and the highest percentage of six-roomed houses. Western Australia, on the other hand, had the highest percentages of three and four-roomed private houses and the lowest percentages of houses with five and six rooms. Victoria had the highest proportion of five-roomed tenanted private houses.

The next table shows the average weekly rent of private houses of three to six rooms with walls of wood, brick or stone:—

AVERAGE WEEKLY RENT (UNFURNISHED) OF TENANTED PRIVATE HOUSES (ONE FAMILY) OF THREE TO SIX ROOMS WITH WALLS OF WOOD, BRICK OR STONE IN URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

State or Territory.	Walls of Wood.					Walls of Brick or Stone.					Walls of Wood, Brick or Stone.				
	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	5 Rooms.	6 Rooms.	3 to 6 Rooms.	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	5 Rooms.	6 Rooms.	3 to 6 Rooms.	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	5 Rooms.	6 Rooms.	3 to 6 Rooms.
URBAN METROPOLITAN.															
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
New South Wales ..	15 1	19 0	21 5	23 10	20 2	17 4	24 3	27 7	31 9	27 0	16 9	23 3	26 8	30 11	25 11
Victoria	15 8	21 2	25 4	28 2	23 11	17 4	23 7	29 10	34 9	27 8	16 7	22 6	27 7	31 5	25 11
Queensland ..	16 9	19 10	22 10	25 2	23 0	25 0	24 8	29 4	34 8	29 3	17 3	19 11	23 0	25 4	23 1
South Australia ..	11 0	12 11	15 6	16 10	14 3	13 9	19 2	23 0	27 0	21 7	13 8	18 11	22 9	26 8	21 4
Western Australia..	14 1	16 9	19 0	20 11	17 6	17 1	21 8	25 3	28 9	23 10	15 11	20 3	23 11	27 6	22 3
Tasmania ..	14 3	18 8	24 1	24 10	22 2	14 5	19 5	25 5	29 4	23 10	14 4	19 0	24 8	27 6	23 0
Australia ..	15 4	19 11	23 9	26 3	22 7	16 8	23 1	27 5	31 9	26 3	16 3	22 1	26 3	29 11	25 0
URBAN PROVINCIAL.															
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
New South Wales ..	14 7	18 8	21 5	23 8	20 7	18 2	21 3	24 4	28 1	24 3	15 8	19 4	22 5	25 6	21 10
Victoria	15 3	17 8	21 0	22 11	20 5	16 5	20 5	23 6	26 0	23 1	15 7	18 2	21 5	23 7	20 11
Queensland ..	17 4	19 2	20 10	22 8	20 11	24 5	18 9	20 4	25 3	22 0	17 9	19 2	20 10	22 9	20 11
South Australia ..	11 5	13 7	16 7	17 4	15 2	11 10	14 11	18 6	20 7	17 10	11 9	14 7	18 3	20 2	17 5
Western Australia..	18 1	19 1	20 11	23 1	20 2	17 0	18 6	21 4	23 11	20 6	17 8	18 10	21 1	23 6	20 3
Tasmania ..	13 3	16 6	20 11	22 7	19 7	14 0	17 5	22 3	25 3	20 11	13 6	16 8	21 2	23 2	19 10
Northern Territory	14 1	18 7	17 1	25 8	17 10	..	38 3	..	44 0	40 2	14 1	21 7	17 1	27 11	19 2
Australian Capital Territory ..	7 4	17 1	18 0	22 4	18 1	20 0	25 6	29 2	36 4	30 4	17 1	22 2	27 2	34 6	27 9
Australia ..	15 2	18 4	21 1	23 1	20 5	16 10	20 0	23 7	27 0	23 3	15 8	18 9	21 10	24 5	21 3
RURAL.															
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
New South Wales ..	11 6	13 11	15 10	17 6	15 0	19 5	19 9	22 5	24 11	22 5	12 0	14 6	17 0	19 4	16 2
Victoria	12 7	15 1	17 10	18 11	16 11	16 10	17 1	21 7	22 10	20 8	13 0	15 3	18 3	19 5	17 3
Queensland ..	11 8	13 11	15 10	17 4	15 2	20 4	19 3	22 11	21 10	21 1	11 9	13 11	15 10	17 5	15 2
South Australia ..	6 6	11 1	13 2	13 2	12 0	9 2	11 5	14 3	15 11	13 5	8 8	11 4	14 1	15 7	13 2
Western Australia..	11 0	12 5	13 8	14 10	12 11	11 7	15 7	17 7	19 0	16 5	11 1	12 10	14 4	15 11	13 5
Tasmania ..	8 4	9 7	12 5	13 3	11 3	10 11	9 4	11 6	12 10	11 1	8 5	9 7	12 5	13 3	11 3
Northern Territory	13 1	7 5	11 5	6 0	10 8	21 0	16 2	17 10	13 4	17 0	15 1	10 7	13 7	11 6	12 11
Australian Capital Territory ..	..	15 6	17 5	20 10	17 6	11 0	11 9	15 4	23 6	18 0	11 0	15 1	17 1	21 10	17 7
Australia ..	11 5	13 9	16 1	17 6	15 2	13 2	14 9	18 5	20 10	17 8	11 8	13 10	16 6	18 3	15 7
TOTAL.															
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
New South Wales ..	13 5	17 0	19 8	21 6	18 6	17 6	23 10	26 11	30 11	26 6	15 7	20 10	24 2	28 2	23 5
Victoria .. .	14 11	19 0	22 8	24 8	21 6	17 4	23 3	29 1	33 4	27 2	16 0	20 10	25 3	28 1	23 10
Queensland ..	14 1	17 3	20 4	22 11	20 1	24 0	22 10	26 8	31 2	26 8	14 6	17 5	20 5	23 1	20 2
South Australia ..	9 5	12 3	14 7	15 4	13 5	13 0	17 5	20 11	23 11	19 9	12 9	17 0	20 6	23 4	19 3
Western Australia..	13 2	15 0	16 9	18 8	15 8	16 6	21 1	24 6	27 8	23 1	14 9	18 2	21 7	24 11	19 11
Tasmania ..	10 9	13 4	18 2	19 0	16 4	14 2	17 8	23 2	26 8	21 9	11 9	14 4	19 3	21 4	17 7
Northern Territory	13 8	14 3	15 8	23 2	15 6	21 0	23 6	17 10	21 0	21 4	14 7	16 7	15 11	22 6	16 7
Australian Capital Territory ..	7 4	16 11	17 11	22 1	18 0	19 7	25 5	29 1	36 2	30 3	16 10	21 10	26 10	34 0	27 5
Australia ..	13 9	17 4	20 8	22 10	19 7	16 6	22 4	26 5	30 4	25 5	15 2	19 10	23 7	26 10	22 6

If brick houses in Brisbane are excluded owing to the comparatively small number in that city, Victoria had the highest average rentals amongst the States for brick and wooden houses in the metropolitan areas and for wooden houses in rural areas; New South Wales had the highest averages for brick houses in both the urban provincial and rural areas; and Queensland the highest for wooden houses in urban provincial areas.

DWELLINGS IN METROPOLITAN DIVISIONS.

37. Dwellings Occupied, Unoccupied and Being Built.—The following table affords a comparison of the dwellings occupied, unoccupied, and in course of erection in each of the metropolitan divisions of Australia in 1947:—

METROPOLITAN DWELLINGS OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND BEING BUILT, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Metropolitan Division.	Number.				Percentage.			
	Occupied.	Unoccupied. (a)	Being Built. (a)	Total.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Being Built.	Total.
Sydney and Suburbs ..	379,140	2,783	5,759	387,682	97.80	0.72	1.48	100.00
Melbourne and Suburbs	317,249	1,758	6,790	325,797	97.38	0.54	2.08	100.00
Brisbane and Suburbs ..	99,771	1,475	1,818	103,064	96.81	1.43	1.76	100.00
Adelaide and Suburbs ..	100,331	764	2,013	103,108	97.31	0.74	1.95	100.00
Perth and Suburbs ..	66,730	449	946	68,125	97.95	0.66	1.39	100.00
Hobart and Suburbs ..	18,199	168	545	18,912	96.23	0.89	2.88	100.00
Total	981,420	7,397	17,871	1,006,688	97.49	0.73	1.78	100.00

(a) *See* definitions in Section 4.

38. Private Dwellings and Inmates.—The next table shows for the metropolitan divisions of Australia the numbers of each class of private dwelling and the inmates enumerated therein:—

METROPOLITAN OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS AND INMATES, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Occupied Private Dwellings.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
NUMBER OF DWELLINGS.							
Private House (One Family) ..	268,415	245,047	80,438	78,363	54,098	13,509	739,870
Private House (Shared by Two or More Families) (a)	7,996	6,445	1,696	2,361	1,723	587	20,808
Share of Private House (a) ..	22,981	26,803	4,584	11,576	4,668	2,112	72,724
Flat (including Share of Flat) (a) ..	56,820	21,242	7,357	4,729	3,409	1,265	94,822
Tenement (a)	14,337	11,326	4,049	1,836	1,363	352	33,263
Total	370,549	310,863	98,124	98,865	65,261	17,825	961,487
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.82	[illegible]	7.1	[illegible]
NUMBER OF INMATES.							
Private House (One Family) ..	1,063,145	950,276	315,317	295,818	212,351	55,287	2,892,194
Private House (Shared by Two or More Families) (a)	45,976	34,904	9,911	12,489	9,562	3,393	116,235
Share of Private House (a) ..	65,805	72,472	13,609	31,422	13,478	6,604	203,390
Flat (including Share of Flat) (a) ..	162,042	56,702	20,254	13,274	9,164	3,823	265,259
Tenement (a)	30,023	21,652	10,925	4,159	2,982	853	70,594
Total	1,366,991	1,136,006	370,016	357,162	247,537	69,960	3,547,672
AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES PER DWELLING.							
Private House (One Family) ..	3.96	3.88	3.92	3.77	3.93	4.09	3.91
Private House (Shared by Two or More Families) (a)	5.75	5.42	5.84	5.29	5.55	5.78	5.59
Share of Private House (a) ..	2.86	2.70	2.97	2.71	2.89	3.13	2.80
Flat (including Share of Flat) (a) ..	2.85	2.67	2.75	2.81	2.69	3.02	2.80
Tenement (a)	2.09	1.91	2.70	2.27	2.19	2.42	2.12
Total	3.69	3.65	3.77	3.61	3.79	3.92	3.69

(a) *See* definitions in Section 4.

39. Number of Rooms in Private Houses and Flats.—The grouping of private houses (one family) and flats (including shares of flats) in the metropolitan divisions according to rooms is shown in the following tables:—

METROPOLITAN OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES (ONE FAMILY) AND FLATS (INCLUDING SHARES OF FLATS) ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF ROOMS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Number of Rooms.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
PRIVATE HOUSES (ONE FAMILY).							
1 and 2	2,322	1,617	2,427	897	808	217	8,288
3 to 6	234,379	214,766	62,468	68,979	48,807	11,215	640,614
7 to 9	29,374	26,107	14,669	7,810	4,185	1,866	84,011
10 and over	1,833	2,130	613	573	210	171	5,530
Not Stated	507	427	261	104	88	40	1,427
Total	268,415	245,047	80,438	78,363	54,098	13,509	739,870
FLATS (INCLUDING SHARES OF FLATS).							
1 and 2	4,568	1,118	594	318	250	57	6,905
3 to 6	50,758	19,468	6,478	4,287	3,082	1,143	85,216
7 to 9	1,158	576	244	102	51	58	2,189
10 and over	44	21	7	11	1	2	86
Not Stated	292	59	34	11	25	5	426
Total	56,820	21,242	7,357	4,729	3,409	1,265	94,822

Of the private houses (one family) in the metropolitan areas of Australia, those of from three to six rooms represented 86.7 per cent. Amongst the capitals, Brisbane with 77.9 per cent. and Hobart with 83.2 per cent. were appreciably lower than the Australian metropolitan average, and Perth with 90.4 per cent. was much higher.

Three to six-roomed flats in the metropolitan areas represented 90.3 per cent. of the total, and there were no marked divergencies from this percentage in any of the States.

40. Material of Outer Walls of Private Houses and Flats.—The next table gives particulars of the principal materials used in the construction of the outer walls of private houses (one family) and flats (including shares of flats) in the metropolitan areas:—

METROPOLITAN OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES (ONE FAMILY) AND FLATS (INCLUDING SHARES OF FLATS) ACCORDING TO MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Material of Outer Walls.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
PRIVATE HOUSES (ONE FAMILY).							
Brick	199,629	103,988	2,402	52,599	34,191	5,770	398,579
Stone	3,349	1,010	37	17,357	1,555	459	23,767
Concrete	1,139	2,114	477	1,958	529	198	6,415
Wood	47,405	132,514	71,543	2,180	14,081	6,818	274,541
Iron	575	642	443	2,508	735	24	4,927
Fibro Cement	15,628	2,348	4,202	1,225	2,783	69	26,255
Other	346	2,051	1,207	429	151	129	4,313
Not Stated	344	380	127	107	73	42	1,073
Total	268,415	245,047	80,438	78,363	54,098	13,509	739,870
FLATS (INCLUDING SHARES OF FLATS).							
Brick	51,273	18,603	1,500	2,546	2,841	882	77,645
Stone	1,306	303	49	1,804	134	141	3,737
Concrete	1,380	670	206	127	51	21	2,455
Wood	761	1,303	4,353	42	154	210	6,823
Iron	112	7	4	144	96	1	364
Fibro Cement	1,357	114	1,011	25	98	2	2,607
Other	24	51	181	6	..	3	265
Not Stated	607	191	53	35	35	5	926
Total	56,820	21,242	7,357	4,729	3,409	1,265	94,822

The materials mainly used in the construction of the outer walls of private houses (one family) in the metropolitan areas of Australia were brick and wood. Dwellings with walls of these materials accounted for 91.1 per cent. of the total private houses. Private houses (one family) with walls of brick represented 53.9 per cent. of the total for metropolitan areas combined, and also predominated in Sydney, Adelaide and Perth, but in Melbourne, Brisbane and Hobart wooden houses were most numerous. In Brisbane wooden dwellings represented 89.1 per cent. of all private houses (one family).

In the case of flats in metropolitan areas, dwellings with walls of brick predominated in all capitals except Brisbane, where wooden flats were most numerous.

It is of interest to note that more than 58 per cent. of the private houses and flats with walls of fibro cement in the metropolitan areas are situated in Sydney, and nearly 70 per cent. of the stone dwellings in Adelaide.

41. Nature of Occupancy of Private Houses and Flats.—The nature of occupancy is shown for private houses (one family) and flats (including shares of flats) in the metropolitan areas in the next table:—

METROPOLITAN OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES (ONE FAMILY) AND FLATS (INCLUDING SHARES OF FLATS) ACCORDING TO NATURE OF OCCUPANCY, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Nature of Occupancy.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
PRIVATE HOUSES (ONE FAMILY).							
Owner	104,584	102,927	44,471	35,004	25,683	6,252	318,921
Purchaser by instalments ..	31,593	28,888	10,496	13,272	7,767	1,504	93,520
Tenant	129,151	109,818	23,902	29,031	19,814	5,466	317,182
Other methods of occupancy (*a*) ..	3,087	3,414	1,569	1,056	834	287	10,247
Total	268,415	245,047	80,438	78,363	54,098	13,509	739,870
FLATS (INCLUDING SHARES OF FLATS).							
Owner	3,621	2,184	1,216	804	313	230	8,368
Purchaser by instalments ..	156	78	48	51	23	14	370
Tenant	52,348	18,752	5,933	3,815	3,038	1,003	84,889
Other methods of occupancy (*a*) ..	695	228	160	59	35	18	1,195
Total	56,820	21,242	7,357	4,729	3,409	1,265	94,822

(*a*) Includes " not stated ".

Leaving out of account the group " other methods of occupancy ", 43.7 per cent. of the private houses (one family) in the metropolitan areas were occupied by owners, 12.8 per cent. by purchasers under instalment systems, and 43.5 per cent. by tenants. The percentages of private houses (one family) in each of the capital cities occupied by owners and instalment-purchasers in combination were Sydney 51.3 per cent., Melbourne 54.6 per cent., Brisbane 69.7 per cent., Adelaide 62.5 per cent., Perth 62.8 per cent., and Hobart 58.7 per cent.

CHAPTER XXII.

FAMILIES.

GENERAL SIGNIFICANCE OF STATISTICS CONCERNING FAMILIES.

1. Value of the Statistics.—Information concerning the numbers, size and various characteristics of families from time to time is a fundamental requirement for a study of demographic trends, which have assumed considerable importance in view of the long decline and recent recovery in the birth-rate and of the social and economic implications of these movements. Complete and reliable statistics concerning families are obtainable only by means of a Census. At a Census, moreover, the inquiry can be extended to include various characteristics for the purpose of showing significant differences in family structure between regions, in particular the influence of urbanization, and between various groups that may be distinguishable in the population. In this way, the influence of sociological, political, economic and cultural forces likely to influence the growth of families may be gauged and some idea of the future level and qualitative composition of the population obtained. The knowledge of the trend in population and family structure so provided by the Census has important public uses when applied to the problems of housing, food requirements, health, immigration, defence, education and other social services.

There are, however, limitations to the value of Census data in that although they may be tabulated in respect of many significant relationships they still show the position only as it actually exists at the dates of the various Censuses, which in the case of Australia in recent years have been more widely spaced than normally. It is possible by using the Census particulars relating to age or date of birth of each child to reconstruct the family structure of the population for intercensal years or specified periods of marriage, as was the procedure adopted in the Family Census of Great Britain in 1946. This, however, involves an immense amount of work in tabulation. The usual Census, therefore, has only limited application for some purposes, such as providing population data that may be related to annual records of births. This deficiency is not important if the Census is taken at frequent intervals. It is possible, in any case, to prepare approximate estimates of the number and size of families in the population which serve to maintain the basic Census information up to date. The Census itself is thus valuable in providing the basis of such estimates in the first instance and the means of correcting them eventually.

2. Nature of the Statistics.—The choice of the unit to be used in the definition of a family is wide, as is instanced by the differing definitions adopted in other countries and also within countries from Census to Census. Thus, outside Australia the "family" has related variously to the related members of a household, all or living children of married persons, the dependent children of the head of a household and so on.

Although as explained below, there have been some minor variations in practice, the family group adopted for the purposes of Australian Censuses has been basically that of husband and wife and their issue, which is regarded as extending to all live-born children, whether living or deceased at the time of the Census. The question asked in 1947, for example, was: "**Children Born to Existing Marriage.**—State the number of children, both living and dead, from existing marriage (**not** including children from any previous marriage)—**Living** . . . **Dead** (excluding still-born) . . . ". Statistics of dependent children as distinct from the issue of husbands or wives have also been compiled at each Census from 1921 onwards. Those for 1947 will be found in Chapter XII. preceding and in Part XI. of the Detailed Tables of the Census.

At the Censuses of 1911 and 1921 particulars of families were collected for all husbands and wives, but in 1947 those permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise) were not required to give particulars of their issue. In 1921, although the information was collected for all married, widowed and divorced persons, the tabulations under the heading of "Families" were confined to husbands and wives enumerated in the same dwelling on Census night. The Census of 1911 provided a further important difference in procedure in that not only did the inquiry concerning issue extend to widowed and divorced persons, who were excluded from the scope of the 1947 Census, but unlike 1921, tabulations in regard to the average issue of such persons were made. A feature of the 1921 Census that may be mentioned is that, in addition to the statistics relating to issue, information was collected for the only time in Australia regarding the birthplaces of the parents of the Australian population. In 1933, owing to the need for economy and the abnormal conditions existing at the time, the question regarding issue was omitted from the Census Schedule, although that relating to duration of existing marriage was retained. Data published under the heading of " Families " on this occasion related to husbands and wives who were enumerated together without reference to their issue, except for some classifications according to dependent children.

Not only have there been variations in the types of families included in the Census, but also the basis on which children have been counted has differed. In both 1911 and 1921 particulars of issue of both existing and previous marriages were collected, but in the main were tabulated in respect of the combined issue of all marriages. On the occasion of the 1947 Census, the inquiry related to children of existing marriages only. These differences are important and should be borne in mind when comparisons are being made between the results of the various Censuses.

3. Details of Tabulations.—At all three Censuses, 1911, 1921 and 1947, husbands and wives were classified according to relative ages, age in conjunction with issue, inclusive of issue of former marriages mainly at the first two Censuses, and, for wives only in 1911 and 1921, according to duration of existing marriage in conjunction with the issue of such marriages. Data regarding the average issue of widowed and divorced persons according to age were published for the 1911 Census. Also in 1911 a special tabulation, for married females only, was made showing the numbers with each issue according to five-yearly age groups in conjunction with five-yearly duration groups. Tabulations relating to other characteristics of husbands and wives extended in 1911 and 1921 to relative religions and birthplaces and, for husbands, to occupation classified in conjunction with grade of occupation, while various tables, details of which will be found in the Families Chapters of previous Reports and in the respective Parts of the Detailed Tables of the Census, were also prepared for these characteristics in relation to issue. Corresponding tabulations were omitted in 1947. In 1947, however, in view of the value of the information for the purpose of analysing annual fertility data according to various inherent relationships, the data relating to age and to duration and issue of marriage were classified in considerable detail, a triple-entry table on the lines of that available for 1911 being compiled but on an extended basis to cover each individual age, duration and issue. Owing to considerations of space, it has not been practicable to publish these tabulations in detail. The data published for 1947 will be found in Part XXVIII. of the Detailed Tables of the Census and in the various tables of this Chapter.

In 1921 and 1947 particulars were collected for living and deceased children separately. It is believed that by framing the inquiry in this form misunderstandings that may otherwise have occurred as to the necessity of including deceased children were avoided to a great extent. No particulars were compiled for living as distinct from deceased issue, however, all tabulations being made on the basis of total children living or dead.

As mentioned in the preceding Section, no particulars of issue are available for the 1933 Census. The tabulations under the heading of " Families " related to husbands and wives enumerated together, who were classified according to age, duration of existing marriage and dependent children (wives only), relative ages, birthplaces and religions, and for husbands according to age in conjunction with income and dependent children.

4. Accuracy of the Statistics.—The existence of mis-statements as to age has already been referred to in Chapter X., Age. These mis-statements occur in the married as well as the single population, but as the age data in this Chapter are shown only in five-yearly groups, any inaccuracies that may be present are probably only slight. As mentioned in Section 16 below, individual durations of marriage are also liable to some mis-statement, but again the five-yearly groupings adopted in this Chapter should avoid errors of consequence.

Owing to the classification of an unduly high proportion of cases of " not stated " issue as issue " 0 ", the recorded results for 1921 overstate the actual numbers childless and consequently understate the numbers with children and the average issue. In 1947, in many instances where the older married persons were concerned, replies to the question relating to the number of their children were omitted from the Schedule and were classified in the various tabulations as " not stated ". Of all husbands and wives, 87,812 and 86,503 respectively so failed to state their issue. It is apparent that in a large proportion of these cases the correct reply should have been to state the number of children as " 0 " or " none ". This deficiency in the numbers recorded as childless has been investigated on various bases and some approximate indications of the true degree of childlessness in 1947 are included in relevant Sections. As there does not appear to be any completely satisfactory method of adjusting the Census results for the errors involved, however, the tables in this Chapter relating to issue show the numbers either as enumerated or after a proportionate distribution of the cases of " not stated " issue. The results shown for 1947 in the form of average issue are exclusive of "not stated " issue, and consequently are slightly overstated at the older ages and longer durations of marriage. As indicated in more detail in later Sections, however, the corresponding numbers of childless husbands and wives are more seriously affected and need to be interpreted with due caution.

COMPARISONS BETWEEN CENSUSES.

5. Numbers included in the Scope of the Various Censuses.—In view of the varying practices mentioned, a brief indication of the scope of the Census in each case is desirable. This may be provided by comparisons between the results for persons whose issue was enumerated and for those who although they could have had issue were either not required to furnish their particulars or not included in the tabulation of "families". The following table accordingly shows, for the three Censuses at which particulars of families, inclusive of issue, were tabulated, the numbers in the various conjugal groups who were or at some time had been married and their proportion of the total of such married, widowed or divorced persons. Persons who had never married are disregarded herein as the proportion having issue is very small.

MARRIED PERSONS IN RELATION TO FAMILIES STATISTICS: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1911, 1921 AND 1947.

Conjugal Condition.	Males.			Females.			Persons.		
	1911.	1921.	1947.	1911.	1921.	1947.	1911.	1921.	1947.
NUMBERS.									
Married, families enumerated	*a* 735,849	853,107	1,692,913	(*a*)733,773	853,107	1,686,885	*a* 1,469,622	1,706,214	3,379,798
Married, families not enumerated	..	*ac* 146,167	(*d*) 58,722	..	*ac* 146,281	(*d*) 67,890	..	*ac* 292,448	(*d*)126,612
Widowed(*b*)	63,675	73,341	111,680	128,068	164,480	309,383	191,743	237,821	421,063
Divorced(*b*)	2,360	4,230	24,952	2,140	4,298	27,441	4,500	8,528	52,393
Total, Married, Widowed and Divorced	801,884	1,076,845	1,888,267	863,981	1,168,166	2,091,599	1,665,865	2,245,011	3,979,866
PERCENTAGE.									
Married, families enumerated	(*a*) 91.77	79.22	89.65	(*a*) 84.93	73.03	80.65	(*a*) 88.22	76.01	84.92
Married, families not enumerated	..	*ac* 13.58	(*d*) 3.11	..	*ac* 12.52	(*d*) 3.25	..	*ac* 13.03	(*d*) 3.18
Widowed(*b*)	7.94	6.81	5.92	14.82	14.08	14.79	11.51	10.58	10.58
Divorced(*b*)	0.29	0.39	1.32	0.25	0.37	1.31	0.27	0.38	1.32
Total, Married, Widowed and Divorced	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(*a*) Includes persons permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise). The numbers so included in 1911 and 1921 are not available but those for 1947 are shown above in the second line of the table, being married persons whose families were not enumerated. (*b*) Particulars of families collected in 1911 and 1921 but tabulated for 1911 only. (*c*) Husbands and wives enumerated apart. (*d*) Persons permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise).

NOTE.—The results above for each conjugal condition are as recorded, before distribution of "not stated" conjugal condition.

The coverage of families was complete in the Census of 1911, which as mentioned included in its scope all married, widowed and divorced persons. At the Census of 1921 the tabulations related to only 73.03 per cent. of all women who were or had been married and to only 79.22 per cent. of ever married males. The section of married persons omitted from the 1921 tabulations, being husbands and wives enumerated apart on Census night, formed 13.58 and 12.52 per cent. of the total married, widowed or divorced groups for males and females respectively. On the whole it is not thought that their family composition, except so far as permanently separated couples are concerned, would be very different from the experience shown in the tabulations. In 1947, the proportion of couples permanently separated and excluded from the scope of the inquiry concerning families was recorded as 3.11 and 3.25 per cent. of males and females respectively, and the tabulations covered 89.65 and 80.65 per cent. respectively of males and females in the whole married, widowed or divorced groups. So far as the types of families enumerated are concerned, there do not appear to be any differences on the whole that would affect comparisons between the results of the three Censuses.

6. Average Size of Families.—Comparative results for the average size of family of the married persons indicated in the preceding table at the Censuses of 1911, 1921 and 1947 are shown in the following table:—

HUSBANDS AND WIVES(*a*): AVERAGE ISSUE OF EXISTING AND ALL MARRIAGES, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1911, 1921 AND 1947.

Census.	Husbands.		Wives.	
	Existing Marriages.	All Marriages.	Existing Marriages.	All Marriages.
1911 ..	(*b*)	3.91	3.78	3.93
1921 ..	3.22	3.38	3.22	3.34
1947 ..	2.36	(*b*)	2.36	(*b*)

(*a*) For 1911 includes all husbands and wives but in 1921 excludes husbands and wives not enumerated together and in 1947 excludes persons who were permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise). (*b*) Not available.

Results for average issue in 1911 not included in the table above but which may be of interest as the only recorded data of this nature for Australia are—Widowers 4.84, widows 5.75, and divorced males and females 2.35 and 2.82 respectively.

For the three sets of records that can be compared, the inclusion of children of former marriages increases average issue for wives by 4.0 per cent. in 1911 and 3.7 per cent. in 1921, and for husbands by 5.0 per cent. in 1921. The only indication of the trend in average issue that is provided on a comparable basis for the whole period is in respect of the average issue of existing marriages of wives, which fell from 3.78 in 1911 to 3.22 in 1921 and 2.36 in 1947. The 1921 and 1947 averages represent only 85.19 and 62.43 per cent. respectively of the 1911 level.

7. Issue according to Geographical Divisions and Characteristics of Husbands and Wives.—Various comparisons of interest showing details of families of different sizes can be made from Census to Census in respect of differential fertility experiences according to geographical divisions and various characteristics of husbands and wives. These, however, involve considerable detail and for reasons of space can only be published in this Chapter in summary form. The principal comparisons of this nature will be found in the relevant Sections which follow. There are no data for 1947, however, which would provide comparisons with previous Censuses so far as issue according to religion, birthplace or occupation is concerned. It is thus not possible to determine the extent to which changes in family size have occurred in such social and economic groups.

AGES OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

8. Relative Ages of Husbands and Wives Enumerated Together.—Of the 1,692,913 married males and 1,686,885 married females (excluding those permanently separated) at the 1947 Census, 1,570,135 couples were enumerated in the same dwelling. As at previous Censuses, it has been possible to tabulate the relative ages of those husbands and wives enumerated together. In Part XXVIII. of the Detailed Tables of the Census the relative ages of husbands and wives in Australia and in the various States and Territories are shown singly from 15 to 20 years, grouped for ages 21 to 24, and thereafter in quinquennial groups, but in the following table ages have been reduced to broader groups.

RELATIVE AGES OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES ENUMERATED TOGETHER, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age of Husband last Birthday (Years).	Age of Wife last Birthday (Years).							Total Husbands.
	15–19.	20–24.	25–29.	30–44.	45–64.	65 and over.	Not Stated.	
15–19	999	499	30	3	. .	. .	4	1,535
20–24	8,599	45,865	8,675	749	9	1	65	63,963
25–29	3,327	60,703	82,585	16,232	67	3	157	163,074
30–44	943	23,122	112,737	451,142	18,216	59	722	606,941
45–64	22	504	2,885	136,501	418,375	10,924	927	570,138
65 and over	1	9	55	1,794	65,207	84,733	276	152,075
Not Stated	12	138	184	507	409	112	11,047	12,409
Total Wives . .	13,903	130,840	207,151	606,928	502,283	95,832	13,198	1,570,135

The relationship between the ages of husbands and wives has an important influence on their capacity to bear children. While perhaps a more refined correlation between joint age and fertility may be found, it is evident from a comparison of fertility rates based on birth registrations according to relative ages of parents, which can be calculated for Census years, that the younger the joint age the more fertile is a marriage, although the age of the mother is the dominating factor. The relative age composition of married couples is, therefore, of importance in studies of family size.

The proportional changes that have occurred between 1921 and 1947, both post-war years, in the numbers in each of the age groups shown in the preceding table are set out below:—

RELATIVE AGES OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES ENUMERATED TOGETHER, AUSTRALIA: PERCENTAGE CHANGES BETWEEN 1921 AND 1947.

Age of Husband last Birthday (Years).	Age of Wife last Birthday (Years).							Total Husbands.
	15–19.	20–24.	25–29.	30–44.	45–64.	65 and over.	Not Stated.	
15–19	150	70	36	0	. .	. .	100	113
20–24	126	155	72	—4	—47	. .	183	131
25–29	53	98	74	26	—40	0	48	75
30–44	—1	26	55	67	38	5	14	62
45–64	—61	—18	0	52	112	153	3	93
65 and over	. .	—36	34	29	121	215	6	162
Not Stated	71	126	13	—5	—11	17	4,354	690
Total Wives . .	88	93	61	62	108	205	506	84

NOTE.—Figures represent percentage increases or, where preceded by a minus sign (—), percentage decreases from 1921 to 1947.

These results reflect the recent tendency towards earlier marriage and are of particular significance in showing a pronounced concentration in the groups of highest fertility, namely those in which young wives are associated with young husbands. Thus, the numbers in most of the groups comprising husbands under 30 years with wives under 25 years have increased between 1921 and 1947 at a much greater rate than has the whole group of husbands and wives collectively. In all other groups of specified joint ages, except ages 45 upwards which reflect the ageing of the population and which also probably have been augmented by widowed and divorced persons who re-married, either the percentage increase has been less than the overall average or a decrease has occurred. A marked tendency towards the elimination of large disparities between the ages of husbands and wives is apparent from the smallness of the increases or from the decreases recorded at older in association with younger ages.

The general trend towards younger age at marriage may have an important influence on the future level of fertility. At the least it increases the length of the reproductive period within marriage while, of more importance, marriage is commenced at ages which are physiologically most favorable to childbirth. While as a general rule fertility rates increase with each fall in age at marriage, it is not necessarily true, however, that lowering of the average age at marriage will raise fertility. It is to be borne in mind in this connexion that those marrying at the younger ages are in the nature of a select group with a high proportion of fertile women due to the inclusion of those who had already conceived before marriage and also probably of others having a favorable attitude to childbearing. If the numbers marrying at the younger ages are increased, the additional numbers most probably will not represent groups of this nature and need not necessarily, therefore, experience higher fertility than if marriage was deferred to a slightly older age.

The various relationships between the ages of husbands and wives are seen to be of considerable interest from the viewpoint of fertility and are examined further in the remaining tables of this Section.

The numbers and proportions of husbands with wives in the same age group as themselves, or whose wives belonged to a lower or higher age group, together with similar information concerning husbands' ages in relation to those of their wives, are shown in the Families Chapters of previous Reports. These particulars, expressing only a five-yearly group relationship between the ages of husbands and wives, provide only approximate comparisons and the tables are not repeated herein. It will suffice to mention that comparisons made between the various Censuses in this form clearly indicate a trend towards closer correspondence between the ages of husbands and wives, which has already been shown by the comparative changes between 1921 and 1947 set out in the second table of this Section. The proportion of husbands and wives recorded in the same age group has increased steadily since 1911 and these increases have been common to most age groups of husbands and wives. On the other hand, with some exceptions in 1921, the proportions of husbands and wives with partners in younger or older age groups have decreased continuously. These decreases have again been spread throughout most of the individual age groups. In considering the significance of these various results, however, it is to be noted carefully that they do not purport to show the proportion of husbands or wives who are younger than, of the same age as, or older than, their partners. Such relationships are examined next. It may first be remarked, however, that the closer agreement between the ages of married couples may be in part a reflection of the more balanced sex composition of the population enabling men and women to marry partners of a more suitable age than in the earlier periods of Australian history, when there was a marked surplus of males. This early high masculinity has declined progressively until the position has now been reached of an approximate equality in the numbers of each sex in the population. Thus, in 1911 there were 107.99 males to every 100 females, but by 1947 this ratio had fallen to 100.41 males per 100 females.

At the 1933 and 1947 Censuses, the relative ages of husbands and wives were tabulated according to individual ages throughout instead of single ages to 20 years only and age groups thereafter as at previous Censuses. The 1933 results have not been analysed but on the basis of the 1947 data a classification has been made of husbands and wives according to whether they are actually younger, of the same age, or older than their partners. In the following table the numbers and proportions of husbands in Australia at the 1947 Census are shown on this basis:—

WIVES' AGES IN RELATION TO THOSE OF THEIR HUSBANDS[a], AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age of Husband last Birthday (Years).	Husbands whose Wives were—						Total Husbands.
	Younger.		Of the Same Age.		Older.		
	Number.	Percentage on Total Husbands in Age Group.	Number.	Percentage on Total Husbands in Age Group.	Number.	Percentage on Total Husbands in Age Group.	
15–19	488	31.87	427	27.89	616	40.24	1,531
20–24	35,801	56.03	11,356	17.77	16,741	26.20	63,898
25–29	110,093	67.58	20,384	12.51	32,440	19.91	162,917
30–34	145,516	70.77	21,955	10.68	38,151	18.55	205,622
35–39	155,459	74.27	20,214	9.66	33,646	16.07	209,319
40–44	143,749	75.15	17,584	9.19	29,945	15.66	191,278
45–49	125,917	73.17	16,811	9.77	29,356	17.06	172,084
50–54	109,062	72.93	14,795	9.89	25,682	17.18	149,539
55–59	104,105	73.97	13,201	9.38	23,433	16.65	140,739
60–64	81,093	75.89	9,442	8.84	16,314	15.27	106,849
65–69	56,698	78.82	5,452	7.58	9,781	13.60	71,931
70–74	34,696	81.32	2,946	6.90	5,024	11.78	42,666
75–79	20,565	85.24	1,385	5.74	2,176	9.02	24,126
80–84	8,963	89.52	406	4.06	643	6.42	10,012
85–89	2,489	92.77	95	3.54	99	3.69	2,683
90–94	334	96.54	6	1.73	6	1.73	346
95–99	34	97.14	..	..	1	2.86	35
Total, Stated Ages ..	1,135,062	72.97	156,459	10.06	264,054	16.97	1,555,575

(a) Husbands who were enumerated with their wives.

The classification of husbands and wives on the basis of single ages as above gives results which differ considerably from those published in previous Reports in which age groups only were used. Thus the number of husbands and wives in 1947 who were of the same age is seen to form only 10.06 per cent. of the total husbands and wives enumerated together, compared with the 39.00 per cent. of husbands and wives represented by those who were recorded in the same age group. Husbands with wives younger than themselves comprised 72.97 per cent. of the total, whereas those whose wives belonged to a lower age group formed only 52.39 per cent. Husbands who married women older than themselves were 16.97 per cent. of the total, compared with a corresponding percentage of 8.61 for husbands having wives in higher age groups.

With a few exceptions, there was a regular progression from ages 15–19 years to 95–99 years in the proportions of husbands in each of the three classifications shown, the percentage of husbands with younger wives rising from 31.87 to 97.14 and of those whose wives were of the same age or older falling respectively from 27.89 to 1.73 and from 40.24 to 2.86, the last group in which husbands were recorded in the former case being 90–94 years.

The number and proportion of wives in 1947 whose husbands were younger, of the same age, or older than themselves are shown for Australia in the following table:—

HUSBANDS' AGES IN RELATION TO THOSE OF THEIR WIVES(a), AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age of Wife last Birthday (Years).	Wives whose Husbands were—						Total Wives.
	Younger.		Of the Same Age.		Older.		
	Number.	Percentage on Total Wives in Age Group.	Number.	Percentage on Total Wives in Age Group.	Number.	Percentage on Total Wives in Age Group.	
15–19	84	0.61	427	3.07	13,380	96.32	13,891
20–24	7,806	5.97	11,356	8.69	111,540	85.34	130,702
25–29	24,843	12.00	20,384	9.85	161,740	78.15	206,967
30–34	34,356	15.24	21,955	9.74	169,127	75.02	225,438
35–39	35,455	17.12	20,214	9.76	151,407	73.12	207,076
40–44	30,640	17.62	17,584	10.11	125,683	72.27	173,907
45–49	29,418	18.41	16,811	10.52	113,581	71.07	159,810
50–54	27,120	19.07	14,795	10.40	100,335	70.53	142,250
55–59	25,046	21.43	13,201	11.29	78,652	67.28	116,899
60–64	20,569	24.81	9,442	11.39	52,904	63.80	82,915
65–69	14,224	27.63	5,452	10.59	31,813	61.78	51,489
70–74	8,318	30.22	2,946	10.71	16,259	59.07	27,523
75–79	4,083	33.57	1,385	11.39	6,693	55.04	12,161
80–84	1,631	43.39	406	10.80	1,722	45.81	3,759
85–89	414	57.26	95	13.14	214	29.60	723
90–94	43	70.49	6	9.84	12	19.67	61
95–99	4	100.00	..	..	..	..	4
Total, Stated Ages ..	264,054	16.97	156,459	10.06	1,135,062	72.97	1,555,575

(a) Wives who were enumerated with their husbands.

The figures in this table show a continuous increase with age in the proportion of wives whose husbands were younger than themselves, and also successive decreases with age in the proportion of wives with older husbands. The proportion of wives whose husbands were of the same age averaged over all ages 10.06 per cent., and did not diverge greatly from this figure between the ages 25 and 84 years.

The average ages of wives whose husbands were of the ages specified are shown for States and Territories in the following table:—

AVERAGE AGES OF THE WIVES OF HUSBANDS(a) OF STATED AGES, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age of Husband last Birthday (Years).	Average Age of Wives enumerated in—								Australia.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	
15–19	19.1	19.7	19.6	19.6	19.2	19.1	17.5	19.5	19.4
20–24	22.5	22.7	22.7	22.8	22.6	22.6	22.8	22.8	22.6
25–29	26.0	26.1	25.9	26.1	25.8	25.9	25.9	25.9	26.0
30–34	30.2	30.3	29.9	30.3	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.5	30.2
35–39	34.5	34.6	34.1	34.6	34.3	34.3	33.5	34.7	34.4
40–44	39.0	39.2	38.6	39.1	38.6	38.7	38.0	39.2	39.0
45–49	43.8	44.2	43.4	44.3	43.4	43.7	41.0	44.0	43.9
50–54	48.8	49.1	48.3	49.2	48.4	48.5	44.6	48.6	48.8
55–59	53.5	53.7	52.9	53.9	52.9	53.1	50.4	52.4	53.5
60–64	57.9	58.1	57.6	58.4	57.3	57.2	55.8	56.9	57.9
65–69	62.1	62.3	61.8	62.8	62.2	61.5	60.1	62.2	62.2
70–74	66.3	66.6	66.1	67.0	66.3	65.7	65.0	64.4	66.4
75–79	70.1	70.4	69.9	70.7	70.4	69.4	59.2	71.4	70.2
80–84	73.6	74.0	73.6	74.6	73.2	73.5	65.8	70.6	73.8
85–89	76.5	76.6	77.8	76.2	76.4	77.0	72.5	77.5	76.7
90–94	79.0	78.4	79.1	81.5	77.0	77.9	..	87.5	78.9
95–99	83.9	78.3	76.1	77.5	82.5	85.0	..	..	80.8
Total, Stated Ages	41.7	42.4	41.4	42.4	41.6	41.0	35.5	39.4	41.9

(a) Husbands who were enumerated with their wives.

The averages indicated in this and the next table probably vary slightly from the truth, since they have been computed on the assumption that the average age for any group is the central point of that group, e.g., the average age for group 40–44 years last birthday equalled 42½ years. In subsequent tables where the differences between average ages are dealt with this error practically disappears.

Leaving out of account the Territories, where the numbers concerned are unimportant, the averages for the several States do not differ materially throughout the table. The average age for all wives of specified ages, who were enumerated with husbands whose ages were also stated, ranged between 41.0 years in Tasmania and 42.4 years in Victoria and South Australia. Compared with 1933 the average age of wives for Australia as a whole, 41.9 years, and in Western Australia, 41.6 years, showed no change, but that of wives in Tasmania decreased from 42.1 years to 41.0 years. In the other States it increased or decreased by varying periods of less than six months.

The following table gives similar particulars concerning the average ages of husbands whose wives were of the ages specified.

AVERAGE AGES OF THE HUSBANDS OF WIVES[(a)] OF STATED AGES, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age of Wife last Birthday (Years).	Average Age of Husbands enumerated in—								Australia.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	
15–19	23.9	24.1	24.9	24.0	24.5	24.4	24.1	23.7	24.2
20–24	26.8	26.9	27.4	26.8	27.3	27.0	27.9	26.4	26.9
25–29	31.2	31.2	31.7	31.0	31.8	31.4	32.1	30.9	31.3
30–34	36.0	36.1	36.5	35.8	36.7	36.2	37.3	35.9	36.1
35–39	40.9	40.9	41.3	40.6	41.3	41.0	41.5	40.9	40.9
40–44	46.0	45.7	46.2	45.7	45.9	46.1	45.6	45.5	45.9
45–49	51.0	50.7	51.1	50.8	50.9	51.1	50.9	51.0	50.9
50–54	55.9	55.4	55.8	55.5	56.1	55.9	54.7	55.2	55.7
55–59	60.2	60.0	60.4	60.1	60.6	60.6	59.2	58.7	60.2
60–64	64.6	64.7	64.8	64.5	65.1	65.2	63.5	63.4	64.7
65–69	69.1	69.3	69.3	69.0	69.4	69.8	70.8	67.4	69.2
70–74	73.5	73.8	73.9	73.6	73.5	73.9	87.5	72.8	73.7
75–79	77.7	78.0	78.0	77.7	77.3	78.2	70.0	79.0	77.8
80–84	81.4	81.3	81.9	81.1	80.2	81.0	..	80.0	81.3
85–89	84.8	84.3	84.2	83.3	81.6	85.5	..	92.5	84.2
90–94	88.3	86.4	86.6	86.8	87.5	85.8	..	..	87.1
95–99	87.5	82.5	..	82.5	97.5	..	..	..	87.5
Total, Stated Ages	45.0	45.6	45.1	45.5	45.2	44.5	39.7	42.5	45.2

(a) Wives who were enumerated with their husbands.

As in the case of wives, the differences in the average ages of husbands in the States over the range of ages specified for wives were not marked. The average age for husbands of all ages, who were enumerated with wives whose ages were also stated, ranged between 44.5 years in Tasmania and 45.6 years in Victoria and differed little from the corresponding averages at the Census of 1933, except in Tasmania, where the average age decreased from 45.8 to 44.5 years. The average age for husbands in Australia, 45.2 years, was only slightly lower than the corresponding average of 45.4 in 1933.

A comparison of the figures in this and the preceding table shows that the average age of husbands in Australia exceeded the average age of wives by 3.3 years. The corresponding average differences for the States in years were as follows:—Queensland, 3.7; Western Australia, 3.6; Tasmania, 3.5; New South Wales, 3.3; Victoria, 3.2; and South Australia, 3.1.

The figures in the two preceding tables enable a computation to be made of the average differences in age of husbands and wives in the various age groups. The results for Australia are given in the following table.

AVERAGE DIFFERENCES OF AGE BETWEEN HUSBANDS AND WIVES[(a)], AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age of Husband or Wife last Birthday (Years).	Assumed Average Age of Group.	Average Age of Wives whose Husbands were in Age Group specified.	Average Excess of Age of Husband in Age Group specified over that of his Wife.	Average Age of Husbands whose Wives were in Age Group specified.	Average Excess of Age of Wife in Age Group specified over that of her Husband.
15–19	17.5	19.4	−1.9	24.2	−6.7
20–24	22.5	22.6	−0.1	26.9	−4.4
25–29	27.5	26.0	1.5	31.3	−3.8
30–34	32.5	30.2	2.3	36.1	−3.6
35–39	37.5	34.4	3.1	40.9	−3.4
40–44	42.5	39.0	3.5	45.9	−3.4
45–49	47.5	43.9	3.6	50.9	−3.4
50–54	52.5	48.8	3.7	55.7	−3.2
55–59	57.5	53.5	4.0	60.2	−2.7
60–64	62.5	57.9	4.6	64.7	−2.2
65–69	67.5	62.2	5.3	69.2	−1.7
70–74	72.5	66.4	6.1	73.7	−1.2
75–79	77.5	70.2	7.3	77.8	−0.3
80–84	82.5	73.8	8.7	81.3	1.2
85–89	87.5	76.7	10.8	84.2	3.3
90–94	92.5	78.9	13.6	87.1	5.4
95–99	97.5	80.8	16.7	87.5	10.0

(a) Husbands who were enumerated with their wives.

On the average, husbands in the age groups 15–19 and 20–24 years had wives older than themselves, although only by a very small margin in the latter case, while husbands in higher age groups were on the average older than their wives. There was a continuous progression with age in the average differences between the ages of husbands and their wives. Wives of each age under 80 years were younger on the average than their husbands and from age 80 years onwards older than their husbands. The regular progression with age noted in the case of husbands is also in evidence in the case of wives.

9. Ages of Husbands and Wives Enumerated Apart.—Of the total number recorded as married in 1947 the number of husbands whose wives were absent from them on the night of the Census was 122,778, or 7.25 per cent., and the number of wives whose husbands were absent from them 116,750, or 6.92 per cent., the difference representing the excess of married males over females in Australia. The large number of husbands and wives apart at the time of the Census was no doubt due to the temporary absence from home of husbands for business or other reasons, as the figures exclude the judicially separated and others who may be said to have separated permanently, the combined totals of whom were recorded as 58,722 males and 67,890 females. The proportions of absentees for the sexes differed in the States, as will be seen from the following table:—

PERCENTAGE OF ABSENTEES, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
Married Males whose wives were absent	7.22	6.19	8.42	6.06	10.06	6.96	47.43	14.97	7.25
Married Females whose husbands were absent	7.14	6.07	8.06	6.04	8.15	6.39	14.03	7.87	6.92

In Queensland and Western Australia, which lie partly within the tropics, and are also of more recent settlement, the percentages shown for husbands whose wives were absent and for wives whose husbands were absent, were higher than in the other States of Australia. In all States, wives whose husbands were absent were proportionately lower than husbands whose wives were absent.

The relationship between absence and age is shown for husbands and wives separately in the next table:—

ABSENCE AND AGE, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age of Husband or Wife last Birthday (Years).	Husbands in each Age Group whose Wives were absent.		Wives in each Age Group whose Husbands were absent.	
	Number.	Proportion per cent. of Husbands in Age Group.	Number.	Proportion per cent. of Wives in Age Group.
15–19	276	15.24	1,543	9.99
20–24	5,348	7.72	10,907	7.69
25–29	11,859	6.78	14,824	6.68
30–34	13,558	6.18	14,291	5.96
35–39	13,757	6.16	12,919	5.87
40–44	13,111	6.41	11,225	6.06
45–49	13,433	7.23	11,310	6.60
50–54	12,228	7.55	10,713	7.00
55–59	11,835	7.75	9,555	7.55
60–64	9,724	8.33	7,236	8.02
65–69	6,847	8.68	4,882	8.65
70–74	4,261	9.06	2,946	9.66
75–79	2,507	9.40	1,755	12.60
80–84	1,162	10.39	814	17.79
85–89	381	12.40	334	31.60
90–94	62	15.16	75	55.15
95–99	11	23.91	7	58.33
100 and over	1	100.00	1	100.00
Not Stated	2,417	16.30	1,413	9.67
Total	122,778	7.25	116,750	6.92

A feature of the figures in this table is the regular variation with age in the proportion of absentees. Commencing at the age group 15–19 years, the number of husbands whose wives were absent diminished proportionally to age group 35–39 years, and from there onwards increased. The proportion of wives whose husbands were absent also decreased by successive age groups from the earliest age group 15–19 years to the group 35–39 years, and then rose as in the case of husbands.

ISSUE OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

10. Issue of Husbands.—As a demographic item expressive of the power of reproduction under given circumstances, statistics relative to issue, whether of husbands or wives, must be studied in conjunction with age, and this is done in this Chapter and in greater detail in the Detailed Tables of the Census, Part XXVIII. The frequency distribution of issue, irrespective of age, is, however, of importance and interest, and is given for husbands by States and Territories in the next table.

ISSUE OF EXISTING MARRIAGES OF HUSBANDS(a), 30th JUNE, 1947.

Number of Children.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
	NUMBER OF HUSBANDS.								
0	118,627	83,777	38,404	25,923	18,113	8,736	601	740	294,921
1	148,037	105,175	47,804	34,819	22,287	11,614	559	843	371,138
2	153,913	110,920	52,928	37,261	26,303	11,831	510	1,011	394,677
3	98,507	70,031	36,942	23,390	17,969	8,391	308	582	256,120
4	58,182	39,439	23,726	13,392	10,899	5,323	163	290	151,414
5	33,777	22,150	14,172	7,208	6,090	3,232	113	170	86,912
6	21,057	13,201	8,882	4,481	3,612	2,254	61	95	53,643
7	13,344	8,120	5,672	2,581	2,191	1,589	38	58	33,593
8	9,017	5,108	3,685	1,725	1,406	1,105	18	31	22,095
9	5,833	3,231	2,495	1,076	911	723	13	13	14,295
10	3,768	2,117	1,568	713	623	462	6	17	9,274
11	2,127	1,196	945	430	323	344	2	8	5,375
12	1,358	721	567	250	204	212	3	4	3,319
13	730	362	296	141	105	113	1	4	1,752
14	376	209	141	66	51	72	1	..	916
15 and over	313	193	134	58	54	74	..	..	826
Total	668,966	465,950	238,361	153,514	111,141	56,075	2,397	3,866	1,700,270

ISSUE OF EXISTING MARRIAGES OF HUSBANDS(a), 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Number of Children.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
PROPORTION PER CENT. OF ALL ISSUES.									
0	17.73	17.98	16.11	16.89	16.30	15.58	25.07	19.14	17.34
1	22.13	22.57	20.05	22.68	20.05	20.71	23.32	21.81	21.83
2	23.01	23.81	22.20	24.27	23.67	21.10	21.28	26.15	23.21
3	14.72	15.03	15.50	15.24	16.17	14.97	12.85	15.05	15.06
4	8.70	8.46	9.95	8.72	9.81	9.49	6.80	7.50	8.91
5	5.05	4.75	5.95	4.70	5.48	5.76	4.71	4.40	5.11
6	3.15	2.83	3.73	2.92	3.25	4.02	2.55	2.46	3.16
7	1.99	1.74	2.38	1.68	1.97	2.83	1.59	1.50	1.98
8	1.35	1.10	1.55	1.13	1.26	1.97	0.75	0.80	1.30
9	0.87	0.69	1.05	0.70	0.82	1.29	0.54	0.34	0.84
10	0.56	0.45	0.66	0.47	0.56	0.82	0.25	0.44	0.55
11	0.32	0.26	0.40	0.28	0.29	0.61	0.08	0.21	0.32
12	0.20	0.16	0.24	0.16	0.18	0.38	0.13	0.10	0.20
13	0.11	0.08	0.12	0.09	0.09	0.20	0.04	0.10	0.10
14	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.13	0.04	..	0.05
15 and over ..	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.14	..	..	0.04
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Excludes husbands who were permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise) from their wives. The figures include a proportionate allocation of married males who did not state their conjugal condition, while those who did not state their issue have also been distributed proportionately throughout. No correction has been made above for the understatement of childlessness referred to in Section 4.

The figures above are as adjusted by the proportionate distribution of cases of "not stated" conjugal condition over the various conjugal conditions as referred to in Chapter XI., Conjugal Condition. The numbers childless are understated, and the numbers with issue overstated, due to the inclusion in "not stated" issue of a number of persons who were actually childless, the "not stated" group being distributed above proportionately without correction for this fact. These results are more complete than the recorded data and are more appropriate than the latter for the calculation of fertility rates from birth statistics. The understatement in childlessness is not very serious in the results above. It is estimated that, if corrected, the recorded proportion of 17.34 per cent. for Australia, for example, would be increased to about 19 per cent. No adjustments for this factor have been attempted in the tables of this Chapter.

The proportions in the foregoing table exhibit some irregularity in the case of the Territories, due to the smallness of the numbers concerned, but in the States there is a marked regularity in the proportions for successive total issues, while the proportions for the various States for any given issue do not vary greatly from the average for Australia. The most marked deviations occur in Tasmania, where the proportions of husbands with issue of less than four children were appreciably lower than the average for Australia, whereas the proportions with issue of four or more were in all cases above the average. Much the same applies to Queensland, but the proportions are lower than the Australian experience only for husbands with up to two children. It is shown in a subsequent table that the average issue per husband is highest in Tasmania, followed by Queensland, and lowest in Victoria. In Victoria, with a few exceptions, the proportions of husbands with issue of up to two children were higher, and the proportion with issue of more than two children lower than in any other State. The proportions of husbands in the States in 1947 who had issue of less than five were as follows:—Victoria 87.85 per cent., South Australia 87.80 per cent., New South Wales 86.29 per cent., Western Australia 86.00 per cent., Queensland 83.81 per cent., and Tasmania 81.85 per cent. The corresponding percentage for Australia was 86.35. In Australia, as a whole, and in each State, the percentage of husbands who had issue less than four increased considerably between 1911 and 1947.

It should be noted that total issue in the above table relates to issue from the existing marriage, all children born alive of that marriage, whether surviving or dead at the date of the Census, being included.

11. Issue of Wives.—Corresponding to the total issue table for husbands in Section 10, the next table gives for wives the number and proportion per cent. for each degree of total issue.

ISSUE OF EXISTING MARRIAGES OF WIVES(a), 30th JUNE, 1947.

Number of Children.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
					NUMBER OF WIVES.				
0	118,289	83,304	38,023	25,784	17,729	8,610	417	662	292,818
1	148,089	105,111	47,700	34,921	21,917	11,591	341	758	370,428
2	153,283	110,615	52,519	37,167	25,652	11,754	278	936	392,204
3	98,122	69,895	36,640	23,317	17,414	8,346	157	552	254,443
4	57,993	39,428	23,558	13,392	10,515	5,279	96	278	150,539
5	33,723	22,065	14,058	7,223	5,883	3,229	70	159	86,410
6	21,112	13,248	8,856	4,493	3,536	2,246	36	80	53,607
7	13,344	8,207	5,718	2,598	2,147	1,574	27	54	33,669
8	9,046	5,184	3,754	1,721	1,400	1,112	10	29	22,256
9	5,951	3,285	2,488	1,103	887	716	11	11	14,452
10	3,812	2,167	1,593	722	614	476	3	16	9,403
11	2,167	1,224	952	437	313	347	4	8	5,452
12	1,378	728	595	252	204	214	5	5	3,381
13	737	366	292	147	99	118	1	4	1,764
14	381	196	140	65	46	72	1	..	901
15 and over ..	296	192	128	56	53	68	..	..	793
Total ..	667,723	465,215	237,014	153,398	108,409	55,752	1,457	3,552	1,692,520
					PROPORTION PER CENT. OF ALL ISSUES.				
0	17.72	17.91	16.04	16.81	16.35	15.45	28.62	18.64	17.30
1	22.18	22.59	20.13	22.77	20.22	20.79	23.40	21.34	21.89
2	22.96	23.78	22.16	24.23	23.66	21.08	19.08	26.35	23.17
3	14.69	15.02	15.46	15.20	16.06	14.97	10.78	15.54	15.03
4	8.69	8.48	9.94	8.73	9.70	9.47	6.59	7.83	8.89
5	5.05	4.74	5.93	4.71	5.43	5.79	4.80	4.48	5.11
6	3.16	2.85	3.74	2.93	3.26	4.03	2.47	2.25	3.17
7	2.00	1.76	2.41	1.69	1.98	2.82	1.85	1.52	1.99
8	1.35	1.11	1.59	1.12	1.29	2.00	0.69	0.82	1.32
9	0.89	0.71	1.05	0.72	0.82	1.28	0.76	0.31	0.85
10	0.57	0.47	0.67	0.47	0.57	0.86	0.21	0.45	0.57
11	0.32	0.26	0.40	0.28	0.29	0.62	0.27	0.22	0.32
12	0.21	0.16	0.25	0.16	0.19	0.38	0.34	0.14	0.20
13	0.11	0.08	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.21	0.07	0.11	0.10
14	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.13	0.07	..	0.05
15 and over ..	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.12	..	..	0.04
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Excludes wives who were permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise) from their husbands. The figures include a proportionate allocation of married females who did not state their conjugal condition, while those who did not state their issue have also been distributed proportionately throughout. No correction has been made above for the understatement of childlessness referred to in Section 4.

The remarks made in the preceding Section relating to the distribution of cases of " not stated " conjugal condition and issue and the understatement of childlessness apply in a similar manner to the figures above for wives. Compared with the proportion of 17.30 per cent. of all wives in Australia recorded as childless, the true proportion, as for husbands, is estimated to be in the region of 19 per cent. As in the case of husbands the proportions of wives with issue less than four in Tasmania and with less than three in Queensland were below the average for Australia, while in Tasmania the proportions with issue above three were above the average for each successive number, and the same was true of Queensland for issue above two. The average issue per wife was highest in Tasmania, with Queensland next, and lowest in Victoria, with South Australia very slightly higher.

The proportions of wives who had issue of less than five were as follows:—Victoria 87.78 per cent., South Australia 87.74 per cent., New South Wales 86.24 per cent., Western Australia 85.99 per cent., Queensland 83.73 per cent., Tasmania 81.76 per cent., and Australia as a whole 86.28 per cent. These percentages are substantially higher than the corresponding percentages for 1921.

12. Comparative Results for Issue at Various Censuses.—The particulars of issue according to each number of children published for 1911 and 1921 in the respective Families Chapters and Parts related mainly to the issue of all marriages of a husband or wife and not only that of the existing marriage, which is the basis of the 1947 results. Although tables in terms of average issue of existing marriages were published in 1921 for wives, these results were obtained by means of a tabulation of issue in the aggregate without a dissection into families of each individual size. However, for 1911 full details of the issue of existing marriages of wives were published in an appendix to the Report on the Census, entitled "*Mathematical Theory of Population*", pp. 338–339. It is possible, therefore, to make comparisons between the results for the 1911 and 1921 Censuses for both husbands and wives only on the basis of issue of all marriages and between those of 1911 and 1947 only for issue of existing marriages for wives. In the following table the numbers and proportional distributions of wives according to issue, on all available bases, in 1911, 1921 and 1947, are shown for Australia:—

WIVES[a]: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO ISSUE, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1911, 1921 AND 1947.

Number of Children.	Number.				Percentage.			
	All Marriages.		Existing Marriages.		All Marriages.		Existing Marriages.	
	1911.	1921.(b)	1911.	1947.(b)	1911.(c)	1921.(b)	1911.	1947.(b)
0	89,064	131,126	104,761	292,818	12.40	15.37	14.28	17.30
1	105,019	136,875	109,720	370,428	14.63	16.04	14.95	21.89
2	104,253	138,657	106,196	392,204	14.52	16.25	14.47	23.17
3	89,256	116,066	90,219	254,443	12.43	13.61	12.29	15.03
4	74,044	90,321	73,962	150,539	10.31	10.59	10.08	8.89
5	58,976	66,486	58,482	86,410	8.21	7.79	7.97	5.11
6	48,103	50,038	47,045	53,607	6.70	5.87	6.41	3.17
7	38,594	37,329	37,540	33,669	5.38	4.38	5.12	1.99
8	31,565	28,054	30,537	22,256	4.40	3.29	4.16	1.32
9	25,362	20,645	24,399	14,452	3.53	2.42	3.33	0.85
10	20,229	15,039	19,317	9,403	2.82	1.76	2.63	0.57
11	13,478	9,704	12,805	5,452	1.88	1.14	1.75	0.32
12 and over	20,010	12,767	18,790	6,839	2.79	1.49	2.56	0.39
Not Stated	15,820	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	733,773	853,107	733,773	1,692,520	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(*a*) For 1911 includes all wives, but in 1921 excludes wives enumerated apart from their husbands and in 1947 excludes wives permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise) from their husbands. The figures for 1947 include a proportionate allocation of married females who did not state their conjugal condition while those who did not state their issue have been distributed proportionately throughout. Cases of "Not Stated" issue of existing marriages in 1911 have also been distributed over the specified issues, while in 1921 wives who failed to state their issue were assigned issue before tabulation. (*b*) No correction has been made for the overstatement and understatement of childlessness in 1921 and 1947 respectively, referred to in Section 4. (*c*) Percentage of total wives who stated their issue.

The decline in the average size of family between 1911 and 1947 shown by the table in Section 6 can be further examined by means of the comparative figures above. Bearing in mind that due to the inclusion of children of former marriages the 1921 figures overstate issue by about 4 per cent. in comparison with those of 1911 and 1947 relating to existing marriages only, it will be seen that accurate comparisons between the three Censuses are not possible. Nevertheless, it would appear that the proportion of childless wives has increased, as have also the proportions of wives having smaller families of up to three children, whereas the proportion fell for each number of children from four upwards. The age distribution of the population is, however, an important factor in determining family structure, and it is to be remembered in interpreting the results above that the age composition of the Australian population had undergone considerable change between 1911 and 1947. The effect of age on issue is examined in Section 13 following. As previously mentioned, the figures for childless wives in 1947 are understated, while those for the 1921 Census are on the contrary overstated. Reference may be made to Section 14 in which the results for childlessness are discussed in more detail.

ISSUE IN RELATION TO AGE, DURATION OF EXISTING MARRIAGE AND AGE AT MARRIAGE.

13. Age and Average Issue.—In the following table are given the average issues of husbands of various ages enumerated in the States and Territories of Australia:—

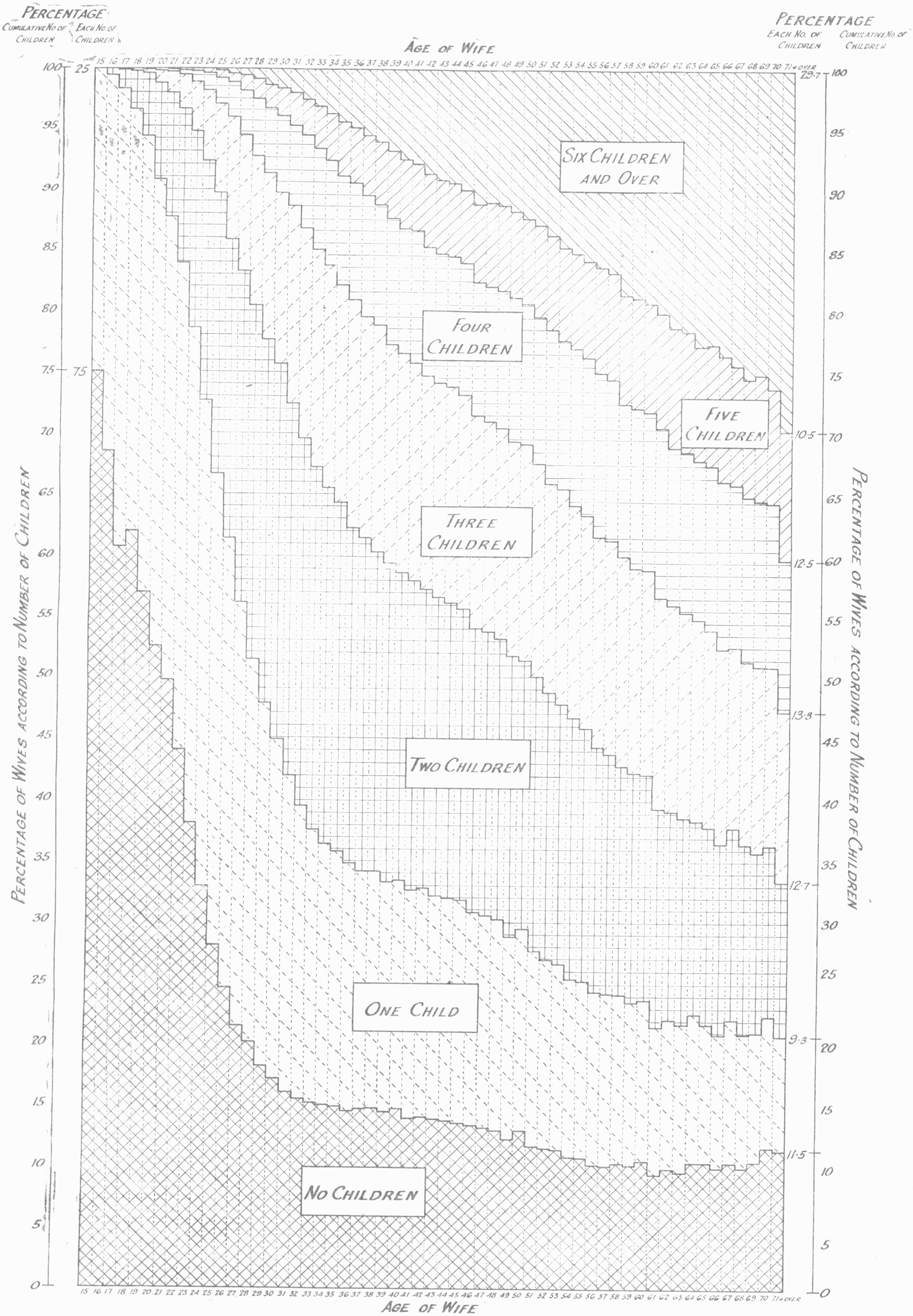
AVERAGE ISSUE OF EXISTING MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO AGE OF HUSBAND[(a)], 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
15–19	0.46	0.49	0.57	0.63	0.51	0.59	0.25	0.00	0.50
20–24	0.62	0.58	0.63	0.58	0.62	0.72	0.69	0.45	0.61
25–29	1.12	1.03	1.15	1.06	1.12	1.26	1.02	1.14	1.10
30–34	1.67	1.56	1.77	1.61	1.69	1.88	1.47	1.68	1.66
35–39	2.10	1.97	2.24	1.98	2.14	2.37	2.03	2.05	2.09
40–44	2.40	2.24	2.55	2.22	2.46	2.79	2.03	2.50	2.38
45–49	2.65	2.46	2.80	2.47	2.68	3.08	2.50	2.55	2.62
50–54	2.86	2.68	3.06	2.75	2.95	3.38	2.70	2.65	2.85
55–59	3.10	2.95	3.38	3.04	3.22	3.71	2.76	3.08	3.12
60–64	3.31	3.23	3.68	3.30	3.48	3.94	3.90	2.87	3.37
65–69	3.60	3.50	4.00	3.55	3.75	4.23	3.51	3.19	3.65
70–74	3.90	3.71	4.32	3.81	3.93	4.42	4.57	3.76	3.92
75–79	4.26	3.92	4.70	4.24	4.18	4.74	3.38	3.95	4.23
80–84	4.63	4.27	5.05	4.48	4.40	4.75	2.67	4.11	4.55
85 and over ..	4.81	4.55	5.42	4.45	4.40	4.76	11.00	12.50	4.76
Not Stated.. ..	2.03	1.98	2.31	2.09	2.38	2.60	1.27	2.00	2.10
Total ..	2.35	2.25	2.55	2.28	2.44	2.68	2.00	2.16	2.36

(a) Excludes husbands who were permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise) from their wives or who did not state their issue. No correction has been made above for the overstatement in average issue referred to in Section 4.

In this and the succeeding tables the expression 0.00 is used where there were husbands or wives in a particular category but no issue. Where blanks occur there were no husbands or wives. As indicated in Section 10 of this Chapter particulars of age are requisite for any complete study of the question of issue. Examples of this necessity are afforded by the figures in this table. Comparing the averages for all ages it will be noticed that the average for Australia (2.36) was higher than the average for New South Wales (2.35), but if the successive age groups are compared it will be found that except in the unimportant ages under 20 years, age groups 55–59 to 70–74 years, and "unspecified" ages, in each of which there was a difference in favour of Australia, the averages throughout were uniformly higher for New South Wales. This apparent anomaly is largely due to the different age constitution of the married male population in New South Wales as compared with Australia as a whole. With few exceptions the average issue of husbands in the States increases consistently with age, while the variations in the average issue at the more important ages between the various States, except for Victoria where the average issue was relatively low, were confined within fairly narrow limits. In practically all age groups to 75–79 years inclusive, husbands in Tasmania had the highest average issue of the States, while at the remaining ages Queensland had the highest. In a majority of the groups husbands in Victoria had the lowest average issue. In each of the States, and in Australia, the highest average issues for husbands are to be found in the advanced ages, which suggests that fertility is not a bar to long life although, of course, these averages are primarily a reflection of the higher levels of the birth-rate obtaining in the periods when these persons would have had their children. The average issue for all husbands irrespective of age was less for each State and for Australia in 1947 than in 1921, the respective averages for Australia being 2.36 and 3.22.

The next table gives the average issue for wives of various ages in the States and Territories.



PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WIVES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN CONJUNCTION WITH AGE

AUSTRALIA, 30TH JUNE 1947

(EXISTING MARRIAGE ONLY)

AVERAGE ISSUE OF EXISTING MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO AGE OF WIFE(a), 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
15–19	0.45	0.44	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.54	0.26	0.36	0.46
20–24	0.85	0.77	0.91	0.79	0.88	0.99	0.87	0.70	0.84
25–29	1.46	1.36	1.60	1.38	1.56	1.67	1.55	1.45	1.46
30–34	1.98	1.86	2.16	1.88	2.07	2.26	1.88	2.01	1.98
35–39	2.33	2.17	2.52	2.16	2.43	2.70	2.15	2.35	2.32
40–44	2.58	2.39	2.78	2.40	2.61	3.07	2.25	2.67	2.56
45–49	2.80	2.60	2.97	2.62	2.87	3.31	2.76	2.64	2.77
50–54	3.03	2.83	3.30	2.93	3.15	3.59	3.13	2.85	3.03
55–59	3.30	3.16	3.68	3.21	3.52	3.89	3.50	2.93	3.33
60–64	3.53	3.45	3.98	3.51	3.68	4.20	3.43	3.06	3.60
65–69	3.77	3.69	4.13	3.75	3.85	4.42	5.20	2.98	3.82
70–74	3.93	3.80	4.38	4.01	3.86	4.46	6.50	4.15	3.97
75–79	4.33	4.05	4.70	4.14	4.00	4.85	1.00	5.45	4.27
80–84	4.62	4.30	5.28	4.27	4.29	4.93	4.00	5.00	4.55
85 and over ..	4.88	4.74	5.28	4.98	3.10	4.39	..	12.00	4.80
Not Stated.. ..	2.06	2.01	2.33	2.15	2.31	2.63	2.50	1.97	2.13
Total ..	2.36	2.25	2.56	2.29	2.43	2.69	1.98	2.18	2.36

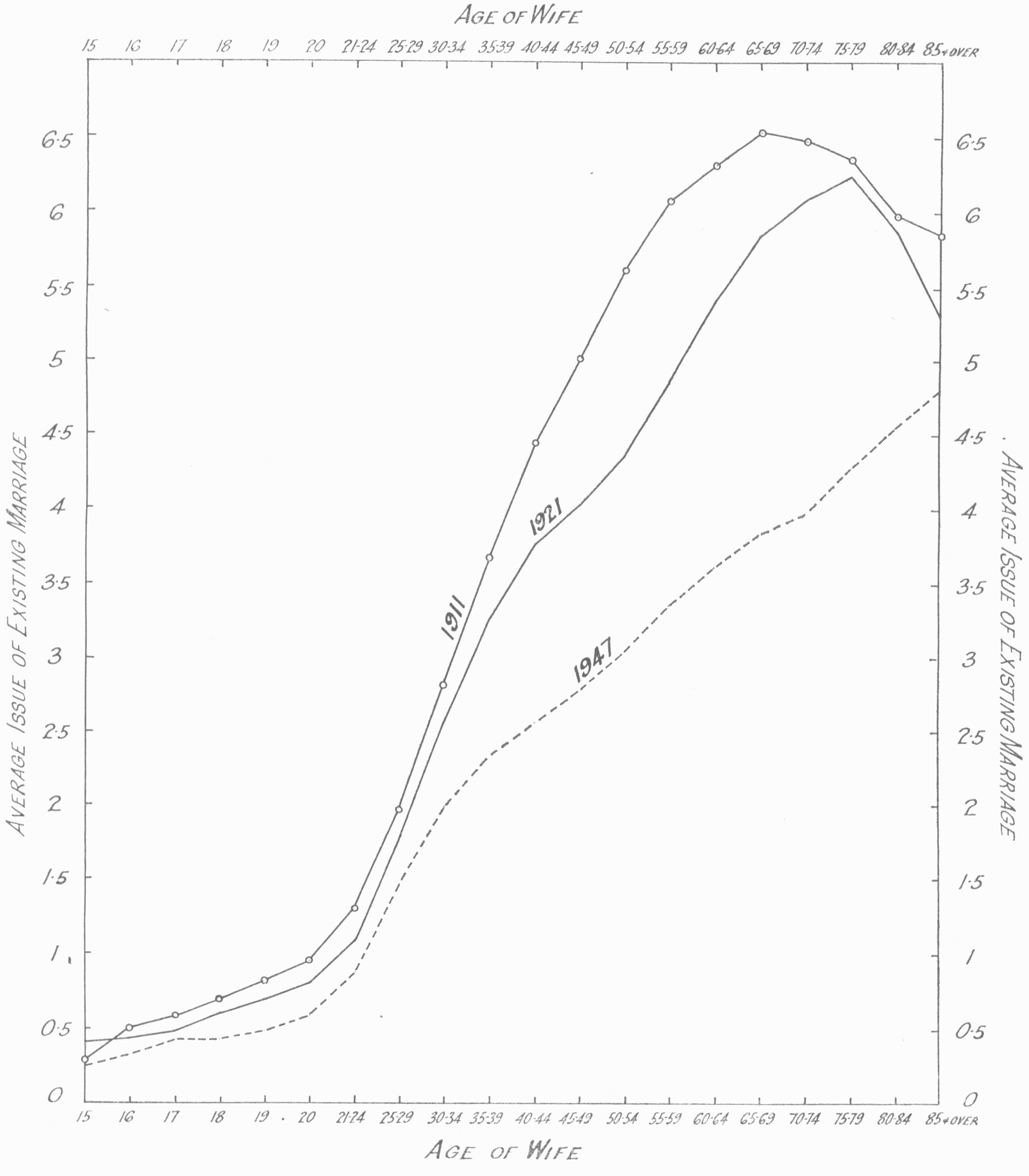
(a) Excludes wives who were permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise) from their husbands or who did not state their issue. No correction has been made above for the overstatement in average issue referred to in Section 4.

Wives in Tasmania had the highest average issue amongst the States for all ages except from 80 years upwards. At these ages average issue was greatest for wives in Queensland. In the other States in no case did the relative averages vary greatly. As in the case of husbands, the highest average issues in the States were recorded at the most advanced ages, the average issue for wives in Australia as a whole exhibiting a regular increase from the youngest to the oldest age group. The regular increase in the average issue of wives from age 45 onwards, which may be accepted as about the age limit for fertility, may suggest a continued diminution in the average issue of wives reaching the limit of fertility, or a higher death rate amongst those having small families. However, as has been noted in connexion with the average issue of husbands, the progression of the averages beyond the limits of fertility is due in a large measure to a continued decline in the size of the family. This conclusion is also supported by a comparison of the average issues for 1911, 1921 and 1947, which show a progressive decline in each of the States at practically all the important ages.

Corrected on the age distribution of all wives in Australia, excluding those permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise) from their husbands or who did not state their issue, to eliminate the effect of differences in the age constitution of wives in the various States, the average issues for 1947 become as follows:—Tasmania, 2.76; Queensland, 2.58; Western Australia, 2.45; New South Wales, 2.37; South Australia, 2.26; Victoria, 2.23.

The proportions of families of different sizes corresponding to the average issues shown for Australia in the preceding table are illustrated in the graph on page 319.

14. Comparative Results for Issue in relation to Age at Various Censuses.—(i) *Average Issue.*—Comparisons between the average issue of existing marriages according to age can be made between all three Censuses 1911, 1921 and 1947, but for wives only. For existing and previous



AVERAGE ISSUE OF WIVES ACCORDING TO AGE
AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES 1911-1947
(EXISTING MARRIAGE ONLY)

marriages combined, particulars of average issue according to age are available for both husbands and wives in 1911 and 1921. The various results for wives are shown in the following table:—

AVERAGE ISSUE ACCORDING TO AGE OF WIFE[(a)], AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1911, 1921 AND 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	All Marriages.		Existing Marriages.		
	1911.	1921.(b)	1911.	1921.(b)	1947.(b)
Under 20	0.73	0.62	0.73	0.62	0.46
20–24	1.27	1.09	1.26	1.08	0.84
25–29	1.99	1.78	1.97	1.76	1.46
30–34	2.85	2.59	2.80	2.54	1.98
35–39	3.75	3.32	3.65	3.24	2.32
40–44	4.57	3.84	4.42	3.73	2.56
45–49	5.25	4.19	5.02	4.02	2.77
50–54	5.92	4.57	5.62	4.36	3.03
55–59	6.44	5.12	6.07	4.84	3.33
60–64	6.75	5.74	6.31	5.40	3.60
65–69	7.03	6.25	6.53	5.83	3.82
70–74	7.02	6.51	6.48	6.08	3.97
75–79	6.98	6.77	6.36	6.25	4.27
80 and over	6.51	6.46	5.87	5.76	4.60
Not Stated	4.24	4.08	4.05	3.84	2.13
Total	3.93	3.34	3.78	3.22	2.36

(a) For 1911 includes all wives, but in 1921 excludes wives enumerated apart from their husbands, and in 1947 excludes wives permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise) from their husbands. The average issues relate to wives who stated their issue except in 1921 when those who failed to state their issue were assigned issue prior to tabulation. (b) No correction has been made for the understatement and overstatement in average issue in 1921 and 1947 respectively, referred to in Section 4.

In the table above, wives who did not state their issue are treated in a similar manner to that in subsequent tables relating to duration of marriage. These various inter-related results expressed in the form of average issue or proportional distribution are thus on a comparable basis throughout for each Census, although they vary from Census to Census. In the 1947 tabulations relating to duration of marriage, no distribution of "not stated" issue was made because such allocations would necessarily have had to be made for each age in the first instance and were considered unwarranted from the viewpoint of the work involved and the fact that the resulting distributions would have been of doubtful accuracy in any case. For 1947, therefore, as also in the 1911 figures relating to existing and previous marriages combined, wives who did not state their issue have been excluded entirely from the calculation of averages and proportions shown from Section 12 onwards. In 1921 such persons were assigned issue before tabulation, while in the remaining case above, that of existing marriages in 1911, the results exclude "not stated" issue except in a few instances where they have been calculated from the only data available, namely, that published in the table on pp. 338–339 of the *Mathematical Theory of Population*, in which cases of "not stated" issue were distributed proportionately by a method outlined in the text preceding the table.

The long-term comparisons provided by the figures above show that the fall in average issue recorded at the Censuses of 1921 and 1947 compared with 1911 was experienced in all age groups of wives and has, therefore, occurred independently of changes in the age structure of the population. This decline was at about the same rate in the youngest age group, under 20 years, which includes a high proportion of fertile women, as for all wives as a whole. The average issue, 0.46 per wife in this age group, represented a fall of 37 per cent. from the 1911 level at these ages, compared with a drop between 1911 and 1947 of 38 per cent. in average issue for all ages collectively. At the ages 20–24 and 25–29 years, which are the most fertile, the average issue was 0.84 and 1.46 respectively or 33 and 26 per cent. lower than the corresponding averages in 1911. It is to be remembered, of course, that the fertility experience of women is incomplete at these ages and the results do not necessarily provide a guide as to the ultimate fertility of the women concerned. The reproductive history of women from, say, age 45 onwards, on the other hand, is complete. The changes have been very marked at the more elderly ages and, bearing in mind the understatement and overstatement in average issue in 1921 and 1947 respectively, it is apparent that the greater part of the decline in average issue has occurred since 1921. The changes at the older ages, from 45 years onwards, are, therefore, of importance, and are considered in detail in Section 15 following.

A graphical comparison between the results of the Censuses of 1911, 1921 and 1947 for average issue of existing marriages of wives according to age is shown on the previous page. The proportional distribution of wives in each age group according to number of children as recorded at the 1947 Census will be seen in the graph on page 319.

(ii) *Proportions Childless.*—Variations in the distribution of husbands and wives according to the number of their children are, perhaps, of more significance than changes in average issue. As indicated in Section 12, comparisons relating to individual family sizes cannot be made on a uniform basis for all Censuses, but comparable data are available for 1911 and 1947 in respect of the issue of existing marriages of wives, and for 1911 and 1921 for the issue of existing and previous marriages combined, for husbands as well as wives. These are set out in the relevant Parts and Reports on the Census, including the appendix *Mathematical Theory of Population.* On account of considerations of space, they cannot be repeated in detail in this Chapter but changes in the family size structure for those women whose fertility experience is complete are examined in the next Section, while the number of childless wives and their proportions of total wives in each age group, which have a special significance in connexion with changes in average issue, are shown in the following table for Australia as at the Censuses of 1911, 1921 and 1947:—

CHILDLESS WIVES[a]: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS OF TOTAL WIVES[a] ACCORDING TO AGE, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1911, 1921 AND 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Numbers.				Percentage of Total Wives.			
	All Marriages.		Existing Marriages.		All Marriages.		Existing Marriages.	
	1911.	1921.(b)	1911.	1947.(b)	1911.(c)	1921.(b)	1911.	1947.(b)(c)
Under 20	3,288	3,411	3,353	8,944	39.69	46.09	39.68	59.01
20–24	16,021	21,863	16,632	57,740	25.30	32.21	25.54	41.18
25–29	17,944	27,192	18,880	49,368	16.90	21.17	17.30	22.45
30–34	13,170	19,715	14,414	37,528	12.03	13.83	12.81	15.82
35–39	10,276	14,833	12,002	31,719	10.12	11.69	11.47	14.73
40–44	8,590	12,552	10,739	24,963	9.28	11.92	11.26	14.14
45–49	6,795	10,409	9,390	20,811	8.50	12.35	11.42	13.15
50–54	4,761	8,377	7,005	16,346	8.00	12.10	11.40	11.79
55–59	2,969	5,636	4,632	11,838	8.09	10.81	12.22	10.44
60–64	2,086	3,538	3,289	8,022	8.61	10.00	13.12	10.07
65–69	1,355	1,829	2,251	5,121	8.38	10.11	13.53	10.35
70–74	744	919	1,309	3,065	8.35	10.84	14.08	11.55
75–79	333	363	606	1,364	8.18	10.34	14.25	11.22
80 and over	151	168	259	593	9.47	12.87	15.32	12.11
Not Stated	581	321	..	3,198	10.70	14.74	..	24.45
Total	89,064	131,126	104,761	280,620	12.40	15.37	14.28	17.53

(a) For 1911 includes all wives, but in 1921 excludes wives enumerated apart from their husbands and in 1947 excludes wives who were permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise) from their husbands. (b) No correction has been made for the overstatement and understatement of childlessness in 1921 and 1947 respectively, referred to in Section 4. (c) Percentage of wives who stated their issue.

The changes recorded between the various Censuses in the proportions childless are of considerable interest. As between 1911 and 1921, the proportions of wives childless, taking into consideration all the children born to married women during their lifetime and not only those of their existing marriages, rose in all groups. If the older ages, at which there is little or no likelihood of a first child being born, are considered, the increases appear to be, however, too great to be accepted as reliable. It has been explained in Section 4 that the figures for childlessness in 1921 were affected by the treatment of " not stated " issue. A comparison between the results for childlessness in existing marriages as between 1911 and 1947 is also to be made with caution, since, as already indicated, at the older ages in 1947 the degree of childlessness is understated due to the high proportion of childless married women who omitted a reply altogether to the question on issue. Between ages 45 and 65 years, for example, the recorded figures show a pronounced rise in childlessness from 10.07 per cent. amongst the oldest group of wives to 13.15 per cent. amongst those aged 45–49 years. While it is not practicable to estimate accurately the extent of the understatement in childlessness, it is thought that the proportions childless would actually have varied very little from a level of 16 per cent. amongst wives of these ages.

On the whole, so far as the figures can be accepted or corrected, the indications are of a steady increase in childlessness in married women between 1911 and 1947 at all ages.

15. Size of Completed Families.—(i) *Australia.*—Data tabulated in age groups afford a valuable means of determining the completed fertility of marriages. In the case of married women, for example, the reproductive period has been practically, even if not wholly, passed by the time the age of 45 years is reached. For certain aspects such as the proportions childless the family structure is almost certainly complete by the age of 45 years. The experience of married women in the age group 45–49 years may, therefore, give as close an indication as is possible of the completed fertility of a population. The average issue of wives aged 45–49 years in 1911, 1921 and 1947, considering existing marriages only, was 5.02, 4.02 and 2.77 respectively. In the next higher age group, 50–54 years, the corresponding averages were 5.62, 4.36 and 3.03 respectively. Taking the combined issue of existing and previous marriages, which gives a more accurate representation of completed fertility, the respective average issues in the age groups in question in 1911 and 1921, no data being available for 1947, were as follows:—45–49 years, 5.25 and 4.19; 50–54, 5.92 and 4.57. It is not likely that the considerable differences shown between the average issues for these two successive age groups are due to additional births occurring at the older ages. The proportions represented by the various ages at marriage and the factor of mortality, which possibly affects married women differently according to the size of their family, may exert an important influence on these experiences, the net effect of which may be to lower or raise average issue as the age increases. Considering the two extremes of wives (those who were childless and those with six or more children) who are most likely to be affected by these two factors, the variations in the proportions per cent., based on issue of existing and previous marriages combined as the more appropriate measure, which were recorded at the Census of 1911 from ages 45–49 years to the next higher age group were as follows:—Childless, 8.50 to 8.00; six or more children, 44.43 to 53.07. These results indicate that in the years leading up to the 1911 Census at least the factors of age at marriage and of mortality could be important in their effect on childlessness at these ages. The extent of the changes in the proportions with six or more children again suggests the possibility of special influences. It is thought, however, that the variations are due primarily to the declining fertility of the later generation of married women, born 45 to 49 years before the Census concerned, in comparison with that of the earlier generation born 50 to 54 years before the same Census. The 45–49 age group appears, therefore, the more appropriate basis for the measurement of the complete size of families. At the same time the broader age group 45–54 years has been adopted for purposes of tabulation of data relating to family size in some countries, as at the 1941 Census of Canada. Data in this form, therefore, may also be useful for comparative purposes. In the table below, family size distributions for Australia are shown according to both groupings. Results for the higher age groups in each case have also been included for the purpose of showing broadly the changes in fertility that have been experienced by successive generations or cohorts of married women. The effects of differing proportions according to age at marriage and of mortality as factors in these changes are to be remembered, however.

SIZE OF COMPLETED FAMILIES: AVERAGE ISSUE AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO ISSUE OF SUCCESSIVE GENERATIONS OF WIVES AGED 45 YEARS AND OVER, AUSTRALIA.[a]

(Existing Marriages Only.)

Period in which Wives were Born.	Age last Birthday (Years).	Average Issue.	Percentage Distribution according to Number of Children—							
			0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6 and over.	Total.
			FIVE-YEARLY AGE GROUPS.							
1897–1902 ..	45–49 (*b*) ..	2.77	13.15	17.27	23.33	17.41	11.21	6.67	10.96	100.00
1892–97 ..	50–54 (*b*) ..	3.03	11.79	15.45	21.82	17.47	12.19	7.61	13.67	100.00
1887–92 ..	55–59 (*b*) ..	3.33	10.44	13.82	19.59	17.32	13.03	8.70	17.10	100.00
1882–87 ..	60–64 (*b*) ..	3.60	10.07	12.28	17.45	16.77	13.20	9.41	20.82	100.00
1877–82 ..	65–69 (*b*) ..	3.82	10.35	11.02	15.72	15.40	13.50	10.02	23.99	100.00
1872–77 ..	70–74 (*b*) ..	3.97	11.55	10.07	13.93	14.53	12.91	10.21	26.80	100.00
1867–72 ..	75–79 (*b*) ..	4.27	11.22	8.96	12.05	13.81	12.27	10.35	31.34	100.00
1862–67 ..	80–84 (*b*) ..	4.55	11.90	7.72	10.12	11.22	12.72	11.37	34.95	100.00
1861–66 ..	45–49 (*c*) ..	5.02	11.42	6.81	8.49	10.11	10 91	10.30	41.96	100.00
1856–61 ..	50–54 (*c*) ..	5.62	11.40	5.43	6.53	8.06	9.27	9.55	49.76	100.00
1851–56 ..	55–59 (*c*) ..	6.07	12.22	4.95	5.40	6.52	7.43	8.23	55.25	100.00
1846–51 ..	60–64 (*c*) ..	6.31	13.12	4.37	4.79	5.42	6.77	7.42	58.11	100.00
1841–46 ..	65–69 (*c*) ..	6.53	13.53	4.15	4.16	5.08	5.81	6.17	61.10	100.00
1836–41 ..	70–74 (*c*) ..	6.48	14.08	4.17	4.20	4.98	5.59	6.81	60.17	100.00
1831–36 ..	75–79 (*c*) ..	6.36	14.25	4.16	5.24	4.87	5.31	7.12	59.05	100.00
1831 or earlier ..	80 and over(*c*)	5.87	15.32	3.73	4.73	5.97	6.09	8.75	55.41	100.00
			TEN-YEARLY AGE GROUPS.							
1892–1902 ..	45–54 (*b*) ..	2.89	12.51	16.42	22.63	17.44	11.67	7.10	12.23	100.00
1882–92 ..	55–64 (*b*) ..	3.44	10.29	13.18	18.71	17.09	13.10	8.99	18.64	100.00
1872–82 ..	65–74 (*b*) ..	3.87	10.77	10.69	15.10	15.10	13.29	10.08	24.97	100.00
1862–72 ..	75–84 (*b*) ..	4.34	11.38	8.66	11.58	13.18	12.38	10.60	32.22	100.00
1856–66 ..	45–54 (*c*) ..	5.26	11.41	6.22	7.65	9.23	10.21	9.98	45.30	100.00
1846–56 ..	55–64 (*c*) ..	6.14	12.58	4.72	5.16	6.09	7.17	7.90	56.38	100.00
1836–46 ..	65–74 (*c*) ..	6.50	13.72	4.16	4.17	5.05	5.73	6.40	60.77	·100.00
1836 or earlier ..	75 and over(*c*)	6.19	14.55	4.04	5.10	5.18	5.53	7.59	58.01	100.00

(*a*) For 1947 excludes wives who were permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise) from their husbands or who did not state their issue. The figures have not been corrected for the understatement of childlessness in 1947 referred to in Section 4. (*b*) At 1947 Census. (*c*) At 1911 Census.

It is to be noted that the figures above relate to issue of existing marriages only. The exclusion of children of previous marriages does not affect the results for average issue materially, but at the older ages concerned those for wives with no children would be varied considerably if allowance were made for children of former marriages. Reference may be made to the table in sub-section (ii) of the preceding Section which shows the proportions of wives childless according to both sets of data. The remaining results above, however, are probably not so affected by the occurrence of marriage or re-marriage at these ages.

The figures for childlessness at the very old ages are probably not to be trusted. In the table above a proportion of 15.32 per cent. in the earliest group considered, for example, appears very high in relation to the level of about 11 per cent. amongst women born during 1856–66. The reduction in childlessness amongst women aged 55–59 to 65–69 years in 1947 is to be viewed with suspicion because of the deficiencies in the data. Compared with wives aged 60–64 years, the next three youngest groups in 1947 showed successive rises in childlessness reaching a percentage of 13.15 for those aged 45–49 years. Approximate corrections made to the 1947 Census data for the understatement of childlessness suggest that in Australia there has been little change from a level of 16 per cent. childless amongst these groups of women. In considering trends in childlessness, however, account must be taken not only of age but also of age at marriage. This latter factor is examined in Sections 18 and 19.

The average number of children in completed families is seen to have fallen continuously from the very high levels of the preceding century to 2.77 in 1947. This decline is one of the most remarkable of the results revealed by the Census and has important social and economic implications, particularly as the average of only 2.77 children recorded in the completed family would probably not have sufficed for replacement of the Australian population under the conditions experienced. No precise calculation of the level of reproduction represented by this experience can be made as the Census results are available in respect only of issue of wives, exclusive of those permanently separated from their husbands. This level would, however, be between the two extremes obtained, on the one hand, by disregarding the issue of women who were permanently separated, widowed or divorced and, on the other, by assuming the same average issue for this group as recorded for wives at the 1947 Census. An approximate calculation of these levels may be made as follows:—The actual mortality of the particular generation of women aged 45–49 years in 1947 is not known, but assuming that it can be represented by the mortality experience of the years 1920–22, which are approximately mid-way between the Census and the period in which the women were born, there would have been, for every 100 women born in that period, 79.7 survivors to ages 45–49 years in 1947. In 1947, 75.6 per cent. of women at these ages were married, not counting those permanently separated from their husbands, and 87.4 per cent. had been married at some time, that is, were either still married, whether separated or not, or were widowed or divorced. Of 100 females born during 1897 to 1902, therefore, 60.3 and 69.7 respectively in 1947 would have been married or would have been either married, widowed or divorced. The number of children that would have been produced by the original 100 females according to the two extremes assumed would, therefore, have been 167 and 193 respectively, of whom 81 and 94 respectively would have been girls. In both these calculations no account has been taken of the issue of women who had never married nor of children of any former marriages, but it is clear that even if allowance were made for the children so omitted, those women who had reached the ages of 45–49 years in 1947, and are, therefore, the latest generation whose completed fertility can be measured, had probably not replaced themselves. If the more favorable mortality experience of 1946–48 is substituted for that of 1920–22, the corresponding number of girls per 100 females born in 1897 to 1902 would be approximately 92 and 106. The actual level of reproduction would be much closer to the higher than the lower of these two results and it would, therefore, appear that even if this particular group of women had not in fact replaced themselves, actual and prospective improvements in mortality alone, without any increase in fertility and nuptiality experiences, would probably have been sufficient to raise reproduction above the level required for replacement of the population. The birth-rate has, however, since declined further, although as may be seen from the results of following Sections some recovery has been made in family size in marriages of more recent years.

A review of the decline in the birth-rate in Australia will be found in the Report of the November, 1944, Session of the National Health and Medical Research Council of Australia. More recently, the medical aspects of the downward trend in the birth-rate in Great Britain have been investigated by the Biological and Medical Committee appointed to assist the Royal Commission on Population in Great Britain, and by the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists which conducted a special inquiry into family limitation at the request of the Commission. It may be mentioned here briefly that in its Reports the Biological and Medical Committee referred to such factors as recent advances in medicine, which have reduced the power of infection to damage fecundity, improvements in standards of nutrition and physical development and the substantial reductions in stillbirth rates as having tended to raise the level of fertility, and on the other hand to various features of modern urban and industrial life which may have an unfavorable influence on reproductivity. The Committee concluded that while the possibility of a decline in the physiological capacity of women to reproduce during the past decades cannot be excluded there is no definite evidence that such a decline has occurred and that " the observed reduction in the average size of family has been due, in much the greater part at least, to the spread of deliberate family limitation ". Those conclusions, apply, no doubt, to the Australian experience, which has followed the general pattern of declining fertility observed in all Western countries.

As in these other countries, the fall in average size of family in Australia has been accompanied by a radical change in the structure of the family. In considering these changes as revealed by the 1947 Census results it may be noted that the numbers recorded with one or more children are not affected by the inaccuracies present between the childless group and that of the " not stated " issues. Expressed as percentages of all wives, or of wives who stated their issue as in the table above, the proportions of families of different sizes are thus not affected in relation to each other. Nevertheless they are somewhat inaccurate in absolute terms and it may be desirable, therefore, to consider the proportionate distribution of families of different sizes as percentages of the total of fertile wives, that is, those who have borne at least one child. These proportions are shown for Australia in the following table according to the five-yearly and ten-yearly age groups employed in the preceding table:—

SIZE OF COMPLETED FAMILIES: PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO ISSUE OF FERTILE WIVES[a] AGED 45 YEARS AND OVER, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Period in which Wives were Born.	Age last Birthday (Years).	Percentage Distribution according to Number of Children—						Total Wives with at least One Child.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6 and over.	
				FIVE-YEARLY AGE GROUPS.				
1897–1902	45–49 (*b*)	19.89	26.86	20.05	12.91	7.68	12.61	100.00
1892–97	50–54 (*b*)	17.52	24.74	19.80	13.82	8.62	15.50	100.00
1887–92	55–59 (*b*)	15.43	21.87	19.34	14.55	9.71	19.10	100.00
1882–87	60–64 (*b*)	13.66	19.40	18.65	14.68	10.46	23.15	100.00
1877–82	65–69 (*b*)	12.29	17.54	17.18	15.06	11.18	26.75	100.00
1872–77	70–74 (*b*)	11.39	15.75	16.43	14.59	11.54	30.30	100.00
1867–72	75–79 (*b*)	10.09	13.57	15.56	13.82	11.66	35.30	100.00
1862–67	80–84 (*b*)	8.77	11.49	12.73	14.44	12.90	39.67	100.00
1861–66	45–49 (*c*)	7.69	9.59	11.41	12.31	11.63	47.37	100.00
1856–61	50–54 (*c*)	6.13	7.36	9.10	10.47	10.78	56.16	100.00
1851–56	55–59 (*c*)	5.64	6.15	7.43	8.47	9.37	62.94	100.00
1846–51	60–64 (*c*)	5.03	5.51	6.24	7.79	8.54	66.89	100.00
1841–46	65–69 (*c*)	4.79	4.82	5.88	6.72	7.13	70.66	100.00
1836–41	70–74 (*c*)	4.86	4.88	5.80	6.51	7.92	70.03	100.00
1831–36	75–79 (*c*)	4.85	6.11	5.67	6.20	8.31	68.86	100.00
1831 or earlier	80 and over(*c*)	4.40	5.59	7.05	7.19	10.34	65.43	100.00
				TEN-YEARLY AGE GROUPS.				
1892–1902	45–54	18.77	25.86	19.93	13.34	8.12	13.98	100.00
1882–92	55–64	14.70	20.85	19.05	14.60	10.02	20.78	100.00
1872–82	65–74	11.98	16.92	16.92	14.90	11.30	27.98	100.00
1862–72	75–84	9.77	13.07	14.87	13.97	11.96	36.36	100.00
1856–66	45–54	7.02	8.64	10.42	11.52	11.27	51.13	100.00
1846–56	55–64	5.40	5.90	6.96	8.20	9.04	64.50	100.00
1836–46	65–74	4.82	4.84	5.85	6.65	7.41	70.43	100.00
1836 or earlier	75 and over	4.73	5.96	6.06	6.48	8.88	67.89	100.00

(*a*) For 1947 excludes wives who were permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise) from their husbands or who did not state their issue.
(*b*) At 1947 Census. (*c*) At 1911 Census.

Amongst these productive marriages, the pattern is seen to be that of a sustained growth in the proportions of wives with an only child or with two children. Families of three children have also increased continuously although not to so pronounced an extent. For wives who were still living at the 1947 Census, the most popular number of children for a family for some decades was three or four but the proportions were gradually changing in favour of the two-children family until the latter became the most frequent size when the proportion of married women born during the period 1877–82 who had two children rose to 15.72 per cent. of the total or 17.54 per cent. of fertile wives. Amongst married women in the next older group, the most fashionable size of family had been three children, which formed 14.53 per cent. of the total or 16.43 per cent. of fertile wives. The trend towards smaller families reduced the proportion of families of five children from 11.37 per cent. of total or 12.90 per cent. of fertile wives who were born during the years 1862–67 to 6.67 per cent. of total or 7.68 per cent. of fertile wives aged 45–49 years in 1947, again considering only wives who were living at the 1947 Census. The fall in the proportions of wives with six or more children over the same period was even more pronounced. These larger families comprised 34.95 per cent. of total wives, equivalent to 39.67 per cent. of fertile wives for the group of women born during the period 1862–67, compared with corresponding percentages of only 10.96 and 12.61 for married women aged 45–49 years in 1947, the most recent group whose fertility can be assumed to be completed. It is to be borne in mind that these results provide only broad indications of trends in family size. Comparisons between the various groups are affected by differences in their composition as regards age at marriage and by the fact that, owing to the selective operation of mortality, the fertility of the earlier generations of wives included in the tables who had survived to the two Censuses concerned may not be representative of the experience of all the women born during the same periods.

(ii) *International Comparisons.* — Comparisons between completed fertility experiences in Australia and those of other countries are informative from various viewpoints. They may be made, for example, with the object of showing whether the decline in the birth-rate over past years has been more serious in Australia than in other countries whose populations generally are of a similar composition. Again, where Census information is available on a more complete basis in other countries, in some of which, for example, the reproductive histories of women have been enumerated as from the date of first marriage and in some cases also for widowed and divorced persons, it is possible to obtain information on additional aspects of the family pattern which is not provided by the 1947 Australian data.

The average number of children and the proportional distribution according to families of different sizes for Australian wives aged 45–54 years in 1947 which are set out in the preceding sub-section are shown in the following table in conjunction with the corresponding results for certain other countries in as comparable a form as possible. Except in the case of Canada, where results are available for 1941 only, data for early Censuses of each country have been included in order to show how the size of the completed family has been affected over various long periods of a generation or more.

SIZE OF COMPLETED FAMILIES: AVERAGE ISSUE AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO ISSUE OF MARRIED WOMEN(a) AGED 45 TO 54 YEARS, COMPARATIVE CENSUS RESULTS FOR VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Census Year.	Average Issue.	Percentage Distribution according to Number of Children—							
			0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6 and over.	Total.
Australia (*b*) ..	1947	2.89	(*c*)12.51	16.42	22.63	17.44	11.67	7.10	12.23	100.00
	1911	5.26	11.41	6.22	7.65	9.23	10.21	9.98	45.30	100.00
Canada (*d*)	1941	4.18	12.34	12.20	15.48	13.35	10.59	7.99	28.05	100.00
Great Britain (*e*)	1951*f*	2.07	20.27	25.44	23.80	13.60	7.11	3.70	6.08	100.00
	1946*f*	2.42	17.70	22.23	22.69	14.32	8.53	5.19	9.34	100.00
	1911*b*	4.90	14.11	7.64	9.66	10.16	9.73	8.78	39.92	100.00
United States of America(*g*)	1940	3.07	15.17	16.05	19.81	15.01	10.53	7.33	16.10	100.00
	1910	4.63	9.51	9.77	12.42	11.99	11.06	9.23	36.02	100.00
United States of America (*h*)	1940	2.97	15.88	17.33	19.68	14.69	10.13	22.29		100.00
	1910	4.45	9.72	10.89	13.14	12.21	11.06	42.98		100.00

(*a*) Women who did not state their issue have been excluded throughout except in the case of Australia in 1911, when they were distributed proportionally. (*b*) Issue relates to live-born children of married women by existing marriages. For Australia wives permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise) from their husbands were excluded in 1947, as were, for Great Britain in 1911, wives not enumerated with their husbands. No correction has been made to the Australian figures for 1947 for the understatement of childlessness referred to in the letterpress. (*c*) *See* letterpress. (*d*) Issue relates to children ever born alive to married, widowed and divorced women. (*e*) Relates to ages 45–49 years in 1951 (1 per cent. Sample Tables). For 1911 and 1946 the age grouping 45–54 years is approximate only. (*f*) Issue relates to children ever born alive to married women, excluding in 1946 widowed and divorced women whose first marriages ended before they were 45 years of age and in 1951 all widowed and divorced women. (*g*) Issue relates to live-born children of native white women who were married once and whose husbands were members of the household in which the women were enumerated. (*h*) Issue relates to children ever born alive to native white women who were married, widowed or divorced at the time of the Census.

Comparisons between the years and countries shown are affected by differences in the scope of the respective Censuses, indicated in the footnotes to the table, and also in age at marriage. It would appear, however, that in 1911 there was, on the basis of the experience of women of ages 45 to 54 years, who could be regarded as having passed the reproductive stage, much less childlessness in Australia than in Great Britain, the proportions childless being 11.41 and 14.11 per cent. respectively. In each case children of existing marriages only have been counted, the higher proportion of non-fertile married women in Great Britain being probably a reflection of the greater degree of urbanization in that country. The United States of America showed the lowest level of childlessness about this time, with a percentage of 9.51 in 1910 for women who had been married once and who were enumerated in the same household as their husbands. If widowed and divorced are included and account taken of children of previous marriages, the proportion childless in 1910 in the United States was only slightly higher at 9.72 per cent. By 1940 the experience of the United States was much closer to that of Australia, the proportion childless of women married only once and whose husbands were members of the household having risen to 15.17 per cent. Although only 12.51 per cent. of married women were recorded in Australia in 1947 as unproductive, this proportion is increased to about 16 per cent. when allowance is made for the understatement referred to in Section 4. The level of infertility in the United States in 1940 was 15.88 per cent. for ever married women, allowing for all the children born during their lifetime.

In Australia average issue per married woman aged 45–54 years declined from 5.26 in 1911 to 2.89 in 1947, a fall of 45.06 per cent., and in the United States per woman married once and enumerated with her husband from 4.63 in 1910 to 3.07 per cent. in 1940, a much lower drop of 33.69 per cent. The greater decline in the average size of the completed family in Australia was reflected in a more rapid decrease in the proportion of Australian families of five or more children, which fell from 55.28 per cent. of the total in 1911 to only 19.33 per cent. in 1947. In the United States, families of five or more children formed 45.25 and 23.43 per cent. of the total in 1910 and 1940 respectively, but while the former proportion was below that for Australia in 1911 the latter was above the Australian level in 1947. It will be observed that in each country, other than Great Britain, for which relatively recent information is available, the most popular size of family was two children. Next followed families of three children, except in the United States where married women with only one child in 1940 were more numerous than those with three children. In Great Britain in 1951, wives with an only child were predominant.

The results shown on a dual basis for the United States in the table above are of interest in that they indicate that there is on the whole only a small difference in the composition of the completed family of women whose marriages were unbroken, that is, those who had not been married more than once and whose husbands were reported as members of the household, and of that of all married, widowed and divorced women collectively, the differences that do exist being in the direction of slightly smaller families for the latter group.

16. Duration and Issue of Existing Marriages of Wives.—(i) 1947 *Census Results.* —In the following table the average issue from existing marriages is shown in suitable duration periods for wives in Australia and each State and Territory separately:—

AVERAGE ISSUE OF EXISTING MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO DURATION OF MARRIAGE OF WIFE(a), 30th JUNE, 1947.

Duration of Existing Marriage (Years).	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australian Capital Territory.	Australia.
Under 5	0.64	0.63	0.71	0.66	0.69	0.73	0.56	0.60	0.66
5–9	1.61	1.57	1.78	1.61	1.74	1.81	1.51	1.78	1.64
10–14	2.25	2.13	2.43	2.13	2.38	2.51	2.49	2.37	2.25
15–19	2.68	2.58	2.96	2.63	2.83	3.19	3.13	2.59	2.71
20–24	2.96	2.83	3.21	2.80	3.13	3.55	3.45	2.68	2.97
25–29	3.24	3.12	3.51	3.11	3.44	3.85	4.08	3.23	3.26
30–34	3.59	3.44	3.91	3.41	3.82	4.22	4.82	3.42	3.61
35–39	4.03	3.91	4.48	3.90	4.23	4.67	5.15	4.24	4.08
40–44	4.52	4.39	4.94	4.36	4.41	5.20	4.69	3.98	4.54
45 and over ..	5.25	5.01	5.67	5.11	5.13	5.84	6.60	6.10	5.24
Not Stated ..	2.72	2.45	3.09	2.65	2.95	3.10	3.13	2.00	2.71
Total ..	2.36	2.25	2.56	2.29	2.43	2.69	1.98	2.18	2.36

(a) Excludes wives who were permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise) from their husbands or who did not state their issue.

Amongst the States the average issues from existing marriages were highest throughout the various duration groups in Tasmania and Queensland in that order, and lowest in Victoria and South Australia. Corrected on the basis of all wives in Australia, excluding those permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise) from their husbands or who did not state their issue, to eliminate the effect of differences in the duration of marriage periods, the average issue per wife becomes as follows:—Tasmania, 2.63; Queensland, 2.56; Western Australia, 2.47; New South Wales, 2.34; South Australia, 2.27; and Victoria, 2.26. Compared with 1921 the average issue for each duration period was much lower in every State. In the case of Australia as a whole the differences in favour of 1921 rose progressively with each successive age group, the maximum difference of 2.74 being recorded at durations 45 years and over.

(ii) *Comparative Results for Various Censuses.*—Particulars of the average issue of wives according to duration of existing marriages, in five-yearly groups, are shown for Australia in the following table as at the Censuses of 1911, 1921 and 1947:—

AVERAGE ISSUE OF EXISTING MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO DURATION OF MARRIAGE OF WIFE(a), AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1911, 1921 AND 1947.

Duration of Existing Marriage (Years).	Average Issue.			Percentage of Average Issue in 1911.	
	1911.	1921.(b)	1947.(b)	1921.(b)	1947.(b)
Under 5	0.89	0.81	0.66	91.01	74.16
5–9	2.29	2.19	1.64	95.63	71.62
10–14	3.34	3.15	2.25	94.31	67.37
15–19	4.24	3.87	2.71	91.27	63.92
20–24	5.05	4.40	2.97	87.13	58.81
25–29	5.87	4.91	3.26	83.65	55.54
30–34	6.67	5.41	3.61	81.11	54.12
35–39	7.25	6.20	4.08	85.52	56.28
40–44	7.74	7.05	4.54	91.09	58.66
45 and over	8.37	7.98	5.24	95.34	62.60
Not Stated	4.53	4.51	2.71	99.56	59.82
Total ..	3.78	3.22	2.36	85.19	62.43

(a) For 1911 includes all wives, but in 1921 excludes wives enumerated apart from their husbands, and in 1947 excludes wives who were permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise) from their husbands. The average issues relate to wives who stated their issue except in 1921, when those who failed to state their issue were assigned issue prior to tabulation. (b) No correction has been made for the understatement and overstatement in average issue in 1921 and 1947 respectively, referred to in Section 4.

The figures in the table above relate only to issue of existing marriages. They do not represent the complete issue of women, which should take account of all the children born to a woman during her lifetime, inclusive of children by previous marriages. They are, however, comparable from Census to Census and show that between 1911 and 1921 the decreases in average issue in each duration group were relatively slow but during the next 26 years, from 1921 to 1947, became very pronounced. The decline in average issue was proportionately greatest in long established marriages, in which the reductions in average issue increased continuously up to duration 30–34 years, following which the ratio of average issue in 1947 to that in 1911 rose for each succeeding group. The smallest decline relatively was in the more recent marriages of 0–4 years' duration. The slowing down of the decline in average issue in this group is due to the relatively high fertility of post-war marriages. This can be seen by tracing the fertility histories of marriages of successive years by means of annual records of births classified according to duration of marriage. Results of this nature show that the number of children per marriage during the first five years of marriage had for many years been declining almost continuously, the lowest level being recorded in respect of marriages contracted in the war years 1941–42. The numbers of children to marriages of each succeeding year rose progressively. The experiences of these marriages as at the end of 1947 correspond, in reverse order, to those recorded for wives at each duration 0 to 4 years at the 1947 Census. Continuing the experience of marriages of the first post-war years 1945–46 to the end of 1950, the number of children per marriage of this group by the end of the first five years reached a level above that of marriages contracted in the latter part of the 1920's. As five years is too short a period of observation, however, it cannot be adduced from this evidence to what extent the relatively high level of fertility recorded for post-war marriages represents an increase of a permanent character, on the one hand, or a drawing on the future under favorable economic conditions, on the other. The Census itself can provide little information on the trend in post-war marriages as, although the reproductive experiences of women married in each individual year before the 1947 Census are available separately, the results are of doubtful reliability owing to the fact that many persons who were married less than a year returned their duration of marriage as one year instead of "0" years. Some bias may, therefore, be present in the results for issue at these durations. Also, no comparisons can be made with the experience at corresponding durations at previous Censuses, when duration of marriage was tabulated in five-yearly groups only.

In interpreting the results above, it is to be noted that duration of marriage is not the only influence on average issue. As the duration lengthens, relatively more of the older wives die or become widowed due to the increase in mortality with age. Consequently a greater proportion of wives who married at the younger ages is represented. Furthermore, mortality may have a varying effect according to size of family. On the whole, there is probably a considerable exaggeration of issue at the longer durations in comparison with those recorded over shorter periods of marriage. In Section 17, following, however, the data for 1947 are shown in age groups, on the basis of which comparisons can be made with results published in similar form for the previous Censuses of 1911 and 1921, while in Section 18 average issue for each duration group in 1947 is shown after standardization for age at marriage.

17. Age, Duration and Average Issue of Existing Marriages of Wives.—(i) 1947 *Census Results.*—The next table gives the average issue of wives from existing marriages by ages of wives and duration of marriage in combination. Details for the States and Territories appear in the Detailed Tables of the Census, Part XXVIII.

AVERAGE ISSUE OF EXISTING MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO AGE OF WIFE(a) IN CONJUNCTION WITH DURATION OF MARRIAGE, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Duration of Existing Marriage (Years).											Total.
	Under 5.	5–9.	10–14.	15–19.	20–24.	25–29.	30–34.	35–39.	40–44.	45 and over.	Not Stated.	
15–19	0.46	1.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.45	0.46
20–24	0.69	1.98	2.96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.89	0.84
25–29	0.79	1.86	3.04	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.71	1.46
30–34	0.69	1.75	2.66	3.57	3.17	..	..	..	..	..	2.41	1.98
35–39	0.52	1.51	2.29	3.15	3.95	3.86	..	..	..	..	2.82	2.32
40–44	0.27	1.03	1.86	2.64	3.43	4.37	5.69	..	..	..	3.10	2.56
45–49	0.08	0.39	1.13	2.15	2.85	3.74	4.72	5.13	..	..	3.31	2.77
50–54	0.02	0.09	0.45	1.49	2.41	3.11	4.08	5.20	7.27	..	3.41	3.03
55–59	..	0.02	0.14	0.78	1.82	2.65	3.45	4.57	5.77	7.00	3.71	3.33
60–64	..	..	0.02	0.20	1.03	2.03	2.93	3.80	4.98	6.15	3.91	3.60
65–69	..	..	..	0.05	0.37	1.10	2.21	3.18	4.17	5.44	3.93	3.82
70–74	..	..	..	..	0.04	0.39	1.20	2.35	3.40	5.05	3.99	3.97
75–79	..	..	..	..	..	0.03	0.64	1.42	2.57	5.05	4.09	4.27
80–84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.76	1.59	5.17	4.62	4.55
85 and over ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.06	1.21	5.33	5.11	4.80
Not Stated ..	0.52	1.29	1.85	2.18	2.48	2.73	3.05	3.51	4.03	4.90	2.91	2.13
Total ..	0.66	1.64	2.25	2.71	2.97	3.26	3.61	4.08	4.54	5.24	2.71	2.36

(a) Excludes wives who were permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise) from their husbands or who did not state their issue.

The regular progression in the issue figures in this table affords further evidence of the decline in the birth-rate in Australia. Taking the separate age groups, it will be seen that the average issue increases by successive duration groups to the extreme limits of the table. Assuming that fertility is practically non-existent beyond the duration group 30–34 years, it follows that the average issue for this and succeeding duration groups would be nearly equal, if the birth-rates were not subject to a continuous increase or diminution or if no other factors applied. With each increase in duration, however, younger ages at marriage are represented, which would contribute to higher fertility but on the whole it would seem that the figures indicate a declining birth-rate for the cohorts or generations of wives concerned. In this connexion it is also of interest to note that the averages in 1947 were lower than the corresponding averages in 1921.

(ii) *Comparison between Results of* 1911 *and* 1947 *Censuses.*—Data regarding issue in which wives are classified according to age in conjunction with duration of marriage are valuable for comparative purposes because the effect of differences in duration of and age at marriage is removed. In the following table, in order to obtain comparisons which show trends over as long a period as possible, the results for average issue of wives in the preceding table for 1947 are expressed as percentages of the corresponding results in 1911, the earliest Census year for which information concerning issue is available:—

AVERAGE ISSUE OF EXISTING MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO AGE OF WIFE(a) IN CONJUNCTION WITH DURATION OF MARRIAGE, AUSTRALIA.

(Results of 1947 Census as Percentage of those of 1911 Census.)

Age last Birthday (Years).	Duration of Existing Marriage (Years).										Total.
	Under 5.	5–9.	10–14.	15–19.	20–24.	25–29.	30–34.	35–39.	40–44.	45 and over.	
Under 20 ..	63.01	46.58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63.01
20–24 ..	71.13	80.82	60.16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66.67
25–29 ..	81.44	74.10	80.85	68.26	..	..	..	..	..	..	74.11
30–34 ..	77.53	73.84	72.09	73.76	50.40	..	..	..	..	..	70.71
35–39 ..	74.29	69.91	65.99	66.60	67.52	56.10	..	..	..	..	63.56
40–44 ..	77.14	64.38	62.84	61.83	61.25	63.43	67.74	..	..	..	57.92
45–49 ..	114.29	59.09	57.65	63.80	58.76	58.71	61.38	67.77	..	..	55.18
50–54 ..	..	100.00	56.25	66.22	62.76	56.14	56.90	60.12	64.80	..	53.91
55–59 ..	..	..	100.00	86.67	72.22	61.34	55.92	58.59	62.79	70.00	54.86
60–64 ..	..	..	..	285.71	110.75	75.19	62.61	59.19	60.36	64.60	57.05
65–69 ..	..	..	..	..	308.33	122.22	78.37	66.53	60.61	61.68	58.50
70–74 ..	..	..	..	..	..	390.00	94.49	80.20	68.69	61.74	61.27
75–79 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	581.82	125.66	77.41	66.71	67.14
80–84 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,900.00	90.86	76.03	76.21
85 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155.13	85.28	85.71
Total ..	74.16	71.62	67.37	63.92	58.81	55.54	54.12	56.28	58.66	62.60	62.43

(a) Wives who did not state their issue are excluded. Otherwise the results for 1911 and 1947 include all wives except in 1947 those who were permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise) from their husbands.

For ages below 40–44 years, the ratio of average issue in 1947 to that in 1911 is shown above to decrease on the whole as the duration of marriage increases. The regular progression in these percentages at first downwards and thence upwards as the extreme durations are approached, which has been noted when considering all ages in combination, is only slightly in evidence at these earlier ages but becomes more apparent from ages 40 to 44 onwards. Unless some other factor which is not apparent is responsible, the explanation of this feature appears to be that, so far as completed families are concerned, the forces responsible for the decline in the birth-rate did not affect, in ultimate family size, those women who married early in life as greatly as those who married at a later age, one factor, of course, which tended to sustain the level of fertility for early marriages being the relatively high incidence of births arising from pre-marital conception. On the other hand, for women under 40 years of age, the fall in average issue between 1911 and 1947 has been greatest for those married at the youngest ages.

For practically all age groups the relative decline in average issue was lowest in the duration group of less than five years. For wives aged 45–49 years average issue in this group was actually greater in 1947 than in 1911 but because of the smallness of the figures from which the percentage was calculated, as also in the case of other percentages at the higher ages at marriage, no significance is necessarily attached to this increase. The results for durations under five years are of importance as they suggest that the slowing down of the fall in family size noted for recent marriages was not confined to a particular section of women but to women who married at various ages and probably also to those who married during war years as well as those who married after the war. A large proportion of these women would have suffered some disruption of family life during the war, which would have unfavorably affected the level of average issue recorded in 1947 for the first five years of marriage.

18. Age at Marriage, Duration and Issue of Existing Marriages of Wives.—(i) *Average Issue.*—In the two tables of the preceding Section, the average issue of married women according to age at marriage in relation to various combinations of duration of marriage and age at the Census can be seen by reading the figures diagonally. These results for age at marriage, however, can be derived according to very broad groups only. As they are most significant from the viewpoint of fertility, it is desirable that a more refined grouping should be available. Information concerning age at marriage was not directly collected or tabulated at the 1947 Census but triple-entry tabulations in respect of age at Census, duration of existing marriage and issue are available according to single ages and durations and for each degree of issue. From these particulars, tabulations according to individual ages at marriage can be readily derived. Thus, wives aged 20 years last birthday with duration of existing marriage one year would have been married within a two-yearly period from just over 18 years to just under 20 years. This age represents broadly an average age of 19 years exactly rather than age 19 years last birthday, which is an average of 19½ years approximately. It is also to be noted that for women married more than once the data derived in this manner relate to age at last marriage.

The average issue of wives in Australia at the 1947 Census in five-yearly groups based on such individual ages at marriage in conjunction with each successive duration of marriage is illustrated in the graph on the next page. A summary of these results, in five-yearly groups for both age at marriage and duration of existing marriage, is shown in the following table:—

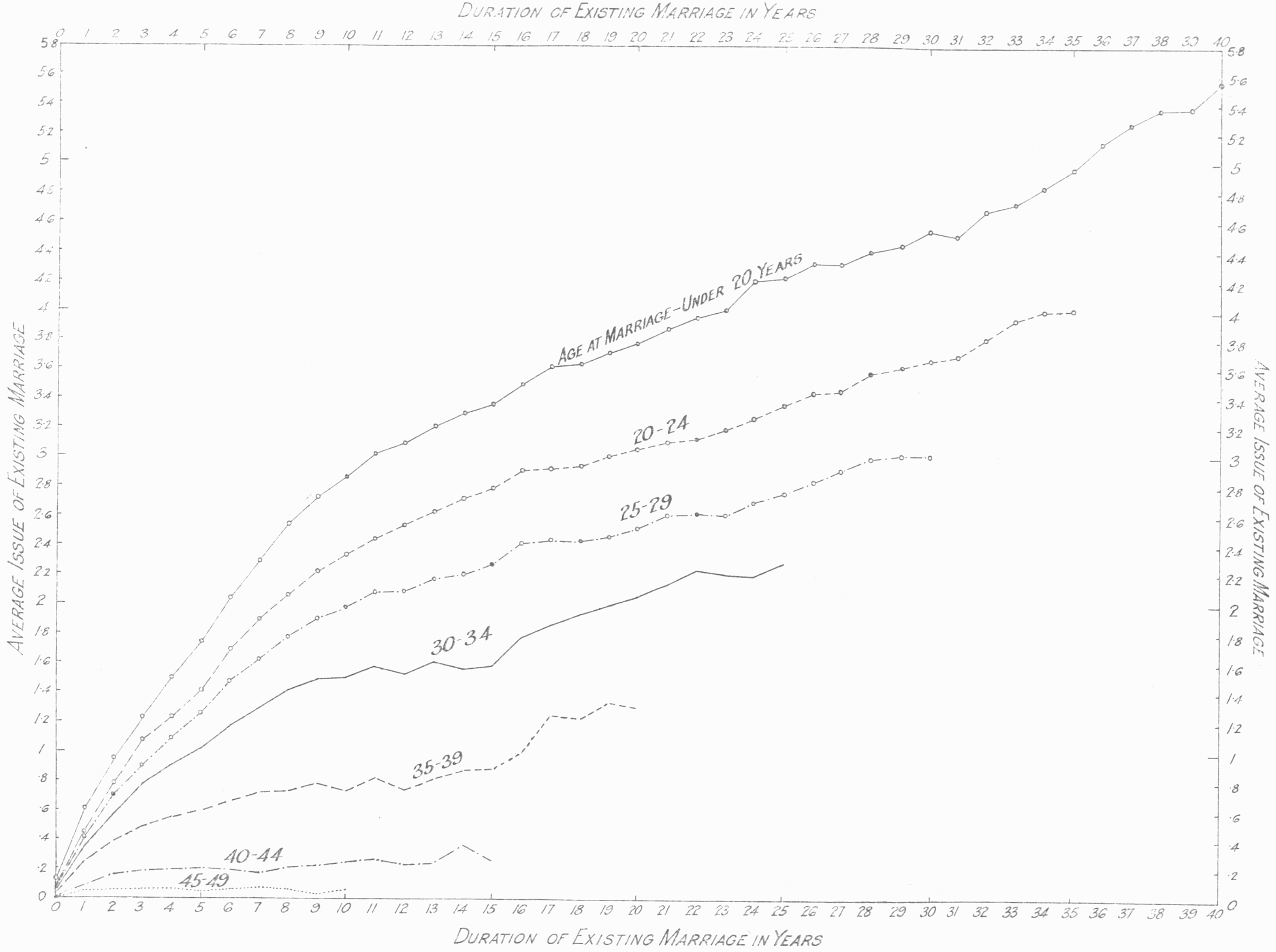
AVERAGE ISSUE OF EXISTING MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO AGE OF WIFE[(a)] AT MARRIAGE IN CONJUNCTION WITH DURATION OF MARRIAGE, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age at Marriage (Years).	Duration of Existing Marriage (Years).											Total.
	Under 5.	5–9.	10–14.	15–19.	20–24.	25–29.	30–34.	35–39.	40–44.	45 and over.	Not Stated.	
Under 20 ..	0.90	2.22	3.09	3.58	3.97	4.35	4.69	5.23	5.74	6.40	..	3.29
20–24	0.71	1.81	2.52	2.92	3.16	3.49	3.82	4.29	4.67	5.27	..	2.54
25–29	0.64	1.59	2.10	2.41	2.61	2.89	3.17	3.48	3.83	4.23	..	2.17
30–34	0.54	1.27	1.55	1.83	2.16	2.41	2.60	2.83	3.12	3.38	..	1.63
35–39	0.34	0.69	0.81	1.13	1.44	1.63	1.71	1.88	2.10	2.25	..	0.89
40–44	0.13	0.20	0.26	0.44	0.65	0.72	0.79	1.12	1.32	1.43	..	0.28
45–49	0.04	0.05	0.08	0.11	0.22	0.21	0.36	0.40	1.67	2.50	..	0.08
50 and over ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	..	..	0.00
Not Stated ..	0.52	1.29	1.85	2.18	2.48	2.73	3.05	3.51	4.03	4.90	2.71	2.44
Total ..	0.66	1.64	2.25	2.71	2.97	3.26	3.61	4.08	4.54	5.24	2.71	2.36

(*a*) Excludes wives who were permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise) from their husbands or who did not state their issue.

NOTE.—Age at marriage above is expressed in the form of average age, not age last birthday. Thus, age at marriage 20 years is regarded as an average of ages from just over 19 years to just under 21 years. In the case of women married more than once, this age is as at the last marriage contracted.

The age at which a woman marries is shown by this table and the graph referred to above to have a predominant influence on the size of her family, not only ultimately, but also at the various stages of married life. The average issue of wives thus falls successively for each duration group shown with each increase in age at marriage. In the completed family, considering women who had been married 20 to 24 years, for example, an average difference of five years between the three most



AVERAGE ISSUE OF WIVES ACCORDING TO AGE AT MARRIAGE IN CONJUNCTION WITH DURATION OF MARRIAGE

AUSTRALIA, 30TH JUNE 1947

(EXISTING MARRIAGE ONLY)

important groups of marriage ages, under 20 years, 20–24 years and 25–29 years, represented falls of 0.81 and 0.55 respectively in the average number of children born. For marriage ages 25–29 years the completed family comprised 2.61 children after 20 to 24 years of marriage, a level so low that it would not have been sufficient for replacement. For later marriage ages, re-marriages become increasingly important and average issue is understated owing to the omission of children of previous marriages. However, the effect of postponement of marriage, due not only to physiological reasons but probably also to a less favorable attitude to size of family, is again seen in the decreases in average issue from one age group to the next. It is apparent from these results that from the view-point of replacement of the population those women who marry at ages within the first two groups, under 20 and 20–24 years, are by far the most important.

For the most fertile group, namely, wives married before the age of 20 years, the occurrence of a large number of births conceived before marriage results in a relatively high proportion of fertile women. Thus in the year 1947 more than 60 per cent. of first births to married mothers aged less than 20 years occurred before the end of the first nine months of marriage. The social class or occupation of men and women also has a direct bearing on the fertility of those married young. No data relating to the differential fertility of such groups are available for Australia, but the experience of the 1911 Census of England and Wales indicated that the more fertile occupational groups also tended generally to marry earlier than less fertile groups. If this experience is still true, the women comprised in the earliest marriage age groups would include two particularly fertile elements. Apart from these special factors bearing particularly on the fertility of those who marry youngest, there is, of course, a general decline in physiological capacity to reproduce which is experienced by women as they grow older.

The results in the table above enable the effects of mortality on the age at marriage composition to be removed from the figures for average issue according to duration of existing marriage which are set out in the tables of Section 16. This can be done by standardizing the results above for age at marriage, a convenient basis being the age distribution of the original marriages in the series of years corresponding to the duration groups employed. This was the procedure adopted in standardizing the corresponding data of the 1946 Family Census of Great Britain and has the advantage of correcting the unduly high proportion of wives who married at the younger ages, and the consequent exaggeration of the fertility of the wives who had been married longest, without eliminating the effect on family size of changes in age at marriage over the period reviewed. The results for Australia are of an approximate nature only, as the procedure disregards immigration. After standardization the average issues of wives in Australia according to duration of existing marriage at the Census of 1947 set out in the tables of Section 16 are, so far as available, as follows:—Durations 0–4 years, 0.66; 5–9 years, 1.64; 10–14 years, 2.24; 15–19 years, 2.62; 20–24 years, 2.83; 25–29 years, 3.09; 30–34 years, 3.41; 35–39 years, 3.82. The decline in fertility from the high levels of the more remote periods to those of recent years is thus seen to have proceeded at a slower rate than is indicated by the figures before standardization. Because the necessary data are not available in full it is not practicable to standardize the results of the 1911 and 1921 Censuses in the same manner.

(ii) *Proportions Childless.*—The proportions of wives who were childless in Australia at the 1947 Census classified according to the same combinations of age at marriage and duration of existing marriage as in the preceding table are shown below:—

CHILDLESS WIVES(a): PROPORTION PER CENT. OF TOTAL WIVES(a) ACCORDING TO AGE AT MARRIAGE IN CONJUNCTION WITH DURATION OF EXISTING MARRIAGE, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age at Marriage (Years).	Duration of Existing Marriage (Years).											Total.
	Under 5.	5–9.	10–14.	15–19.	20–24.	25–29.	30–34.	35–39.	40–44.	45 and over.	Not Stated.	
Under 20 ..	33.38	5.14	2.13	1.14	0.63	0.84	0.87	0.58	0.88	0.71	..	7.66
20–24	43.77	10.79	6.49	3.49	1.85	1.69	1.52	1.42	1.50	1.38	..	12.87
25–29	49.47	18.49	13.60	7.86	4.39	3.58	3.43	2.92	2.90	2.53	..	15.92
30–34	57.82	32.24	28.59	17.89	8.96	7.43	6.87	6.19	5.48	5.43	..	27.15
35–39	71.94	57.08	54.10	36.31	22.26	19.21	17.72	15.04	10.57	10.26	..	49.22
40–44	89.50	85.52	81.93	69.28	56.52	53.38	51.16	37.16	27.27	47.62	..	80.12
45–49	97.05	96.57	95.26	93.74	88.74	87.85	81.30	75.00	50.00	25.00	..	95.48
50 and over ..	99.88	99.79	99.78	99.88	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	..	..	99.85
Not Stated ..	58.23	33.08	25.46	18.19	11.36	7.48	5.72	3.97	4.65	3.04	15.27	19.46
Total ..	48.86	19.38	14.46	8.11	4.63	3.79	3.11	2.37	2.13	1.67	15.27	17.53

(a) Excludes wives who were permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise) from their husbands or who did not state their issue.

NOTE.—Age at marriage above is expressed in the form of average age, not age last birthday. Thus, age at marriage 20 years is regarded as an average of ages from just over 19 years to just under 21 years. In the case of women married more than once this age is as at the last marriage contracted. No correction has been made for the understatement in childlessness referred to in Section 4.

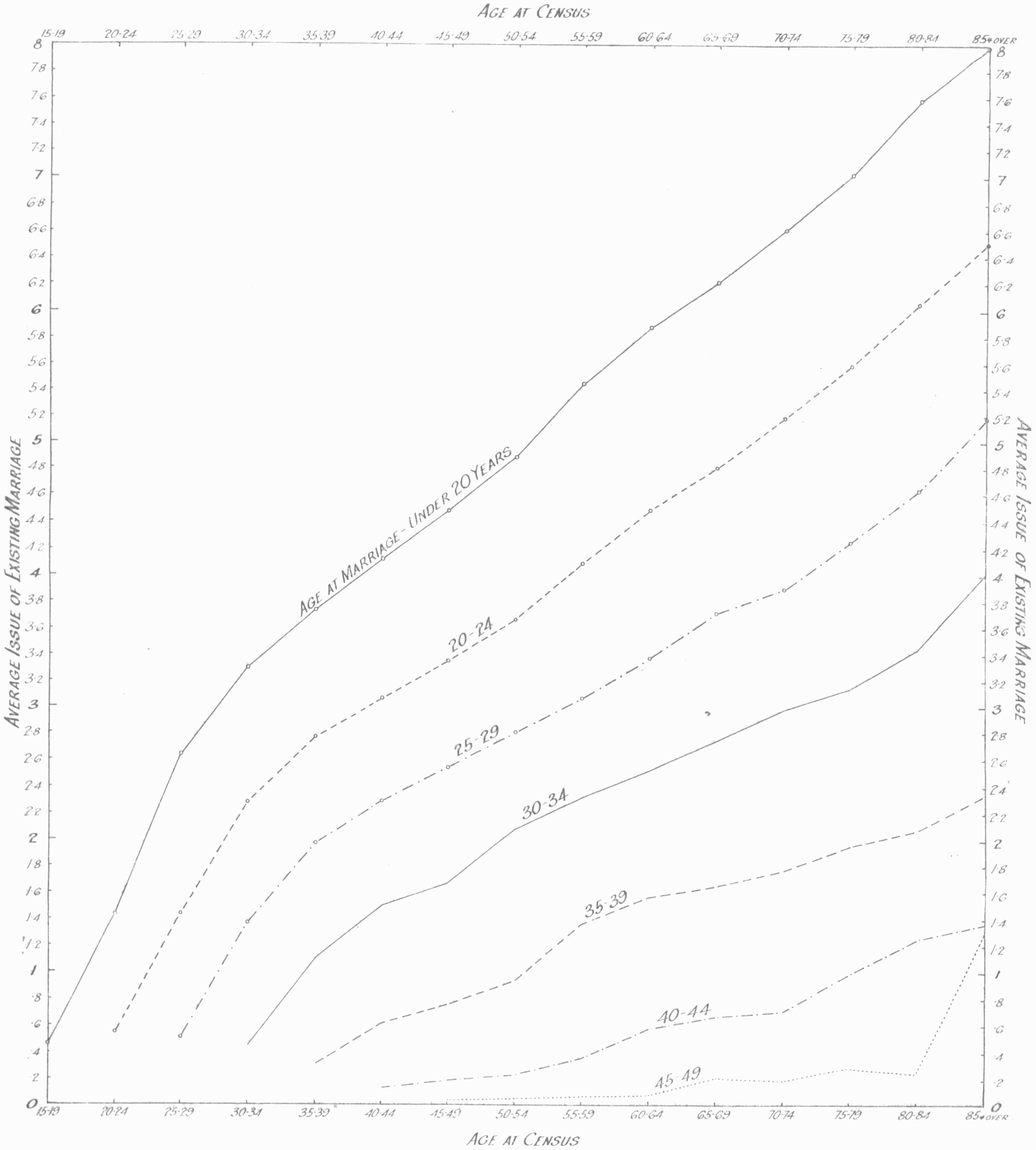
The variations in family size according to age at marriage, referred to in relation to average issue in the preceding sub-section, are even more strikingly shown by the results for childlessness. On the recorded data, regarding durations 20–24 years as sufficiently long for the purpose of indicating completed fertility, less than 1 per cent. of wives who married before the age of 20 years and only 1.85 per cent. of those married at ages 20–24 years had not borne a child. When an approximate allowance is made for the understatement in childlessness, the latter proportion becomes 4 per cent., while the former is unchanged. Both on recorded and corrected data, the percentage of childlessness rose with each subsequent increase in marriage age, until, at the oldest ages at marriage considered, all wives were infertile, disregarding children of any former marriage.

Of marriages contracted during the five years preceding the Census, just two-thirds of those in which the bride was under 20 years were productive by the Census date, but this proportion fell steeply at the older marriage ages. Because of the misstatement already referred to in the numbers at the first few individual durations within this group, there is some doubt as to the reliability of the relevant data for childlessness, but the results recorded for the marriage age group under 20 years show successive decreases from 88.79 per cent. for wives married less than one year to 10.67 per cent. in the fifth year of marriage. For durations 0–4 years combined, the percentage of non-fertile wives increased from 21.47 for those who were only 15 when they married to 36.71 for those married at 19 years of age.

Considering the completed fertility of successive cohorts of wives from those married in the earliest periods of 45 years or more before the Census to those married 20 to 24 years ago, it will be seen that on the whole the proportions childless have increased steadily for all ages at marriage although for wives married before 20 years of age, amongst whom the proportions childless were very small, decreases were recorded in the latest two groups of marriages. Corrected for the understatement previously referred to, these proportions show the same trends in childlessness as the recorded data, although generally at much higher levels.

The results of the 1911 Census relative to durations 20 years and longer, which refer to women married prior to 1892, are of particular interest because in the nineteenth century the practice of family limitation is not thought to have operated to any important degree and the reproductive experiences of women married in those times can, therefore, be used to obtain an approximation to the degree of involuntary childlessness, some knowledge of which is necessary for an adequate interpretation of trends in childlessness. A standard which can be used conveniently is that of the age distribution of marriages that would result from the Australian marriage rates of the pre-war year 1939. No tabulations were made in 1911 directly according to age at marriage but the proportions childless, or "sterility ratios", according to age at marriage at various durations can be derived from data shown in Table CXVIII. on page 330, and curves of the nature shown in Figure 90 on page 329, of the *Mathematical Theory of Population* appended to the 1911 Census Report. On applying the sterility ratios so derived to the standard distribution of first marriages according to the experience of 1939, proportions childless are obtained for wives according to period of existing marriage as follows:—Married 1890–91, 8.9 per cent.; married 1880–81, 8.2 per cent.; and married 1870–71, 7.9 per cent. The earliest of these proportions is the most likely to represent the actual degree of involuntary childlessness. Because of the exclusion of children of any previous marriage and the fact that lower proportions have been recorded in various other countries, the real level is probably lower. It is also to be remembered that the factor of mortality, which has been referred to previously, may influence the results to some extent. These estimates are of considerable interest as they suggest that the level of involuntary childlessness may be much lower than has hitherto been generally thought. The question is discussed in more detail in a report published recently by the Biological and Medical Committee of the Royal Commission on Population, in which a similar calculation for England and Wales is set out. This Committee pointed out that various factors have tended to reduce the extent of involuntary childlessness since the nineteenth century and that therefore the proportions as calculated for these early periods may be somewhat lower for women marrying at present or who will marry in the future. It is of interest to observe that the conclusion reached by the Committee was that, without allowing for the effects of any improvement in the facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of infecundity or in the extent of their utilization by the public in the future, "of a typical group of women marrying at various ages in the proportions implied by 1938 marriage rates probably between 5 per cent. and 8 per cent. on the average are likely to be involuntarily childless".

19. Age at Marriage, Age at Census and Issue of Existing Marriages of Wives.—(i) *Average Issue*.—An alternative arrangement of the triple-entry data tabulated by age, duration of marriage and issue at the 1947 Census is that in which average issue of wives is classified according to age at marriage in conjunction with age at Census. In this form the results directly provide an analysis, in terms of different ages at marriage, of the fertility experiences shown



AVERAGE ISSUE OF WIVES ACCORDING TO AGE AT MARRIAGE IN CONJUNCTION WITH AGE AT CENSUS

AUSTRALIA, 30TH JUNE 1947

(EXISTING MARRIAGE ONLY)

according to age at the Census in various tables of this Chapter. The following table gives particulars of the average issue of wives in Australia at the 1947 Census classified in this manner:—

AVERAGE ISSUE OF EXISTING MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO AGE OF WIFE(a) AT MARRIAGE IN CONJUNCTION WITH AGE AT CENSUS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age at Marriage (Years).	Age last Birthday at Census (Years).															Total.
	15–19.	20–24.	25–29.	30–34.	35–39.	40–44.	45–49.	50–54.	55–59.	60–64.	65–69.	70–74.	75–79.	80–84.	85 and over.	Not Stated.	
Under 20 ..	0.46	1.43	2.63	3.30	3.73	4.12	4.48	4.88	5.44	5.87	6.20	6.61	7.02	7.58	7.99	..	3.29
20–24 ..	..	0.55	1.44	2.28	2.76	3.06	3.35	3.66	4.09	4.48	4.80	5.18	5.59	6.05	6.50	..	2.54
25–29 ..	..	..	0.51	1.37	1.97	2.29	2.54	2.80	3.06	3.37	3.71	3.90	4.25	4.63	5.18	..	2.17
30–34 ..	..	..	..	0.45	1.10	1.50	1.67	2.08	2.32	2.52	2.74	2.98	3.14	3.44	4.03	..	1.63
35–39 ..	..	..	..	..	0.31	0.62	0.76	0.94	1.37	1.57	1.65	1.77	1.96	2.08	2.35	..	0.89
40–44 ..	..	..	..	..	..	0.13	0.19	0.23	0.36	0.58	0.67	0.71	0.98	1.26	1.37	..	0.28
45–49 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.21	0.19	0.29	0.25	1.31	..	0.08
50 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	..	0.00
Not Stated ..	0.45	0.89	1.71	2.41	2.82	3.10	3.31	3.41	3.71	3.91	3.93	3.99	4.09	4.62	5.11	2.13	2.44
Total	0.46	0.84	1.46	1.98	2.32	2.56	2.77	3.03	3.33	3.60	3.82	3.97	4.27	4.55	4.80	2.13	2.36

(a) Excludes wives who were permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise) from their husbands or who did not state their issue.

NOTE.—Age at marriage is expressed in the form of average age, not age last birthday. Thus, age at marriage 20 years is regarded as an average of ages from just over 19 years to just under 21 years. In the case of women married more than once, this age is as at the last marriage contracted.

The results above are shown in graphical form on the previous page. Their features are necessarily similar to those shown by the relationship between age at marriage and duration of marriage. For all ages at the Census, average issues declined with each increase in age at marriage in the groupings adopted. In the completed families of wives aged 45–49 years at the Census, women married before 20 years of age had on the average one more child than those married at 20–24 years, who in turn had 0.81 more children than those in the next marriage age group. In the latter group, aged 25–29 years at marriage, the average issue at ages 45–49 years, when the child-bearing period had been passed, was only 2.54. This level was lower still than the average of 2.61 for women of similar ages at marriage after 20 to 24 years of marriage, who, as has already been indicated, had not replaced themselves in the population. The women in question, being aged 45–49 years at the 1947 Census, were on the average somewhat younger than the latter group and their completed fertility history, therefore, provides a further indication of the downward trend in fertility in the past.

(ii) *Proportions Childless.*—The proportions of the wives included in the preceding table who were childless are shown in the following table:—

CHILDLESS WIVES(a): PROPORTION PER CENT. OF TOTAL WIVES(a) ACCORDING TO AGE AT MARRIAGE IN CONJUNCTION WITH AGE AT CENSUS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age at Marriage (Years).	Age last Birthday at Census (Years).															Total.
	15–19.	20–24.	25–29.	30–34.	35–39.	40–44.	45–49.	50–54.	55–59.	60–64.	65–69.	70–74.	75–79.	80–84.	85 and over.	Not Stated.	
Under 20 ..	58.93	15.12	3.56	1.80	0.88	0.70	0.84	0.80	0.58	0.94	0.55	0.75	0.79	1.00	..	..	7.66
20–24 ..	..	53.58	17.31	7.80	5.31	2.36	1.73	1.67	1.44	1.54	1.48	1.48	1.36	0.90	0.73	..	12.87
25–29 ..	..	..	57.32	22.54	15.07	11.13	4.97	4.00	3.47	3.27	2.68	3.11	2.30	3.47	1.67	..	15.92
30–34 ..	..	..	..	63.43	36.22	29.43	24.56	10.95	7.93	6.91	6.32	6.53	6.11	2.95	5.08	..	27.15
35–39 ..	..	..	..	..	73.83	59.45	55.89	46.74	24.94	20.72	19.40	16.85	12.43	12.44	10.13	..	49.22
40–44 ..	..	..	..	..	..	89.07	85.91	84.52	75.24	60.60	55.41	54.80	43.30	33.01	48.15	..	80.12
45–49 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97.06	96.76	95.41	94.99	89.87	89.42	83.72	84.75	56.25	..	95.48
50 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99.61	99.76	99.87	99.96	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	..	99.85
Not Stated ..	60.94	43.68	18.12	10.52	7.84	6.39	7.31	6.38	6.05	5.48	7.81	8.58	6.72	9.79	8.45	24.45	19.46
Total ..	59.01	41.18	22.45	15.82	14.73	14.14	13.15	11.79	10.44	10.07	10.35	11.55	11.22	11.90	12.92	24.45	17.53

(a) Excludes wives who were permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise) from their husbands or who did not state their issue.

NOTE.—Age at marriage above is expressed in the form of average age, not age last birthday. Thus, age at marriage 20 years is regarded as an average of ages from just over 19 years to just under 21 years. In the case of women married more than once, this age is as at the last marriage contracted. No correction has been made for the understatement in childlessness referred to in Section 4.

These figures again necessarily reflect trends similar to those shown when age at marriage is related to duration of marriage. These trends are discussed in more detail in Section 18. The understatement in the proportions recorded without children is important from the age group 45–49 onwards. Approximate corrections made for this understatement indicate that while a rise in childlessness appears to have occurred, for all ages at marriage, from earlier generations of wives to those aged 45–49 years in 1947, this rise has been generally at a much slower rate than indicated by the recorded figures.

ISSUE OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES IN RELATION TO AGE IN METROPOLITAN AND EXTRA-METROPOLITAN AREAS.

20. Metropolitan Results.—(i) 1947 *Census Results.*—The average issues for husbands of each age who were enumerated in metropolitan areas of Australia are shown in the next table.

AVERAGE ISSUE OF EXISTING MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO AGE OF HUSBAND[(a)] IN METROPOLITAN AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Average Issue of Husbands enumerated in—						
	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
15–19	0.42	0.47	0.58	0.60	0.36	0.52	0.46
20–24	0.56	0.55	0.58	0.54	0.55	0.62	0.56
25–29	1.00	0.98	1.04	1.01	1.04	1.16	1.01
30–34	1.48	1.45	1.57	1.49	1.57	1.62	1.49
35–39	1.81	1.78	1.96	1.81	1.97	2.09	1.83
40–44	2.05	1.99	2.19	1.97	2.24	2.47	2.06
45–49	2.24	2.18	2.38	2.20	2.47	2.62	2.25
50–54	2.43	2.40	2.63	2.45	2.77	2.84	2.47
55–59	2.68	2.67	2.93	2.71	3.00	3.08	2.73
60–64	2.84	2.92	3.13	2.96	3.18	3.21	2.94
65–69	3.06	3.16	3.36	3.17	3.48	3.49	3.17
70–74	3.32	3.39	3.67	3.42	3.62	3.66	3.41
75–79	3.65	3.58	3.98	3.81	3.97	4.13	3.72
80–84	3.90	3.82	4.50	4.03	4.13	4.26	3.97
85 and over	4.21	3.87	4.69	4.01	3.85	4.52	4.13
Not Stated	1.69	1.82	1.94	1.95	2.12	2.11	1.82
Total	2.02	2.01	2.21	2.05	2.25	2.28	2.06

(a) Excludes husbands who were permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise) from their wives or who did not state their issue.

Taking the average issues for all ages and each age group individually, it will be seen that husbands enumerated in Hobart had a higher average issue than husbands enumerated in Perth, who in common with those in Brisbane at ages 25–29 and 30–34 had the next highest average issue from ages 25–29 to 65–69 years inclusive. From age 70 years onwards, either the highest or second highest averages were recorded in Brisbane. Taking the age groups separately, a number of other instances will be noted in which the order of average issue in the States is not the same as for all ages collectively, but if the averages for separate ages are compared, it will be found that from ages 40–44 years onwards, where naturally the average issues are highest, Brisbane husbands in three of the ten comparable groups had a higher average issue than Hobart husbands. As remarked in reference to earlier tables, these apparent anomalies are due largely to the influence of age constitution. Husbands enumerated in Melbourne had the lowest average issues for eight groups, and husbands enumerated in New South Wales the lowest average issues for three groups. Compared with 1921, the average issues of husbands in the metropolitan areas showed a considerable decline.

Similar information is contained in the next table in respect of wives who were enumerated in the metropolitan areas of Australia.

AVERAGE ISSUE OF EXISTING MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO AGE OF WIFE[(a)] IN METROPOLITAN AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Average Issue of Wives enumerated in—						
	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
15–19	0.40	0.40	0.44	0.44	0.40	0.50	0.41
20–24	0.72	0.71	0.80	0.73	0.77	0.84	0.73
25–29	1.24	1.23	1.35	1.27	1.38	1.42	1.27
30–34	1.68	1.67	1.84	1.69	1.85	1.95	1.71
35–39	1.94	1.90	2.13	1.90	2.19	2.28	1.97
40–44	2.15	2.09	2.34	2.09	2.38	2.55	2.17
45–49	2.37	2.31	2.51	2.31	2.65	2.77	2.39
50–54	2.62	2.56	2.85	2.61	2.93	2.94	2.65
55–59	2.85	2.86	3.14	2.87	3.19	3.29	2.91
60–64	3.06	3.12	3.40	3.15	3.45	3.42	3.15
65–69	3.23	3.38	3.56	3.41	3.62	3.76	3.37
70–74	3.52	3.54	3.75	3.66	3.67	3.81	3.58
75–79	3.86	3.78	4.10	3.85	3.80	4.18	3.86
80–84	4.28	4.07	4.81	3.79	4.20	4.98	4.22
85 and over	4.34	4.43	4.96	5.03	2.60	4.67	4.44
Not Stated	1.73	1.86	1.98	2.05	2.17	2.21	1.87
Total	2.03	2.01	2.22	2.05	2.25	2.28	2.06

(a) Excludes wives who were permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise) from their husbands or who did not state their issue.

The average issues for wives in capital cities followed the order for husbands similarly located. Thus wives enumerated in Hobart and Perth generally had the highest average issues, and wives enumerated in Melbourne and Sydney the lowest average issues. As in the case of husbands, the average issues for wives declined greatly between 1921 and 1947. Corrected, on the basis of wives in the total metropolitan area of Australia, for differences in age constitution the average issues of wives in the metropolitan areas are—Hobart 2.34, Perth 2.25, Brisbane 2.21, Adelaide 2.03, Sydney 2.03, Melbourne 2.01. Compared with similar results for the several States the issues of wives in the metropolitan areas are low, the average for the six capital cities being 2.06, compared with 2.36 for Australia as a whole.

(ii) *Comparative Results for Wives at Various Censuses.*—As particulars of metropolitan families in 1911 are available only in respect of all children, inclusive of those of previous marriages, comparable figures for issue of existing marriages, which is the basis on which the data for 1947 were tabulated, cannot be shown for the three Censuses of 1911, 1921 and 1947. The results that are available for families in the metropolitan areas of Australia as a whole at each of these Censuses are shown in the following table according to age of wife.

AVERAGE ISSUE ACCORDING TO AGE OF WIFE[(a)] IN METROPOLITAN AREAS, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1911, 1921 AND 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	1911 (All Marriages).	1921.		1947 (Existing Marriages).
		All Marriages.	Existing Marriages.	
15–19	(*b*)	(*b*)	0.55	0.41
20–24	(*c*)1.16	(*c*)0.98	0.94	0.73
25–29	1.74	1.54	1.51	1.27
30–34	2.46	2.20	2.16	1.71
35–39	3.24	2.83	2.75	1.97
40–44	3.97	3.28	3.16	2.17
45–49	4.57	3.65	3.48	2.39
50–54	5.16	4.06	3.85	2.65
55–59	5.71	4.57	4.31	2.91
60–64	6.04	5.12	4.80	3.15
65–69	6.36	5.65	5.25	3.37
70–74	6.59	5.89	5.43	3.58
75–79	6.58	6.18	5.66	3.86
80–84	6.12	5.92	5.41	4.22
85 and over	(*b*)	(*b*)	4.44	4.44
Not Stated	3.74	3.58	3.36	1.87
Total	3.49	2.92	2.80	2.06

(*a*) For 1911 includes all wives, but in 1921 excludes wives enumerated apart from their husbands and in 1947 excludes wives who were permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise) from their husbands. The average issues relate to wives who stated their issue except in 1921, when those who failed to state their issue were assigned issue prior to tabulation. (*b*) Not available. (*c*) Ages 21–24 years.

It is possible to compare metropolitan experiences with those of Australia as a whole in respect only of issue of all marriages, inclusive of children of former marriages, at the Censuses of 1911 and 1921 and of issue of existing marriages at the Censuses of 1921 and 1947. For these various groups, the average size of famliy in metropolitan areas was in each age group lower than the corresponding level for Australia. Including children of former marriages, the average issue of wives in metropolitan parts of Australia in 1921 represented 83.67 per cent. of that in 1911, while, counting children of existing marriages only, the average issue of wives in 1947 in the same areas was 73.57 of the 1921 average. Corresponding ratios for Australia as a whole were 84.99 and 73.29 per cent. Thus, while the downward trend has been much the same in metropolitan areas as elsewhere, between 1911 and 1921 the fall in fertility was slightly less over Australia as a whole than in the metropolitan areas, but between 1921 and 1947 the position was reversed by a very small margin. The greater proportional fall in the average issue of wives in metropolitan areas during the intercensal period 1911 to 1921 was experienced in all age groups other than those between 45–59 years, while the very slight relative improvement noted in the size of family in those areas between 1921 and 1947 in comparison with Australia as a whole occurred mainly at ages under 45 years.

Because of the differences in size of family as between metropolitan and extra-metropolitan areas, the marked trend in Australia towards urbanization that has been noted in Section 7 of Chapter IX., Growth and Characteristics of the Population of Australia, assumes great importance from the viewpoint of its possible effects on future reproduction levels.

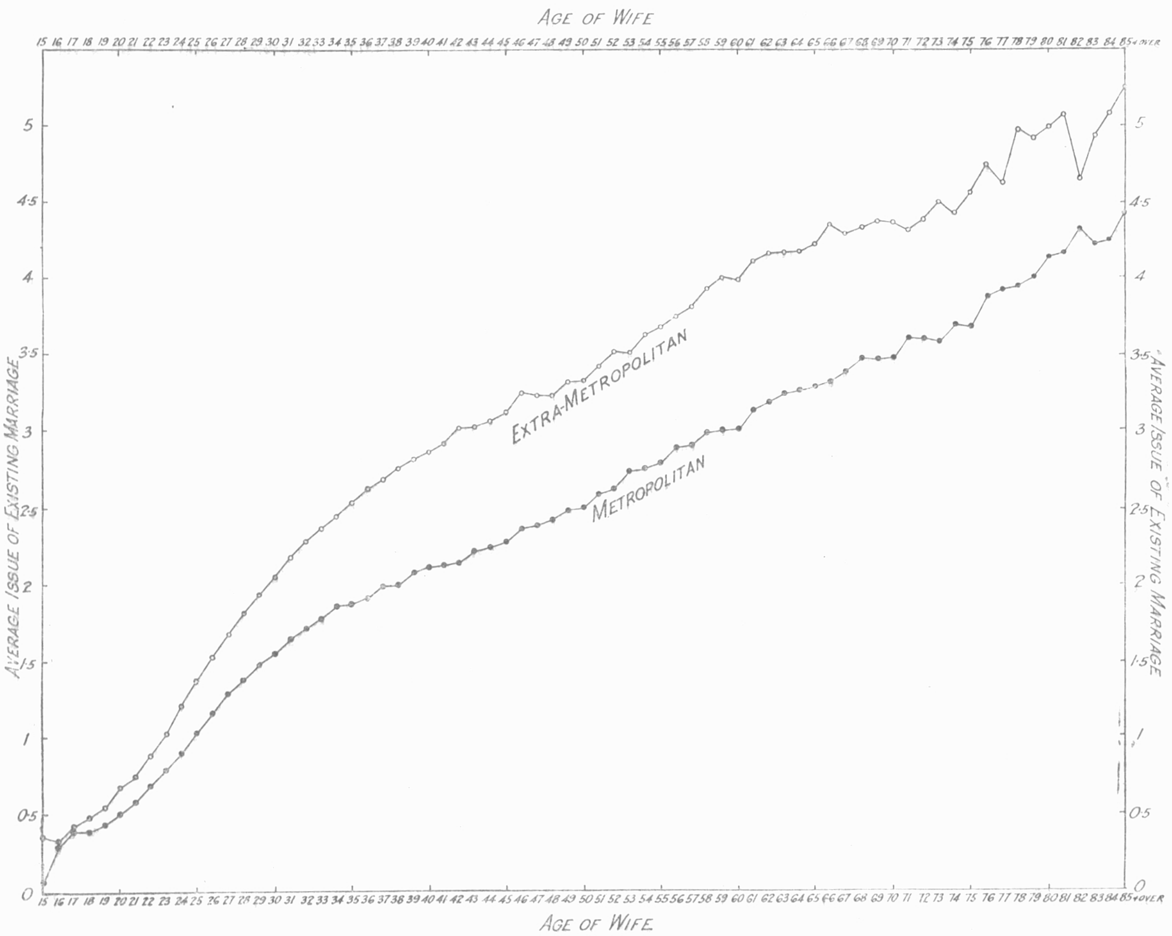
21. Metropolitan and Extra-Metropolitan Results.—The following table presents a comparative view for each age of the average issues of husbands and wives in metropolitan and extra-metropolitan areas of Australia. The metropolitan division shown in the table embraces the capital cities and suburbs of the six States, and the extra-metropolitan area the remainder of Australia. The migratory population is included in the extra-metropolitan population.

AVERAGE ISSUE OF EXISTING MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO AGE OF HUSBAND[(a)] AND WIFE[(a)] IN METROPOLITAN AND EXTRA-METROPOLITAN AREAS OF AUSTRALIA, 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Husbands enumerated in—			Wives enumerated in—		
	Metropolitan Areas.	Extra-Metropolitan Areas.	Australia.	Metropolitan Areas.	Extra-Metropolitan Areas.	Australia.
15–19	0.46	0.53	0.50	0.41	0.50	0.46
20–24	0.56	0.67	0.61	0.73	0.95	0.84
25–29	1.01	1.21	1.10	1.27	1.67	1.46
30–34	1.49	1.84	1.66	1.71	2.26	1.98
35–39	1.83	2.34	2.09	1.97	2.68	2.32
40–44	2.06	2.70	2.38	2.17	2.97	2.56
45–49	2.25	3.00	2.62	2.39	3.22	2.77
50–54	2.47	3.26	2.85	2.65	3.48	3.03
55–59	2.73	3.55	3.12	2.91	3.83	3.33
60–64	2.94	3.84	3.37	3.15	4.11	3.60
65–69	3.17	4.13	3.65	3.37	4.30	3.82
70–74	3.41	4.40	3.92	3.58	4.39	3.97
75–79	3.72	4.70	4.23	3.86	4.73	4.27
80–84	3.97	5.11	4.55	4.22	4.94	4.55
85 and over	4.13	5.38	4.76	4.44	5.25	4.80
Not Stated	1.82	2.43	2.10	1.87	2.46	2.13
Total	2.06	2.68	2.36	2.06	2.69	2.36

(a) Excludes husbands and wives who were permanently separated (whether legally or otherwise) or who did not state their issue

The average issues for each age group were highest for both husbands and wives in the extra-metropolitan areas of Australia, and lowest for those in metropolitan divisions. The relationship between average issue of wives in these two divisions can be seen also from the following graph.



AVERAGE ISSUE OF WIVES ACCORDING TO AGE
METROPOLITAN AND EXTRA METROPOLITAN AREAS
AUSTRALIA, 30TH JUNE 1947
(EXISTING MARRIAGE ONLY)

CHAPTER XXIII.

TROPICAL AND NON-TROPICAL REGIONS.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE DATA.

1. Availability of Statistics.—No separate Part of the Detailed Tables of the Census is devoted to statistics of the population in tropical and non-tropical regions, but, in various Parts, particulars are given separately for the tropical and non-tropical parts of Queensland, Western Australia and the Northern Territory, and also for those States which are wholly in the temperate regions.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE POPULATION IN TROPICAL AND NON-TROPICAL REGIONS.

2. Area, Population and Dwellings.—The following table presents a comparative summary of the area, population, and dwellings in the tropical and non-tropical regions of Australia in 1933 and 1947:—

AREA, POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN TROPICAL AND NON-TROPICAL REGIONS, CENSUSES, 1933 AND 1947.

Region.	Area (Square Miles).	Population.				Occupied Dwellings.				Average per Occupied Private Dwelling.				
		Males.	Females.	Persons.	Per square mile.(a)	Private, including Tenements and Flats.	Other than Private.	Total.	Per square mile.	Rooms.	In-mates.	In-mates per Room.	Weekly Rent.(b)	
TROPICAL.														
Queensland—													s.	d.
1933	359,000	135,289	105,507	240,796	0.67	53,122	2,003	55,125	0.150	4.36	4.04	0.93	15	5
1947	,,	136,272	117,103	253,375	0.71	60,766	1,365	62,131	0.173	4.65	3.80	0.82	19	3
Western Australia—														
1933	364,000	4,039	1,289	5,328	0.01	854	107	961	0.003	3.78	3.59	0.95	10	7
1947	,,	3,614	1,563	5,177	0.01	846	79	925	0.003	3.75	3.79	1.05	13	9
Northern Territory—														
1933	426,320	2,964	1,218	4,182	0.01	1,101	67	1,168	0.003	2.65	2.72	1.03	12	6
1947	,,	6,117	2,588	8,705	0.02	2,199	79	2,278	0.005	2.83	2.87	1.03	10	6
TOTAL, TROPICAL—														
1933	1,149,320	142,292	108,014	250,306	0.22	55,077	2,177	57,254	0.050	4.32	4.00	0.93	15	4
1947	,,	146,003	121,254	267,257	0.23	63,811	1,523	65,334	0.057	4.58	3.77	0.83	18	9
NON-TROPICAL.														
New South Wales—														
1933	309,433	1,318,471	1,282,376	2,600,847	8.39	585,450	14,300	599,750	1.940	4.94	4.14	0.84	18	10
1947	,,	1,492,211	1,492,627	2,984,838	9.62	732,510	13,833	746,343	2.412	4.82	3.78	0.79	25	9
Victoria—														
1933	87,884	903,244	917,017	1,820,261	20.69	422,277	10,595	432,872	4.930	5.20	4.01	0.77	18	0
1947	,,	1,013,867	1,040,834	2,054,701	23.34	517,835	9,571	527,406	6.001	4.97	3.69	0.74	25	9
Queensland—														
1933	311,500	361,928	344,810	706,738	2.26	157,305	3,692	160,997	0.520	5.15	4.18	0.81	15	9
1947	,,	431,199	421,841	853,040	2.74	206,700	3,214	209,914	0.674	5.14	3.84	0.75	21	4
South Australia—														
1933	380,070	290,962	289,987	580,949	1.52	136,611	2,663	139,274	0.370	5.13	4.02	0.78	13	9
1947	,,	320,031	326,042	646,073	1.70	166,118	2,420	168,538	0.443	4.91	3.65	0.75	19	8
Western Australia—														
1933	611,920	229,898	203,626	433,524	0.70	99,587	3,030	102,617	0.170	4.40	3.95	0.90	15	9
1947	,,	254,462	242,841	497,303	0.81	121,232	2,610	123,842	0.202	4.55	3.73	0.82	19	11
Tasmania—														
1933	26,215	115,097	112,502	227,599	8.66	51,310	1,174	52,484	2.000	4.97	4.18	0.84	13	10
1947	,,	129,244	127,834	257,078	9.78	61,462	1,022	62,484	2.383	4.98	3.92	0.79	18	7
Northern Territory—														
1933	97,300	414	254	668	0.01	121	12	133	0.001	3.29	3.46	1.05	12	9
1947	,,	1,261	902	2,163	0.02	393	26	419	0.004	3.72	3.86	1.04	20	0
Australian Capital Territory—														
1933	939	4,805	4,142	8,947	9.53	1,933	62	1,995	2.125	4.76	4.10	0.86	21	5
1947	,,	9,092	7,813	16,905	18.00	3,562	53	3,615	3.850	4.99	3.86	0.78	27	8
TOTAL, NON-TROPICAL—														
1933	1,825,261	3,224,819	3,154,714	6,379,533	3.49	1,454,594	35,528	1,490,122	0.820	5.02	4.09	0.82	17	7
1947	,,	3,651,367	3,660,734	7,312,101	4.01	1,809,812	32,749	1,842,561	1.009	4.89	3.75	0.77	24	4
TOTAL, AUSTRALIA—														
1933	2,974,581	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	2.22	1,509,671	37,705	1,547,376	0.520	4.99	4.08	0.82	17	6
1947	,,	3,797,370	3,781,988	7,579,358	2.54	1,873,623	34,272	1,907,895	0.641	4.88	3.75	0.77	24	2

(a) Excludes migratory population. (b) Relates only to dwellings occupied by tenants.

That part of Australia which lies within the tropics comprises 1,149,320 square miles, or 38.64 per cent. of the total area of 2,974,581 square miles, but contained only 267,257 persons, or 3.53 per cent. of the total population, in 1947. This represents a slight decrease on the corresponding figure of 3.78 per cent. in 1933. The density of population in the tropical regions was, therefore, 0.23 persons per square mile, or 23 people per 100 square miles, as compared with 4.01 persons per square mile in the temperate parts.

The tropical part of Queensland had 253,375 persons or 94.80 per cent. of the total population of tropical Australia. Thus, the tropical part of Queensland had an average of 71 people to every 100 square miles, as against 274 people per 100 square miles in the non-tropical and more southern part of the State. The tropical part of Western Australia had an average of about 14 persons, and of the Northern Territory about 20 persons, per 1,000 square miles.

The average number of inmates per occupied private dwelling in the tropical part of Australia was 3.77, against 3.75 in the temperate part, the corresponding figures in 1933 being 4.00 and 4.09 respectively. As the average number of rooms per occupied private dwelling was only 4.58 in the tropical part compared with 4.89 in the temperate part, the average number of inmates per room was greater in the tropical part (0.83 persons per room) than in the temperate part (0.77 persons per room).

The average weekly rent of private dwellings occupied by tenants was 18s. 9d. (4s. 1d. per week per room, or an increase of 6d. per week per room since 1933) in tropical Australia, while in the temperate part the average weekly rent was 24s. 4d. (5s. per week per room, or an increase of 1s. 6d. per week per room since 1933).

3. Age.—The age constitution of males and females in the tropical and non-tropical regions is given in the next table. In this section unspecified ages have been distributed proportionally over ages fifteen years and upwards.

AGES OF THE POPULATION IN TROPICAL AND NON-TROPICAL REGIONS: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Age last Birthday (Years).	Number.				Percentage.			
	Tropical.		Non-Tropical.		Tropical.		Non-Tropical.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0– 4	14,413	13,776	373,888	358,310	9.87	11.36	10.24	9.79
5– 9	12,135	11,606	295,562	284,680	8.31	9.57	8.10	7.78
10–14	10,669	10,413	261,092	252,509	7.31	8.59	7.15	6.90
15–19	11,424	10,366	286,100	278,776	7.82	8.55	7.84	7.61
20–24	12,499	10,044	296,991	298,420	8.56	8.28	8.13	8.15
25–29	11,726	10,029	285,771	290,860	8.03	8.27	7.83	7.95
30–34	11,131	9,741	286,400	290,826	7.62	8.03	7.84	7.94
35–39	10,988	8,540	274,321	267,097	7.53	7.04	7.51	7.30
40–44	10,497	7,466	247,511	230,818	7.19	6.16	6.78	6.30
45–49	10,187	7,190	226,194	222,157	6.98	5.93	6.20	6.07
50–54	8,397	6,268	199,118	211,205	5.75	5.17	5.45	5.77
55–59	7,486	5,030	191,442	193,491	5.13	4.15	5.24	5.29
60–64	5,548	3,819	153,609	160,733	3.80	3.15	4.21	4.39
65–69	3,692	2,800	112,819	124,063	2.53	2.31	3.09	3.39
70–74	2,364	1,880	74,555	88,601	1.62	1.55	2.04	2.42
75–79	1,606	1,331	49,308	59,748	1.10	1.10	1.35	1.63
80 and over	1,241	955	36,686	48,440	0.85	0.79	1.00	1.32
Adults and Minors—								
Under 21 years ..	51,223	48,093	1,273,400	1,232,260	35.08	39.66	34.87	33.66
21 years and over ..	94,780	73,161	2,377,967	2,428,474	64.92	60.34	65.13	66.34
Total ..	146,003	121,254	3,651,367	3,660,734	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

An interesting view of the age constitution of males is obtained by examination of those age groups which represent approximately the working ages and the dependent ages of childhood and senility. A comparison on this basis between the male population of the tropical and non-tropical regions of Australia is given below:—

MALES AT WORKING AND DEPENDENT AGES IN TROPICAL AND NON-TROPICAL REGIONS: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, CENSUSES, 1933 AND 1947.

Region.	Number at Ages—				Percentage at Ages—			
	0–14.	15–64.	65 and over.	Total.	0–14.	15–64.	65 and over.	Total.
Tropical—								
1933	36,732	97,725	7,835	142,292	25.81	68.68	5.51	100.00
1947	37,217	99,883	8,903	146,003	25.49	68.41	6.10	100.00
Non-Tropical—								
1933	890,192	2,127,713	206,914	3,224,819	27.60	65.98	6.42	100.00
1947	930,542	2,447,457	273,368	3,651,367	25.48	67.03	7.49	100.00
Australia—								
1933	926,924	2,225,438	214,749	3,367,111	27.53	66.09	6.38	100.00
1947	967,759	2,547,340	282,271	3,797,370	25.49	67.08	7.43	100.00

It is interesting to note that the percentages of children and males of working age in tropical and non-tropical areas have been moving closer together since 1921, when marked differences in opposite directions were recorded. The percentage of males aged 65 and over is increasing more rapidly in non-tropical than in tropical regions. The figures given in Section 5 below relating to conjugal condition show that the proportion of unmarried males over 15 years of age was much higher in the tropical than in other parts of Australia.

In the case of females, a useful comparison is obtained by grouping ages in relation to child-bearing. Such a comparison is furnished in the following table:—

FEMALES OF REPRODUCTIVE AND NON-REPRODUCTIVE AGES IN TROPICAL AND NON-TROPICAL REGIONS: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, CENSUSES, 1933 AND 1947.

Region.	Number at Ages—				Percentage at Ages—			
	0–14.	15–44.	45 and over.	Total.	0–14.	15–44.	45 and over.	Total.
Tropical—								
1933	35,320	53,141	19,553	108,014	32.70	49.20	18.10	100.00
1947	35,795	56,186	29,273	121,254	29.52	46.34	24.14	100.00
Non-Tropical—								
1933	859,323	1,495,228	800,163	3,154,714	27.24	47.40	25.36	100.00
1947	895,499	1,656,797	1,108,438	3,660,734	24.46	45.26	30.28	100.00
Australia—								
1933	894,643	1,548,369	819,716	3,262,728	27.42	47.46	25.12	100.00
1947	931,294	1,712,983	1,137,711	3,781,988	24.63	45.29	30.08	100.00

The proportion of women in the tropical areas who were in the child-bearing age group was higher in 1947 than the corresponding proportion in the non-tropical areas. Women aged 45 years and over enumerated in non-tropical areas represented 30.28 per cent. of the total so recorded as against a corresponding figure of only 24.14 per cent. for women in tropical areas. This difference is slightly less marked than in 1933, when the percentages were 25.36 for women in non-tropical regions and 18.10 for women in tropical regions.

4. Masculinity.—The following table shows the masculinity of the population in various age groups in tropical and non-tropical regions:—

MASCULINITY OF THE POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE IN TROPICAL AND NON-TROPICAL REGIONS, CENSUSES, 1933 AND 1947.

(Males per 100 Females.)

Age last Birthday (Years).	Tropical.		Non-Tropical.		Age last Birthday (Years).	Tropical.		Non-Tropical.	
	1933.	1947.	1933.	1947.		1933.	1947.	1933.	1947.
0– 4	102.36	104.62	104.38	104.35	55–59	167.89	148.83	101.93	98.94
5– 9	104.15	104.56	103.37	103.82	60–64	166.59	145.27	99.42	95.57
10–14	105.51	102.46	103.11	103.40	65–69	163.66	131.86	101.23	90.94
15–19	105.54	110.21	102.59	102.63	70–74	183.14	125.74	101.02	84.15
20–24	133.35	124.44	102.93	99.52	75–79	183.66	120.66	97.39	82.53
25–29	150.99	116.92	106.59	98.25	80 and over ..	156.30	129.95	81.80	75.73
30–34	157.15	114.27	103.94	98.48					
35–39	136.39	128.67	94.85	102.70	Adults and Minors—				
40–44	151.80	140.60	99.94	107.23	Under 21 ..	105.14	106.51	103.30	103.34
45–49	161.42	141.68	103.41	101.82	21 and over ..	153.20	129.55	101.55	97.92
50–54	167.33	133.97	103.95	94.28					
					Total ..	131.73	120.41	102.22	99.74

The decrease in the masculinity of the population in tropical regions from 131.73 in 1933 to 120.41 in 1947 is reflected in all age groups except the younger ages 0 to 9 years and 15 to 19 years and shows that the pioneering stage in these regions is gradually being passed. The increase in the number of females over 15 years of age in the tropical regions from 72,694 in 1933 to 85,459 in 1947 consists largely of an increase in the number of married women from 42,886 to 55,538.

5. Conjugal Condition.—The following table classifies the population in the two regions according to conjugal condition, after distribution of "not stated" ages and conjugal condition as described in Chapter XI.:—

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION IN TROPICAL AND NON-TROPICAL REGIONS: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, CENSUSES, 1933 AND 1947.

Conjugal Condition.	Number.						Percentage.					
	Tropical.			Non-Tropical.			Tropical.			Non-Tropical.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
						1933.						
Never married, 15 years of age and over ..	53,088	23,156	76,244	970,896	805,079	1,775,975	50.29	31.85	42.77	41.59	35.08	38.36
Married	48,214	42,886	91,100	1,259,233	1,254,936	2,514,169	45.68	59.00	51.11	53.93	54.67	54.30
Widowed	3,920	6,510	10,430	94,538	224,630	319,168	3.71	8.96	5.85	4.05	9.79	6.89
Divorced	338	142	480	9,960	10,746	20,706	0.32	0.19	0.27	0.43	0.46	0.45
Total, 15 years of age and over ..	105,560	72,694	178,254	2,334,627	2,295,391	4,630,018	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Children under 15 years..	36,732	35,320	72,052	890,192	859,323	1,749,515						
GRAND TOTAL ..	142,292	108,014	250,306	3,224,819	3,154,714	6,379,533						
						1947.						
Never married, 15 years of age and over ..	44,658	21,167	65,825	888,280	730,193	1,618,473	41.05	24.77	33.89	32.65	26.41	29.50
Married	59,280	55,538	114,818	1,699,978	1,705,112	3,405,090	54.49	64.99	59.11	62.48	61.66	62.07
Widowed	4,022	8,283	12,305	108,341	302,885	411,226	3.70	9.69	6.33	3.98	10.95	7.50
Divorced	826	471	1,297	24,226	27,045	51,271	0.76	0.55	0.67	0.89	0.98	0.93
Total, 15 years of age and over ..	108,786	85,459	194,245	2,720,825	2,765,235	5,486,060	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Children under 15 years ..	37,217	35,795	73,012	930,542	895,499	1,826,041						
GRAND TOTAL ..	146,003	121,254	267,257	3,651,367	3,660,734	7,312,101						

The percentages given above show that, while in the non-tropical parts of Australia 62.48 per cent. of all males over 15 years of age were married in 1947, in the tropical parts 54.49 per cent. only of such males were married. It may be noticed, too, that the number of married men in the tropical parts exceeded the married women by 3,742, or by 6.7 per cent. These circumstances suggest that conditions in parts of the tropical areas of Australia are still unattractive to women. Of the females over 15 years of age in 1947, 64.99 per cent. of those in the tropical regions were married, against 61.66 per cent. in other parts, the corresponding percentages in 1933 being 59.00 per cent. and 54.67 per cent. respectively.

6. Dependent Children.—The following table shows the population in tropical and non-tropical regions in 1933 and 1947 classified according to dependent children:—

PERSONS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE IN TROPICAL AND NON-TROPICAL REGIONS, CENSUSES, 1933 AND 1947.

Particulars.	Tropical.		Non-Tropical.		Australia.	
	1933.	1947.	1933.	1947.	1933.	1947.
Persons with—						
1 Dependent child	11,924	14,726	329,594	426,421	341,518	441,147
2 ,, children	9,384	11,152	238,414	297,069	247,798	308,221
3 ,, ,, ...	5,780	5,951	132,590	137,101	138,370	143,052
4 ,, ,, ...	3,222	2,683	69,330	56,931	72,552	59,614
5 ,, ,, ...	1,710	1,252	34,303	23,007	36,013	24,259
6 ,, ,, ...	843	573	16,984	10,085	17,827	10,658
7 ,, ,, ...	378	213	7,304	3,997	7,682	4,210
8 ,, ,, ...	129	67	2,877	1,721	3,006	1,788
9 ,, ,, ...	37	27	942	681	979	708
10 and more ,, ...	17	9	350	205	367	214
Total persons with dependent children ..	33,424	36,653	832,688	957,218	866,112	993,871
Total number of dependent children ..	78,714	77,674	1,841,145	1,885,117	1,919,859	1,962,791
Average number of dependent children per person with dependent children	2.36	2.12	2.21	1.97	2.22	1.97

The average number of dependent children per person with dependent children in 1947 was 2.12 in the tropical regions as against 1.97 in the non-tropical regions, a decrease of 0.24 in each region when compared with 1933.

7. Birthplace.—The following table shows an analysis of the population in the two regions according to the country of birth:—

BIRTHPLACES OF POPULATION IN TROPICAL AND NON-TROPICAL REGIONS: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, CENSUSES, 1933 AND 1947.

Birthplace.	Number.						Percentage.					
	Tropical.			Non-Tropical.			Tropical.			Non-Tropical.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
						1933.						
Australia	108,075	92,442	200,517	2,740,207	2,785,842	5,526,049	75.95	85.58	80.11	84.97	88.31	86.62
New Zealand ..	844	293	1,137	22,993	21,833	44,826	0.59	0.27	0.45	0.71	0.69	0.70
Other Countries in Australasia ..	233	20	253	235	286	521	0.16	0.02	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.10
Total, Australasia ..	109,152	92,755	201,907	2,763,435	2,807,961	5,571,396	76.70	85.87	80.66	85.69	89.01	87.33
Europe—												
British Isles ..	17,747	11,100	28,847	376,071	309,916	685,987	12.47	10.28	11.52	11.66	9.82	10.75
Denmark ..	400	139	539	2,948	997	3,945	0.28	0.13	0.22	0.09	0.03	0.06
France	56	45	101	1,217	1,269	2,486	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Germany	817	329	1,146	10,009	5,687	15,696	0.57	0.30	0.46	0.31	0.18	0.25
Greece	652	232	884	5,896	1,557	7,453	0.46	0.21	0.35	0.18	0.05	0.12
Italy	5,401	2,116	7,517	14,663	4,576	19,239	3.80	1.96	3.00	0.46	0.14	0.30
Norway	173	44	217	2,164	299	2,463	0.12	0.04	0.09	0.07	0.01	0.04
Russia	310	126	436	2,657	1,797	4,454	0.22	0.12	0.17	0.08	0.06	0.07
Sweden	252	25	277	3,235	383	3,618	0.18	0.02	0.11	0.10	0.01	0.06
Switzerland ..	118	38	156	1,205	580	1,785	0.08	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.03
Other Countries in Europe ..	2,387	486	2,873	12,921	4,599	17,520	1.68	0.45	1.15	0.40	0.15	0.27
Total, Europe ..	28,313	14,680	42,993	432,986	331,660	764,646	19.90	13.59	17.17	13.43	10.51	11.99

BIRTHPLACES OF POPULATION IN TROPICAL AND NON-TROPICAL REGIONS: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, CENSUSES, 1933 AND 1947—*continued.*

Birthplace.	Number.						Percentage.					
	Tropical.			Non-Tropical.			Tropical.			Non-Tropical.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
						1933—continued.						
Asia	3,849	255	4,104	15,457	4,998	20,455	2.71	0.24	1.64	0.48	0.16	0.32
Africa	191	76	267	4,006	3,548	7,554	0.13	0.07	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.12
America	453	171	624	6,702	4,253	10,955	0.32	0.16	0.25	0.21	0.14	0.17
Polynesia	278	37	315	1,304	1,268	2,572	0.20	0.03	0.13	0.04	0.04	0.04
At Sea	56	40	96	929	1,026	1,955	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03
GRAND TOTAL	142,292	108,014	250,306	3,224,819	3,154,714	6,379,533	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
						1947.						
Australia	125,578	109,694	235,272	3,254,746	3,345,153	6,599,899	86.01	90.47	88.03	89.14	91.38	90.26
New Zealand	636	304	940	21,254	21,416	42,670	0.44	0.25	0.35	0.58	0.59	0.59
Other Countries in Australasia	47	35	82	729	775	1,504	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
Total, Australasia	126,261	110,033	236,294	3,276,729	3,367,344	6,644,073	86.48	90.75	88.41	89.74	91.99	90.87
Europe—												
British Isles	10,462	6,958	17,420	282,312	243,178	525,490	7.16	5.74	6.52	7.73	6.64	7.19
Denmark	197	73	270	1,835	654	2,489	0.13	0.06	0.10	0.05	0.02	0.03
France	28	30	58	1,049	1,108	2,157	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03
Germany	484	197	681	8,471	5,415	13,886	0.33	0.16	0.26	0.23	0.15	0.19
Greece	481	222	703	8,634	2,954	11,588	0.33	0.18	0.26	0.24	0.08	0.16
Italy	4,214	2,522	6,736	18,292	8,604	26,896	2.89	2.08	2.52	0.50	0.23	0.37
Norway	155	24	179	1,590	255	1,845	0.11	0.02	0.07	0.04	0.01	0.03
Russia	202	92	294	2,615	2,067	4,682	0.14	0.08	0.11	0.07	0.06	0.06
Sweden	119	11	130	1,819	260	2,079	0.08	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.03
Switzerland	61	31	92	1,001	570	1,571	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.02
Other Countries in Europe	1,634	564	2,198	19,790	10,372	30,162	1.12	0.46	0.82	0.54	0.28	0.41
Total, Europe	18,037	10,724	28,761	347,408	275,437	622,845	12.35	8.84	10.76	9.51	7.52	8.52
Asia	1,136	235	1,371	14,954	7,771	22,725	0.78	0.19	0.51	0.41	0.21	0.31
Africa	125	55	180	3,852	3,505	7,357	0.09	0.04	0.07	0.11	0.10	0.10
America	323	140	463	6,554	4,613	11,167	0.22	0.12	0.18	0.18	0.13	0.15
Polynesia	90	46	136	1,436	1,573	3,009	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04
At Sea	31	21	52	434	491	925	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
GRAND TOTAL	146,003	121,254	267,257	3,651,367	3,660,734	7,312,101	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The figures given in the table above show some interesting contrasts in the composition of the populations of the tropical and non-tropical regions from the aspect of birthplaces. It is not surprising that people born in Asia should represent a larger part of the population in the tropics than in other parts, but it is interesting to notice that persons born in Europe were also relatively more numerous in the tropics. As a necessary counterpart, the Australian-born element was relatively smaller in the tropics than in the temperate parts, but the difference was more pronounced in the case of males than of females. In 1933, Australian-born males represented 84.97 per cent. of all males in the non-tropical regions and 75.95 per cent. of all males in the tropical regions, but in 1947 these proportions had increased to 89.14 per cent. and 86.01 per cent. respectively, the increase in the Australian-born proportion being considerably higher in the tropical than in the non-tropical regions. Among females a similar, though not so marked, increase in the Australian-born proportion is shown, the respective percentages being—non-tropical regions, 88.31 per cent. in 1933 and 91.38 per cent. in 1947; tropical regions 85.58 per cent. in 1933 and 90.47 per cent. in 1947. The proportion of persons born in the British Isles decreased in the tropical regions from 11.52 per cent. in 1933 to 6.52 per cent. in 1947 and also in the non-tropical regions from 10.75 per cent. in 1933 to 7.19 per cent. in 1947. In the tropical areas persons born in Asia numbered 4,104, or 1.64 per cent. of the total tropical population in 1933, but in 1947 the number had decreased to 1,371 persons, or 0.51 per cent. of the population, the difference being mainly due to the large decrease in the number recorded as born in Japan and China. In the non-tropical regions, although the number of persons born in Asia increased from 20,455 in 1933 to 22,725 in 1947, the proportion to the total population remained practically the same.

8. Nationality.—The following table shows the population in 1933 and 1947 classified according to nationality. It is not considered necessary to show here every nationality which is represented, but further details may be found in the Detailed Tables of the Census, Part XIV., pp. 785–787.

NATIONALITY OF THE POPULATION IN TROPICAL AND NON-TROPICAL REGIONS: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, CENSUSES, 1933 AND 1947.

Nationality.	Number.						Per 100,000.					
	Tropical.			Non-Tropical.			Tropical.			Non-Tropical.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1933.												
Chinese	1,429	38	1,467	6,186	139	6,325	1,004	35	586	192	4	99
Danish	94	18	112	952	215	1,167	66	17	45	30	7	18
Dutch	377	9	386	409	120	529	265	8	154	13	4	8
French	19	10	29	905	713	1,618	13	9	12	28	23	25
German	230	37	267	2,508	897	3,405	162	34	107	78	28	53
Greek	401	94	495	4,238	919	5,157	282	87	198	131	29	81
Italian	3,151	818	3,969	10,918	2,772	13,690	2,215	758	1,585	338	88	215
Japanese	1,049	52	1,101	888	95	983	737	48	440	28	3	16
Norwegian	79	5	84	1,071	83	1,154	56	5	34	33	3	18
Russian	151	29	180	1,132	743	1,875	106	27	72	35	24	29
Spanish	221	36	257	242	97	339	155	33	103	7	3	5
Swedish	117	2	119	1,157	94	1,251	82	2	47	36	3	20
United States of America	178	18	196	1,726	635	2,361	125	17	78	54	20	37
Other	1,051	89	1,140	7,964	2,640	10,604	739	82	455	247	83	167
Total, Foreign	8,547	1,255	9,802	40,296	10,162	50,458	6,007	1,162	3,916	1,250	322	791
British	133,745	106,759	240,504	3,184,523	3,144,552	6,329,075	93,993	98,838	96,084	98,750	99,678	99,209
GRAND TOTAL	142,292	108,014	250,306	3,224,819	3,154,714	6,379,533	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
1947.												
Chinese	422	49	471	3,907	480	4,387	289	40	176	107	13	60
Danish	23	7	30	370	82	452	16	6	11	10	2	6
Dutch	145	6	151	1,263	587	1,850	99	5	57	35	16	25
French	14	8	22	756	543	1,299	9	6	8	21	15	18
German	60	11	71	1,609	681	2,290	41	9	27	44	19	31
Greek	122	30	152	3,598	754	4,352	83	25	57	98	21	60
Italian	690	235	925	4,783	1,464	6,247	473	194	346	131	40	86
Japanese	12	2	14	58	6	64	8	2	5	2	0	1
Norwegian	70	..	70	615	60	675	48	..	26	17	2	9
Russian	42	8	50	291	202	493	29	7	19	8	5	7
Spanish	58	8	66	100	42	142	40	7	25	3	1	2
Swedish	23	1	24	525	46	571	16	1	9	14	1	8
United States of America	93	9	102	2,381	868	3,249	64	7	38	65	24	44
Other	356	43	399	6,893	3,142	10,035	244	35	149	189	86	137
Total, Foreign	2,130	417	2,547	27,149	8,957	36,106	1,459	344	953	744	245	494
British	143,873	120,837	264,710	3,624,218	3,651,777	7,275,995	98,541	99,656	99,047	99,256	99,755	99,506
GRAND TOTAL	146,003	121,254	267,257	3,651,367	3,660,734	7,312,101	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

NOTE.—The numbers given above include persons on ships in Australian waters. A number of non-European foreign nationals in the tropical regions of Australia have been admitted temporarily to engage in fishing for pearl, bêche-de-mer, etc.

Foreign nationalities were, relatively to the respective populations, much more numerous in the tropical than in the non-tropical part of Australia in 1933 and to a lesser degree in 1947. Between 1933 and 1947 the number of persons of foreign nationality recorded in the tropical regions decreased from 9,802 to 2,547 or by 74.02 per cent., whilst in the non-tropical areas the decrease was from 50,458 to 36,106 persons or only 28.44 per cent. The decrease in the tropical areas was common to all nationalities represented but was most marked with regard to numbers among the Italians, Japanese and Chinese.

9. Race.—The following table shows the population in tropical and non-tropical regions classified according to race:—

RACES OF THE POPULATION IN TROPICAL AND NON-TROPICAL REGIONS: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, CENSUSES, 1933 AND 1947.

Racial Group.	Number.						Per 100,000.					
	Tropical.			Non-Tropical.			Tropical.			Non-Tropical.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1933.												
Full-blood—												
European	134,682	104,378	239,060	3,200,093	3,140,840	6,340,933	94,652	96,634	95,507	99,233	99,560	99,395
Non-European—												
Afghan	23	..	23	111	8	119	16	..	9	4	2	2
Chinese	1,966	451	2,417	7,345	1,084	8,429	1,382	418	966	228	34	132
Cingalese	58	11	69	138	67	205	41	10	28	4	2	3
Filipino	155	73	228	59	5	64	109	67	91	2	0	1
Indian (*a*)	215	28	243	2,001	160	2,161	151	26	97	62	5	34
Japanese	1,096	99	1,195	911	135	1,046	770	92	478	28	4	16
Javanese	48	8	56	9	5	14	34	7	22	0	0	0
Malay	682	144	826	131	12	143	479	133	330	4	0	2
Negro	16	5	21	86	15	101	11	5	8	3	1	2
Papuan	217	14	231	4	4	8	153	13	92	0	0	0
Polynesian (other) (*b*) ..	608	388	996	356	156	512	427	359	398	11	5	8
Syrian	41	42	83	1,512	1,285	2,797	29	39	33	47	41	44
Other	43	5	48	478	267	745	30	5	19	15	8	12
Total, Non-European	5,168	1,268	6,436	13,141	3,203	16,344	3,632	1,174	2,571	408	102	256
Half-caste—												
Australian Aboriginal (*c*) ..	1,817	1,791	3,608	8,814	8,198	17,012	1,277	1,658	1,442	273	260	267
Chinese	274	232	506	1,627	1,370	2,997	192	215	202	51	43	47
Other	351	345	696	1,144	1,103	2,247	247	319	278	35	35	35
Total, Half-caste ..	2,442	2,368	4,810	11,585	10,671	22,256	1,716	2,192	1,922	359	338	349
GRAND TOTAL ..	142,292	108,014	250,306	3,224,819	3,154,714	6,379,533	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
1947.												
Full-blood—												
European	140,103	116,775	256,878	3,625,135	3,642,116	7,267,251	95,959	96,306	96,117	99,281	99,492	99,386
Non-European—												
Afghan	17	4	21	66	8	74	12	3	8	2	0	1
Chinese	911	470	1,381	5,683	2,080	7,763	624	388	517	156	57	106
Cingalese	25	12	37	72	41	113	17	10	14	2	1	2
Filipino	96	68	164	37	34	71	66	56	61	1	1	1
Indian (*a*)	157	23	180	2,121	179	2,300	107	19	67	58	5	31
Japanese	26	16	42	82	33	115	18	13	16	2	1	2
Javanese	46	9	55	38	14	52	31	7	21	1	0	1
Malay	206	116	322	219	39	258	141	96	121	6	1	3
Negro	2	1	3	118	9	127	1	1	1	3	0	2
Papuan	1	2	3	3	3	6	1	2	1	0	0	0
Polynesian (other) (*b*) ..	925	703	1,628	1,911	1,784	3,695	634	580	609	52	49	51
Syrian	22	22	44	866	765	1,631	15	18	16	24	21	22
Other	166	62	228	791	391	1,182	114	51	85	22	11	16
Total, Non-European	2,600	1,508	4,108	12,007	5,380	17,387	1,781	1,244	1,537	329	147	238
Half-caste—												
Australian Aboriginal ..	2,355	2,091	4,446	11,671	11,062	22,733	1,613	1,724	1,663	320	302	311
Chinese	291	246	537	1,308	1,105	2,413	199	203	201	36	30	33
Other (*c*)	654	634	1,288	1,246	1,071	2,317	448	523	482	34	29	32
Total, Half-caste ..	3,300	2,971	6,271	14,225	13,238	27,463	2,260	2,450	2,346	390	361	376
GRAND TOTAL ..	146,003	121,254	267,257	3,651,367	3,660,734	7,312,101	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

(*a*) Native of India. (*b*) Includes Fijians, Maoris and, in 1947, Torres Strait Islanders. (*c*) Includes half-caste Torres Strait Islanders.

NOTE.—The numbers given above include persons on ships in Australian waters. A number of non-Europeans in the tropical regions of Australia have been admitted temporarily to engage in fishing for pearl, bêche-de-mer, etc.

In 1947 there were more full-blood non-Europeans in the non-tropical than in the tropical part of Australia, but they represented a much larger proportion of the total population in the tropical than in the non-tropical regions. In the tropical part full-blood non-European males represented 1.78 per cent. of the total male population in 1947, and full-blood non-European females represented 1.24 per cent. of the total female population, whereas in the non-tropical regions the similar proportions were males 0.33 per cent. and females 0.15 per cent. In the case of half-castes, of whom the greater part were half-caste Australian aboriginals, the position was similar. In the tropical regions half-caste males and females together represented 2.35 per cent. of the total population, while in the non-tropical parts they represented only 0.38 per cent.

10. Religious Creed.—The following table shows the populations of the tropical and non-tropical regions classified according to religious creed:—

RELIGIOUS CREEDS OF THE POPULATION IN TROPICAL AND NON-TROPICAL REGIONS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Religious Creed.	Tropical.			Non-Tropical.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Christian—						
Baptist	917	822	1,739	52,280	59,508	111,788
Catholic, Roman (*a*)	21,856	15,983	37,839	303,307	272,040	575,347
Catholic (*a*)	17,998	18,647	36,645	430,961	488,934	919,895
Church of Christ	323	344	667	32,953	38,151	71,104
Church of England	50,794	42,178	92,972	1,429,733	1,434,327	2,864,060
Congregational	238	220	458	29,126	33,659	62,785
Lutheran	584	309	893	34,270	31,728	65,998
Methodist	13,969	13,386	27,355	411,776	432,294	844,070
Presbyterian	14,866	13,184	28,050	352,026	363,464	715,490
Protestant, Undefined	907	619	1,526	35,801	35,943	71,744
Salvation Army	641	701	1,342	16,901	19,329	36,230
Seventh Day Adventist	408	463	871	7,045	9,634	16,679
Unitarian	7	5	12	903	909	1,812
Other Christian including Christian Undefined	1,906	1,585	3,491	40,561	41,513	82,074
Total, Christian	125,414	108,446	233,860	3,177,643	3,261,433	6,439,076
Non-Christian—						
Buddhist	52	2	54	297	60	357
Chinese	12	3	15	113	30	143
Confucian	45	13	58	262	37	299
Hebrew	26	10	36	16,400	15,583	31,983
Mohammedan	320	114	434	2,014	256	2,270
Other Non-Christian	64	11	75	557	281	838
Total. Non-Christian	519	153	672	19,643	16,247	35,890
Indefinite	424	278	702	9,414	8,592	18,006
No Religion	1,007	254	1,261	17,881	7,186	25,067
Total, Specified	127,364	109,131	236,495	3,224,581	3,293,458	6,518,039
No Reply	18,639	12,123	30,762	426,786	367,276	794,062
GRAND TOTAL	146,003	121,254	267,257	3,651,367	3,660,734	7,312,101

(*a*) So described in individual Census Schedules.

The percentages given below indicate the proportion which each group mentioned bore to the total in each case:—

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN TROPICAL AND NON-TROPICAL REGIONS ACCORDING TO BROAD RELIGIOUS GROUPINGS, CENSUSES, 1933 AND 1947.

Category.	Tropical.						Non-Tropical.					
	Males.		Females.		Persons.		Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	1933.	1947.	1933.	1947.	1933.	1947.	1933.	1947.	1933.	1947.	1933.	1947.
Christian	98.05	98.47	99.60	99.37	98.74	98.89	98.87	98.54	99.31	99.03	99.09	98.79
Non-Christian	0.94	0.41	0.16	0.14	0.60	0.28	0.55	0.61	0.43	0.49	0.49	0.55
Indefinite	0.21	0.33	0.08	0.26	0.15	0.30	0.18	0.29	0.14	0.26	0.16	0.28
No Religion	0.80	0.79	0.16	0.23	0.51	0.53	0.40	0.56	0.12	0.22	0.26	0.38
TOTAL, SPECIFIED	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The most interesting feature of this comparison is that between 1933 and 1947 the proportion of Christians decreased in the non-tropical areas whilst non-Christians, those whose religion was indefinite and those with no religion all increased. In the tropical regions the proportion of Christians increased, non-Christians decreased, those whose religion was indefinite increased and those with no religion remained practically the same.

Among the Christians the only denomination which had a proportion appreciably higher in the tropical part than elsewhere in 1947 was the Roman Catholic Church. Taken together, the Roman Catholics and Catholics so described on individual Census schedules—who were considered to be mostly Roman Catholics—represented 31.85 per cent. of all Christians in the tropical regions as against 23.22 per cent. in the non-tropical regions. Relatively to the total Christians, adherents of the Church of England were more numerous in the non-tropical than in the tropical part, and Presbyterians were slightly more numerous in tropical than in non-tropical regions. The Methodists, however, who represented 13.11 per cent. of the population in non-tropical part, accounted for only 11.74 per cent. in the tropical part.

11. Industry.—The following table gives a comparison, under an abridged list of headings, of the industries of the population of the tropical and non-tropical parts of Australia:—

INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION IN TROPICAL AND NON-TROPICAL REGIONS: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Industry.	Number.						Percentage.					
	Tropical.			Non-Tropical.			Tropical.			Non-Tropical.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Primary Production—												
Fishing	1,090	12	1,102	9,490	64	9,554	1.10	0.06	0.93	0.40	0.01	0.31
Hunting and Trapping . .	301	1	302	5,666	11	5,677	0.30	0.01	0.25	0.24	0.00	0.19
Agriculture, Grazing and Dairying	28,128	1,242	29,370	412,028	23,297	435,325	28.35	6.42	24.77	17.31	3.34	14.14
Forestry	1,041	2	1,043	23,612	48	23,660	1.05	0.01	0.88	0.99	0.00	0.77
Total, Primary Production	30,560	1,257	31,817	450,796	23,420	474,216	30.80	6.50	26.83	18.94	3.35	15.41
Mining and Quarrying . .	4,416	42	4,458	52,528	588	53,116	4.45	0.22	3.76	2.21	0.09	1.73
Manufacturing	18,118	2,020	20,138	694,168	203,422	897,590	18.26	10.45	16.99	29.17	29.15	29.16
Building and Construction . .	12,240	39	12,279	252,909	1,460	254,369	12.33	0.20	10.36	10.63	0.21	8.26
Transport and Storage . .	11,420	633	12,053	243,081	15,059	258,140	11.51	3.28	10.17	10.21	2.16	8.39
Communication	1,129	507	1,636	35,332	15,884	51,216	1.13	2.62	1.38	1.48	2.28	1.66
Finance and Property . .	1,348	443	1,791	54,187	23,910	78,097	1.36	2.29	1.51	2.28	3.43	2.54
Commerce	9,515	4,041	13,556	287,174	136,801	423,975	9.59	20.91	11.43	12.07	19.60	13.78
Public Authority (N.E.I.) and Professional Activities . .	6,927	4,465	11,392	210,656	144,675	355,331	6.98	23.10	9.61	8.85	20.73	11.54
Amusement, Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, &c. . .	3,560	5,883	9,443	99,152	132,581	231,733	3.59	30.43	7.96	4.16	19.00	7.53
Other Industries	. .	. .	. .	53	32	85	. .	. .	. .	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total in Work Force . .	99,233	19,330	118,563	2,380,036	697,832	3,077,868	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Persons Not in Work Force	46,770	101,924	148,694	1,271,331	2,962,902	4,234,233						
GRAND TOTAL . .	146,003	121,254	267,257	3,651,367	3,660,734	7,312,101						

The percentages given above show the greater relative importance of the primary industries in the tropical regions compared with the non-tropical parts. In the former, primary production represented 30.80 per cent. of all males in the work force and in the latter only 18.94 per cent. Apart from primary industries, the only industries tabulated above which show greater relative numbers in the tropical than in the non-tropical regions are mining, building and construction, transport and storage, and amusement, etc. Of the females in the work force in the tropics 29.10 per cent. were engaged in hotels, cafés, personal service, etc., as against only 17.86 per cent. in the non-tropical regions.

12. Occupational Status.—The next table shows for 1933 and 1947 the population in tropical and non-tropical regions classified according to occupational status:—

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION IN TROPICAL AND NON-TROPICAL REGIONS: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, CENSUSES, 1933 AND 1947.

Occupational Status.	Number.						Percentage.					
	Tropical.			Non-Tropical.			Tropical.			Non-Tropical.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1933.												
IN WORK FORCE—												
At Work—												
Employer	9,953	995	10,948	177,471	19,917	197,388	7.00	0.92	4.37	5.50	0.63	3.09
Self-employed	13,224	1,365	14,589	306,746	49,205	355,951	9.29	1.26	5.83	9.51	1.56	5.58
Employee (on wage or salary)	57,314	11,622	68,936	1,128,834	423,060	1,551,894	40.28	10.76	27.54	35.01	13.41	24.33
Helper (not on wage or salary)	1,200	203	1,403	39,703	5,077	44,780	0.84	0.19	0.56	1.23	0.17	0.70
Total	81,691	14,185	95,876	1,652,754	497,259	2,150,013	57.41	13.13	38.30	51.25	15.77	33.70
Not at Work (*a*)	14,604	1,926	16,530	390,828	73,891	464,719	10.26	1.78	6.61	12.12	2.34	7.28
Total in Work Force	96,295	16,111	112,406	2,043,582	571,150	2,614,732	67.67	14.91	44.91	63.37	18.11	40.98
NOT IN WORK FORCE	45,997	91,903	137,900	1,181,237	2,583,564	3,764,801	32.33	85.09	55.09	36.63	81.89	59.02
GRAND TOTAL	142,292	108,014	250,306	3,224,819	3,154,714	6,379,533	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1947.												
IN WORK FORCE—												
At Work—												
Employer	8,883	1,052	9,935	189,821	23,574	213,395	6.08	0.87	3.72	5.20	0.64	2.92
Self-employed	13,318	1,287	14,605	332,425	43,704	376,129	9.12	1.06	5.46	9.10	1.19	5.14
Employee (on wage or salary)	71,821	16,045	87,866	1,771,944	610,049	2,381,993	49.19	13.23	32.88	48.53	16.67	32.58
Helper (not on wage or salary)	855	142	997	23,588	4,394	27,982	0.59	0.12	0.37	0.65	0.12	0.38
Total	94,877	18,526	113,403	2,317,778	681,721	2,999,499	64.98	15.28	42.43	63.48	18.62	41.02
Not at Work (*a*)	4,356	804	5,160	62,258	16,111	78,369	2.98	0.66	1.93	1.70	0.44	1.07
Total in Work Force	99,233	19,330	118,563	2,380,036	697,832	3,077,868	67.96	15.94	44.36	65.18	19.06	42.09
NOT IN WORK FORCE	46,770	101,924	148,694	1,271,331	2,962,902	4,234,233	32.04	84.06	55.64	34.82	80.94	57.91
GRAND TOTAL	146,003	121,254	267,257	3,651,367	3,660,734	7,312,101	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(*a*) Includes persons who were (1) unable to secure employment; (2) temporarily laid off from their jobs; and (3) not actively seeking work at the time of the Census on account of sickness or accident, industrial dispute, resting between jobs, or for any other reason.

In 1947, 67.96 per cent. of the male population in the tropical regions was in the work force, a proportion 2.78 per cent. in excess of that for the non-tropical areas, whilst females in the work force represented only 15.94 per cent. of the female population as against 19.06 per cent. in non-tropical areas.

CHAPTER XXIV.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

1. General.—The data derived from the Census of 1947 have been published in full detail for the States and Territories of Australia in the Detailed Tables of the Census, Parts I. to XXVIII. In addition, summarized results have been published for metropolitan, urban provincial and rural divisions of the States, and also for local government areas. In the case of the Northern Territory, where the town of Darwin alone is incorporated under local government, police districts have been substituted. In 1911 the metropolitan areas of Melbourne and Brisbane consisted of the territory within a circle of 10 miles radius from the General Post Office in each city, while in the other States local government areas or parts thereof were joined together to make up the metropolitan areas. The adoption of a radius as a boundary in 1911 having intensified the difficulties of collection, the metropolitan area of each State in 1921 and in each subsequent Census was formed from appropriate local government areas. The composition of the metropolitan, urban provincial and rural divisions of the States and Territories at the Censuses of 1933 and 1947 was as follows:—

> *Metropolitan Division.*—The capital cities of the States and adjoining urban municipal areas within boundaries used for Census purposes at the dates of the respective Censuses. At the 1947 Census, the metropolitan division of Victoria included areas (with a population of 30,490 persons) which in 1933 were included in the rural division. In the remaining States the boundaries of the metropolitan divisions were identical in 1933 and 1947.
>
> *Urban Provincial Division.*—The capital cities of the Territories, and, in States other than Tasmania, cities and towns outside the metropolitan division which were separately incorporated. In Tasmania, where most of the towns included are not separately incorporated, boundaries were determined for Census purposes. In New South Wales a number of towns which in 1933 were separately incorporated have since been included in shires and transferred to the rural division.
>
> *Rural Division.*—The remaining portion of each State and Territory. The rural divisions are affected by the intercensal changes in the areas of the metropolitan and urban provincial divisions and, therefore, represent only a broad general classification based on administrative principles rather than geographical. For instance, in New South Wales most of the increase in population shown for the rural division in 1947 was due to abolition of municipalities which in 1933 were separately incorporated and, therefore, classified as urban provincial; in Victoria a large part of the decrease in population shown for the rural division was due to transfer in 1947 to the metropolitan division of adjoining urban parts of shire areas.

The metropolitan areas of Queensland and South Australia in 1933 and in 1947 consisted of complete local government areas, but to obtain suitable areas in the other States it was found necessary to include only portions of certain local government areas which embraced the more distant suburbs. With the object of presenting a key to the geographical distribution of data thus achieved and for the purpose of indicating graphically the density of the population in the various areas, the series of maps contained in this Chapter has been prepared. The first map is that of the Commonwealth of Australia, which shows graphically the density of the population in each of the component States and Territories. The density results have been obtained by dividing the population in each case by the area expressed in square miles.

2. Density of Population.—The maps included in this Chapter prove that little more than the coastal fringe of Australia has any considerable population, and that even the population on the coast is to be found mainly in the east and south-east of the Continent.

The area, population and density of the population of the States and Territories separately are shown in the following table:—

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

State or Territory.	Area in Square Miles.	Population (excluding Migratory).			Density (Number of Persons per Square Mile).
		Males.	Females.	Persons.	
New South Wales	309,433	1,485,575	1,491,921	2,977,496	9.62
Victoria	87,884	1,010,774	1,040,076	2,050,850	23.34
Queensland	670,500	565,763	538,765	1,104,528	1.65
South Australia	380,070	318,505	325,867	644,372	1.70
Western Australia	975,920	255,424	244,075	499,499	0.51
Tasmania	26,215	128,580	127,795	256,375	9.78
Northern Territory	523,620	7,249	3,481	10,730	0.02
Australian Capital Territory	939	9,092	7,813	16,905	18.00
Australia	2,974,581	3,780,962	3,779,793	7,560,755	2.54

In addition to the population included in the preceding table there were tabulated under the designation "migratory" 18,603 persons on board ships, railway trains and aircraft. Of this number 16,408 were males and 2,195 were females.

The order of the States in respect to density of population was: Victoria (23.34), Tasmania (9.78), New South Wales (9.62), South Australia (1.70), Queensland (1.65), Western Australia (0.51). The figures in parentheses denote persons per square mile. Between 1933 and 1947 the density of the population of Australia increased from 2.22 persons to 2.54 persons per square mile. The limitations to the use of this simple arithmetical density when considering the question of an optimum population are mentioned in Section 5 (i), Chapter IX.

A defect in any graphical representation of density by the method of cross-hatching is the uniformity of hatching or shading which is necessarily applied to the whole unit of area adopted for the purpose of representation. Thus, when the unit is a State, the hatching is the same for the whole area, notwithstanding that some parts may be uninhabited and other parts densely populated. Even when smaller units are employed it is not possible entirely to eliminate this defect. In the present case the subsidiary areas adopted to indicate the distribution of the population in the several States and capital cities are local government areas.

3. Centre of Area and Centre of Population.—The centre of area and centre of population for each State and Territory, and for Australia as a whole, are given in the next table. The determination of the centre of population at each Census is of considerable value as indicating the trend of the population within intercensal periods, but as work of this kind was not undertaken in connexion with any Census earlier than that of 1911 comparisons are necessarily confined to the last three Census periods. The latitude and longitude of the centres of area and population in the States and Territories at each Census from 1911 to 1947 are given below:—

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF CENTRES OF AREA AND POPULATION, 1911 TO 1947.

Particulars.	New South Wales.		Victoria.		Queensland.		South Australia.		Western Australia.		Tasmania.		Northern Territory.		Australian Capital Territory.		Common-wealth.	
	°	′	°	′	°	′	°	′	°	′	°	′	°	′	°	′	°	′
CENTRE OF AREA.																		
Latitude	31	58	36	58	22	54	29	44	25	24	41	56	19	20	35	30	25	44
Longitude	147	2	144	17	144	0	136	5	122	24	146	39	133	17	149	3	134	17
CENTRE OF POPULATION.																		
1947.																		
Latitude	33	23	37	37	25	28	34	44	31	47	42	0	16	17	35	19	33	40
Longitude	150	38	144	49	151	5	138	35	116	38	146	54	132	17	149	7	145	41
1933.																		
Latitude	33	19	37	34	25	19	34	42	31	40	42	1	16	15	35	19	33	53
Longitude	150	25	144	44	150	43	138	37	116	52	146	54	132	30	149	15	145	28
1921.																		
Latitude	33	9	37	39	24	53	34	50	31	36	42	1	15	19	35	19	33	47
Longitude	150	34	144	42	150	17	138	40	117	9	146	53	132	24	149	8	145	33
1911.																		
Latitude	33	9	37	40	25	15	34	36	31	22	42	2	15	20	(a)		33	57
Longitude	150	17	144	35	150	41	138	42	117	27	146	58	131	37	(a)		145	34

(a) Included in New South Wales.

The centre of population determined for Australia as at the date of the Census of 1947 lay practically in a direct line drawn from Sydney to Perth and was appreciably closer to Melbourne than to Sydney. Between 1911 and 1921 the centre of population moved slightly west from 145 degrees 34 minutes to 145 degrees 33 minutes east longitude and north from 33 degrees 57 minutes to 33 degrees 47 minutes south latitude whilst between 1921 and 1933 the movement was again west from 145 degrees 33 minutes to 145 degrees 28 minutes east longitude but south from 33 degrees 47 minutes to 33 degrees 53 minutes south latitude. Between 1933 and 1947 the previous westerly movements have been offset by an easterly movement from 145 degrees 28 minutes to 145 degrees 41 minutes east longitude whilst the southerly movement during the period 1921 to 1933 has been reversed by an appreciable northerly movement from 33 degrees 53 minutes to 33 degrees 40 minutes south latitude. Between 1933 and 1947 the centre of population in each of the mainland States again moved closer to its capital city. These movements are attributable to the relatively high increase in the population of the metropolitan area in each State and indicate the extent to which these areas are developing in relation to the provincial and rural areas of the States. In Tasmania the movement was slightly north towards Launceston and away from Hobart.

4. Census Maps.—(i) *The Commonwealth of Australia.*—The map of Australia inserted at the end of this Chapter shows the average density of the population in each of the States and in the internal Territories, and, except for the Australian Capital Territory, indicates the positions in each case of the centres of area of population referred to in the previous section. The degrees of density represented by the different examples of hatching in the maps relating to Australia, the States, and the Northern and Australian Capital Territories are as follows:—

Blank.—Averaging less than 1 person to 8 square miles.
A.—Averaging from 1 person to 8 square miles to 1 person to 4 square miles.
B.— ,, ,, 1 ,, 4 ,, ,, 1 ,, 1 ,, ,,
C.— ,, ,, 1 ,, 1 ,, ,, 2 ,, 1 ,, ,,
D.— ,, ,, 2 ,, 1 ,, ,, 4 ,, 1 ,, ,,
E.— ,, ,, 4 ,, 1 ,, ,, 8 ,, 1 ,, ,,
F.— ,, ,, 8 ,, 1 ,, ,, 16 ,, 1 ,, ,,
G.— ,, ,, 16 ,, 1 ,, ,, 32 ,, 1 ,, ,,
H.— ,, ,, 32 ,, 1 ,, ,, 64 ,, 1 ,, ,,
I.— ,, ,, 64 ,, 1 ,, ,, 128 ,, 1 ,, ,,
J.—Averaging 128 persons or over to 1 square mile.

The area, population and density of population in each State and Territory will be found in Section 2 above.

(ii) *The States.*—The maps of the States at the end of this Chapter show the boundaries of local government areas which have been hatched according to the scale shown above. Municipalities outside of the metropolitan area are represented by a circle where the population averaged 128 persons or more per square mile, and by a square where the population averaged less than 128 persons per square mile. Areas within each State not hatched had a population averaging less than one person to 8 square miles. Areas not incorporated under local government represented 125,407 square miles out of a total area of 309,433 square miles in New South Wales, 69 out of 87,884 square miles in Victoria, 1,150 out of 670,500 square miles in Queensland, and 326,156 out of 380,070 square miles in South Australia. There are no unincorporated areas in Western Australia and Tasmania.

(iii) *Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.*—The map of the Northern Territory at the end of the Chapter shows the boundaries of the police districts as constituted at the date of the Census in 1947. The town of Darwin was the only part of the territory incorporated under local government. The map of the Australian Capital Territory shows the division of the Territory into districts as at 30th June, 1947.

(iv) *Metropolitan Areas.*—In the maps relating to the metropolitan areas of the States the hatching to indicate density has been based on the number of persons per acre in accordance with the following scale:—

A.—Averaging less than 1 person to 4 acres.
B.— ,, from 1 person to 4 acres to less than 1 person to 2 acres.
C.— ,, ,, 1 ,, 2 ,, ,, 1 ,, 1 ,,
D.— ,, ,, 1 ,, 1 ,, ,, 2 ,, 1 ,,
E.— ,, ,, 2 ,, 1 ,, ,, 4 ,, 1 ,,
F.— ,, ,, 4 ,, 1 ,, ,, 8 ,, 1 ,,
G.— ,, ,, 8 ,, 1 ,, ,, 16 ,, 1 ,,
H.— ,, ,, 16 ,, 1 ,, ,, 32 ,, 1 ,,
I.— ,, 32 persons and over to 1 acre.

The maps for each capital city and suburbs show the boundaries of the several municipalities, shires, district councils, road districts, or parts thereof which for Census purposes have been adopted as the metropolitan areas of each State. The hatching on the maps indicates the density of the population in accordance with the scale above. Where the space in a map was insufficient to accommodate the name of the municipality a small letter has been inserted. These substitute letters, with the names of the municipalities to which they refer, will be found at the side of each map.

5. Local Government Areas.—The following tables show firstly for each State and Territory the area, the number and density of the population and of occupied dwellings, and the number of inmates per occupied private dwelling in each local government area at the time of the Census, and secondly similar information for metropolitan local government areas in each State:—

NEW SOUTH WALES.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Local Government Area.		Division of State.	Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons per Acre.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Acre.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
No.	Name.			Males.	Females.	Persons.				
	MUNICIPALITIES.									
1	Albury	P.	8,445	7,085	7,327	14,412	1.71	3,321	0.393	3.89
2	Alexandria	M.	1,051	4,164	3,896	8,060	7.67	1,967	1.872	4.05
3	Annandale	M.	346	6,043	6,353	12,396	35.83	3,265	9.436	3.69
4	Armidale	P.	2,111	3,901	3,908	7,809	3.70	1,725	0.817	3.83
5	Ashfield	M.	2,048	20,547	24,214	44,761	21.86	11,914	5.817	3.62
6	Auburn	M.	2,590	10,844	11,058	21,902	8.46	5,214	2.013	4.12
7	Ballina	P.	5,756	1,568	1,634	3,202	0.56	808	0.140	3.76
8	Balmain	M.	977	14,107	14,291	28,398	29.07	7,335	7.508	3.77
9	Balranald	P.	29,200	658	591	1,249	0.04	298	0.010	4.00
10	Bankstown	M.	19,205	21,525	21,121	42,646	2.22	10,239	0.533	4.15
11	Barraba	P.	752	704	757	1,461	1.94	326	0.434	4.25
12	Bathurst	P.	2,990	5,833	6,038	11,871	3.97	2,837	0.949	3.85
13	Bega	P.	2,204	1,404	1,452	2,856	1.30	678	0.308	3.90
14	Berry	P.	40,300	1,436	1,341	2,777	0.07	704	0.017	3.74
15	Bexley	M.	1,910	13,178	13,684	26,862	14.06	6,831	3.576	3.90
16	Blackheath	P.	16,310	1,021	1,328	2,349	0.14	640	0.039	3.19
17	Bombala	P.	1,309	551	560	1,111	0.85	261	0.199	4.05
18	Botany	M.	2,168	4,833	4,629	9,462	4.36	2,269	1.047	4.14
19	Bourke	P.	1,540	1,051	974	2,025	1.31	439	0.285	4.10
20	Bowral	P.	3,234	1,612	2,048	3,660	1.13	908	0.281	3.37
21	Brewarrina	P.	3,020	424	417	841	0.28	170	0.056	4.48
22	Broken Hill	P.	16,736	13,705	13,349	27,054	1.62	6,785	0.405	3.83
23	Broughton Vale	P.	21,500	104	80	184	0.01	47	0.002	3.91
24	Burwood	M.	1,106	9,771	11,963	21,734	19.65	5,509	4.981	3.68
25	Cabramatta and Canley Vale	P.	7,830	5,553	5,413	10,966	1.40	2,723	0.348	4.01
26	Camden	P.	10,985	1,382	1,553	2,935	0.27	666	0.061	3.94
27	Campbelltown	P.	64,526	2,047	1,678	3,725	0.06	847	0.013	3.87
28	Canterbury	M.	8,259	48,697	50,699	99,396	12.03	24,537	2.971	4.03
29	Casino	P.	3,947	3,337	3,361	6,698	1.70	1,502	0.381	4.21
30	Castlereagh	P.	32,922	704	606	1,310	0.04	349	0.011	3.67
31	Cessnock	P.	4,800	6,551	6,478	13,029	2.71	3,522	0.734	3.61
32	Cobar	P.	9,437	1,080	959	2,039	0.22	453	0.048	4.03
33	Concord	M.	2,674	14,835	14,566	29,401	11.00	6,758	2.527	3.95
34	Condobolin	P.	30,180	1,304	1,312	2,616	0.09	605	0.020	4.13
35	Cooma	P.	3,606	1,076	1,173	2,249	0.62	532	0.148	3.93
36	Coonamble	P.	15,188	1,276	1,291	2,567	0.17	617	0.041	3.94
37	Cootamundra	P.	3,010	2,630	2,620	5,250	1.74	1,208	0.401	4.05
38	Corowa	P.	10,978	1,324	1,427	2,751	0.25	673	0.061	3.74
39	Cowra	P.	5,683	2,690	2,783	5,473	0.96	1,305	0.230	3.92
40	Darlington	M.	54	1,533	1,499	3,032	56.15	711	13.167	3.94
41	Deniliquin	P.	32,000	1,803	1,865	3,668	0.11	839	0.026	4.02
42	Drummoyne	M.	1,984	15,880	17,105	32,985	16.63	8,617	4.343	3.79
43	Dubbo	P.	2,810	4,702	4,843	9,545	3.40	2,099	0.747	4.19
44	Dundas	M.	2,722	3,533	4,102	7,635	2.80	1,919	0.705	3.84
45	Dungog	P.	2,664	1,009	1,032	2,041	0.77	500	0.188	3.98
46	Eastwood	M.	2,953	2,046	2,062	4,108	1.39	1,022	0.346	3.98
47	Enfield	M.	1,674	8,437	8,794	17,231	10.30	4,079	2.437	4.11
48	Ermington and Rydalmere	M.	2,039	1,751	1,547	3,298	1.62	553	0.271	4.14
49	Erskineville	M.	186	3,510	3,371	6,881	36.99	1,635	8.790	4.16
50	Fairfield	P.	15,976	8,205	7,782	15,987	1.00	3,697	0.231	4.31
51	Forbes	P.	10,099	2,971	2,978	5,949	0.59	1,287	0.127	4.31
52	Gerringong	P.	20,110	472	409	881	0.04	249	0.012	3.51
53	Glebe	M.	518	10,168	10,342	20,510	39.59	5,848	11.290	3.29

NEW SOUTH WALES.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Local Government Area.		Division of State.	Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons per Acre.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Acre.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
No.	Name.			Males.	Females.	Persons.				
	MUNICIPALITIES—*continued.*									
54	Glen Innes	P.	17,030	2,673	2,780	5,453	0.32	1,322	0.078	3.93
55	Gosford	P.	5,968	2,138	2,272	4,410	0.74	1,176	0.197	3.53
56	Goulburn	P.	8,000	7,913	8,078	15,991	2.00	3,570	0.446	3.94
57	Grafton	P.	2,578	3,904	4,379	8,283	3.21	1,856	0.720	4.03
58	Grafton South	P.	1,378	1,854	1,888	3,742	2.72	861	0.625	4.15
59	Granville	M.	4,038	13,487	13,455	26,942	6.67	6,100	1.511	4.39
60	Grenfell	P.	3,231	1,190	1,235	2,425	0.75	616	0.191	3.80
61	Gunnedah	P.	3,037	2,123	2,191	4,314	1.42	992	0.327	4.08
62	Hay	P.	31,450	1,453	1,510	2,963	0.09	684	0.022	3.84
63	Holroyd	M. P.	9,627	12,024	12,105	24,129	2.51	5,777	0.600	4.14
64	Homebush	M.	639	1,759	1,742	3,501	5.48	872	1.365	3.97
65	Hunter's Hill	M.	1,416	5,543	5,954	11,497	8.12	2,369	1.673	3.81
66	Hurstville	M.	6,120	16,653	17,286	33,939	5.55	8,684	1.419	3.89
67	Illawarra North	P.	7,620	6,142	5,668	11,810	1.55	2,966	0.389	3.97
68	Ingleburn	P.	12,517	2,093	1,177	3,270	0.26	608	0.049	3.86
69	Inverell	P.	10,370	3,144	3,386	6,530	0.63	1,506	0.145	4.11
70	Jamberoo	P.	40,468	478	443	921	0.02	223	0.006	4.00
71	Junee	P.	5,523	2,057	1,953	4,010	0.73	953	0.173	4.04
72	Katoomba	P.	10,400	3,879	4,902	8,781	0.84	2,439	0.235	3.11
73	Kempsey	P.	2,940	3,080	3,250	6,330	2.15	1,420	0.483	4.16
74	Kiama	P.	2,548	1,132	1,124	2,256	0.89	571	0.224	3.73
75	Kogarah	M.	4,807	19,261	20,037	39,298	8.18	9,968	2.074	3.89
76	Ku-ring-gai	M.	20,235	17,948	21,926	39,874	1.97	10,406	0.514	3.63
77	Lane Cove	M.	2,566	9,470	10,347	19,817	7.72	5,147	2.006	3.70
78	Leichhardt	M.	1,155	14,741	14,721	29,462	25.51	6,928	5.998	3.91
79	Lidcombe	M.	5,228	10,667	9,614	20,281	3.88	4,430	0.847	4.18
80	Lismore	P.	8,207	7,362	7,852	15,214	1.85	3,279	0.400	4.23
81	Lithgow	P.	5,120	7,489	6,972	14,461	2.82	3,714	0.725	3.75
82	Liverpool	P.	26,195	6,952	5,690	12,642	0.48	2,613	0.100	4.28
83	Maclean	P.	1,278	804	861	1,665	1.30	411	0.322	3.83
84	Maitland	P.	11,541	9,336	9,815	19,151	1.66	4,541	0.393	3.98
85	Manilla	P.	1,253	875	927	1,802	1.44	420	0.335	4.11
86	Manly	M.	3,111	15,166	18,289	33,455	10.75	9,577	3.078	3.32
87	Marrickville	M.	1,889	22,698	24,168	46,866	24.81	12,042	6.375	3.75
88	Mascot	M.	2,223	9,023	8,961	17,984	8.09	4,325	1.946	4.13
89	Moama	P.	32,153	340	322	662	0.02	179	0.006	3.69
90	Molong	P.	6,374	814	848	1,662	0.26	415	0.065	3.93
91	Moree	P.	8,157	2,531	2,575	5,106	0.63	1,047	0.128	4.46
92	Mosman	M.	2,152	12,097	15,465	27,562	12.81	7,899	3.671	3.33
93	Mudgee	P.	802	1,969	2,209	4,178	5.21	983	1.226	3.95
94	Mullumbimby	P.	1,103	771	838	1,609	1.46	396	0.359	3.87
95	Murrumburrah	P.	5,125	1,276	1,319	2,595	0.51	625	0.122	3.94
96	Murrurundi	P.	1,261	533	506	1,039	0.82	262	0.208	3.70
97	Murwillumbah	P.	786	2,401	2,553	4,954	6.30	1,116	1.420	4.08
98	Muswellbrook	P.	1,971	2,055	1,884	3,939	2.00	876	0.444	4.23
99	Narrabri	P.	2,429	1,685	1,644	3,329	1.37	743	0.306	4.20
100	Narrandera	P.	4,668	2,026	2,160	4,186	0.90	979	0.210	3.93
101	Narromine	P.	890	931	885	1,816	2.04	424	0.476	4.10
102	Newcastle, Greater	P.	24,238	63,358	63,780	127,138	5.25	32,194	1.328	3.79
103	Newtown	M.	480	12,317	12,616	24,933	51.94	6,500	13.542	3.73
104	North Sydney	M.	2,564	26,915	33,464	60,379	23.55	17,817	6.949	3.13
105	Nowra	P.	16,730	1,710	1,841	3,551	0.21	892	0.053	3.72
106	Nyngan	P.	2,969	938	864	1,802	0.61	388	0.131	4.23
107	Orange	P.	1,977	6,736	7,044	13,780	6.97	3,298	1.668	3.96
108	Paddington	M.	421	11,770	12,911	24,681	58.62	5,991	14.230	3.64
109	Parkes	P.	10,704	3,329	3,568	6,897	0.64	1,583	0.148	4.14
110	Parramatta	M.	2,275	10,445	10,371	20,816	9.15	4,368	1.920	3.99
111	Peak Hill	P.	19,283	603	541	1,144	0.06	271	0.014	4.07
112	Penrith	P.	5,632	2,477	2,484	4,961	0.88	1,169	0.208	4.02
113	Petersham	M.	850	13,845	15,606	29,451	34.65	8,045	9.465	3.46
114	Port Macquarie	P.	3,402	1,417	1,488	2,905	0.85	685	0.201	3.85
115	Queanbeyan	P.	4,699	2,620	2,413	5,033	1.07	1,172	0.249	4.12
116	Quirindi	P.	1,578	1,261	1,367	2,628	1.67	605	0.383	4.13
117	Randwick	M.	8,491	48,895	52,036	100,931	11.89	26,621	3.135	3.60
118	Redfern	M.	404	9,573	9,064	18,637	46.13	4,385	10.854	3.96

NEW SOUTH WALES.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Local Government Area.		Division of State.	Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons per Acre.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Acre.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
No.	Name.			Males.	Females.	Persons.				
	MUNICIPALITIES—*continued.*									
119	Richmond	P.	13,362	1,954	1,456	3,410	0.26	736	0.055	3.84
120	Rockdale	M.	5,102	23,126	24,164	47,290	9.27	12,024	2.357	3.88
121	Ryde	M.	6,968	17,772	18,646	36,418	5.23	8,864	1.272	3.99
122	St. Mary's	P.	38,676	2,824	2,546	5,370	0.14	1,294	0.033	3.96
123	St. Peters	M.	902	6,109	6,295	12,404	13.75	2,958	3.279	4.11
124	Scone	P.	1,066	1,093	1,160	2,253	2.11	522	0.490	4.07
125	Shellharbour	P.	38,244	1,630	1,487	3,117	0.08	764	0.020	4.01
126	Shoalhaven South ..	P.	27,635	406	375	781	0.03	196	0.007	3.97
127	Singleton	P.	715	1,871	2,069	3,940	5.51	990	1.385	3.84
128	Strathfield	M.	1,836	7,496	8,255	15,751	8.58	3,870	2.108	3.83
129	Sydney	M.	3,220	47,752	48,173	95,925	29.79	22,142	6.876	2.96
130	Tamworth	P.	5,644	5,834	6,237	12,071	2.14	2,735	0.485	4.08
131	Taree	P.	751	2,668	2,755	5,423	7.22	1,260	1.678	4.03
132	Temora	P.	5,120	1,993	2,186	4,179	0.82	984	0.192	4.01
133	Tenterfield	P.	4,685	1,464	1,582	3,046	0.65	712	0.152	3.99
134	Ulladulla	P.	28,448	968	876	1,844	0.06	522	0.018	3.43
135	Ulmarra	P.	29,810	857	776	1,633	0.05	380	0.013	4.03
136	Uralla	P.	716	578	608	1,186	1.66	292	0.408	3.95
137	Vaucluse	M.	797	4,007	5,131	9,138	11.47	2,437	3.058	3.54
138	Wagga Wagga	P.	4,381	7,390	7,950	15,340	3.50	3,629	0.828	3.91
139	Walcha	P.	18,454	780	770	1,550	0.08	390	0.021	3.86
140	Warren	P.	14,800	891	855	1,746	0.12	364	0.025	4.47
141	Waterloo	M.	827	5,641	5,600	11,241	13.59	2,755	3.331	4.00
142	Waverley	M.	2,222	35,119	39,681	74,800	33.66	21,000	9.451	3.44
143	Wellington	P.	3,945	2,312	2,411	4,723	1.20	1,086	0.275	4.12
144	Wentworth	P.	33,956	1,323	1,205	2,528	0.07	617	0.018	3.95
145	Wilcannia	P.	13,715	408	391	799	0.06	164	0.012	4.20
146	Willoughby	M.	5,480	24,104	27,841	51,945	9.48	13,554	2.473	3.75
147	Windsor	P.	22,994	1,913	1,940	3,853	0.17	995	0.043	3.68
148	Wingham	P.	2,111	1,026	1,071	2,097	0.99	502	0.238	4.01
149	Wollongong	P.	2,470	9,118	8,998	18,116	7.33	4,586	1.857	3.71
150	Woollahra	M.	1,885	19,628	25,494	45,122	23.94	13,754	7.297	3.05
151	Yass	P.	7,389	1,549	1,705	3,254	0.44	741	0.100	3.99
152	Young	P.	3,475	2,223	2,433	4,656	1.34	1,091	0.314	3.87
	Total, Municipalities ..	..	1,304,697	1,044,551	1,101,409	2,145,960	1.64	538,046	0.412	3.76
	SHIRES.		Area in Square Miles.				Persons per Square Mile.		Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	
153	Abercrombie	R.	901.41	2,087	1,818	3,905	4.33	887	0.984	3.95
154	Amaroo	R.	772	1,194	1,050	2,244	2.91	575	0.745	3.74
155	Apsley	R.	2,446	1,144	891	2,035	0.83	510	0.209	3.96
156	Ashford	R.	2,200	1,706	1,316	3,022	1.37	758	0.345	3.90
157	Barraba	R.	1,130·14	888	739	1,627	1.44	412	0.365	3.94
158	Baulkham Hills ..	R.	146·93	5,636	5,039	10,675	72.65	2,567	17.471	3.78
159	Bellingen	R.	476	3,359	3,014	6,373	13.39	1,586	3.332	3.91
160	Berrigan	R.	791	2,698	2,209	4,907	6.20	1,169	1.478	3.97
161	Bibbenluke	R.	1,521	1,211	1,075	2,286	1.50	619	0.407	3.66
162	Bingara	R.	1,088.15	1,509	1,353	2,862	2.63	699	0.642	4.03
163	Blacktown	R.	101.29	10,954	9,799	20,753	204.89	5,052	49.877	3.94
164	Bland	R.	3,265.20	4,424	3,967	8,391	2.57	2,154	0.660	3.78
165	Blaxland	R.	1,335.62	5,150	4,151	9,301	6.96	2,365	1.771	3.77
166	Blue Mountains ..	R.	496.86	4,919	5,267	10,186	20.50	2,946	5.929	3.10
167	Bogan	R.	4,608	837	626	1,463	0.32	368	0.080	3.94
168	Boolooroo	R.	3,204	1,790	1,309	3,099	0.97	692	0.216	4.43
169	Boomi	R.	3,654	1,695	1,230	2,925	0.80	610	0.167	4.43
170	Boorowa	R.	1,003.43	1,736	1,537	3,273	3.26	800	0.797	4.02
171	Boree	R.	870	2,965	2,871	5,836	6.71	1,429	1.643	3.97
172	Bulli	R	130·04	8,891	8,345	17,236	132.54	4,461	34.305	3.75
173	Burrangong	R.	1,025	2,410	2,163	4,573	4.46	1,105	1.078	4.13
174	Byron	R.	215	4,617	4,167	8,784	40.86	2,207	10.265	3.94
175	Cambewarra	R.	186	710	582	1,292	6.95	297	1.597	4.20
176	Canobolas	R.	648·04	3,783	3,781	7,564	11.67	1,464	2.259	4.03
177	Carrathool	R.	4,309.31	2,383	1,815	4,198	0.97	967	0.224	4.17

NEW SOUTH WALES.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Local Government Area.		Division of State.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
No.	Name.			Males.	Females.	Persons.				
	SHIRES—*continued.*									
178	Clyde	R.	1,403	1,260	973	2,233	1.59	675	0.481	3.24
179	Cobbora	R.	1,309.50	2,294	2,066	4,360	3.33	1,080	0.825	3.95
180	Cockburn	R.	1,071.37	2,490	2,224	4,714	4.40	1,151	1.074	4.07
181	Colo	R.	1,154	2,658	2,358	5,016	4.35	1,385	1.200	3.52
182	Conargo	R.	1,443	558	389	947	0.66	224	0.155	3.84
183	Coolah	R.	976	1,076	921	1,997	2.05	479	0.491	4.06
184	Coolamon	R.	936	2,557	2,383	4,940	5.28	1,256	1.342	3.86
185	Coonabarabran	R.	2,963	3,521	3,072	6,593	2.23	1,499	0.506	4.18
186	Copmanhurst	R.	1,210	1,464	1,140	2,604	2.15	682	0.564	3.81
187	Coreen	R.	829	1,383	1,148	2,531	3.05	637	0.768	3.93
188	Crookwell	R.	1,328	3,030	2,657	5,687	4.28	1,374	1.035	4.07
189	Cudgegong	R.	1,347	2,290	1,945	4,235	3.14	1,129	0.838	3.72
190	Culcairn	R.	610.35	2,385	2,136	4,521	7.41	1,155	1.892	3.85
191	Demondrille	R.	711.11	1,357	1,085	2,442	3.43	563	0.792	4.06
192	Dorrigo	R.	745	7,146	6,160	13,306	17.86	3,274	4.395	3.89
193	Dumaresq	R.	1,573	2,121	1,785	3,906	2.48	921	0.586	3.95
194	Erina	R.	653.68	9,897	9,223	19,120	29.25	5,602	8.570	3.33
195	Eurobodalla	R.	1,309	2,859	2,507	5,366	4.10	1,405	1.073	3.62
196	Gilgandra	R.	1,640	2,293	1,979	4,272	2.60	994	0.606	4.17
197	Gloucester	R.	1,069	2,271	2,069	4,340	4.06	1,059	0.991	4.02
198	Goobang	R.	2,236.98	2,793	2,229	5,022	2.24	1,202	0.537	4.04
199	Goodradigbee	R.	1,307.87	1,799	1,551	3,350	2.56	874	0.668	3.79
200	Gostwyck	R.	1,181.64	1,741	1,636	3,377	2.86	850	0.719	3.96
201	Gulgong	R.	734.28	1,750	1,567	3,317	4.52	860	1.171	3.77
202	Gundagai	R.	945	2,468	2,167	4,635	4.90	1,093	1.157	4.10
203	Gundurimba	R.	179.97	2,009	1,881	3,890	21.61	900	5.001	4.32
204	Gunning	R.	849	1,227	1,161	2,388	2.81	629	0.741	3.75
205	Guyra	R.	1,792	3,106	2,773	5,879	3.28	1,430	0.798	4.06
206	Harwood	R.	329	2,451	2,197	4,648	14.13	1,197	3.638	3.75
207	Hastings	R.	1,442.16	5,149	4,370	9,519	6.60	2,277	1.579	4.11
208	Holbrook	R.	1,000	1,223	1,060	2,283	2.28	577	0.577	3.82
209	Hornsby	R.	198	15,682	16,134	31,816	160.69	8,043	40.621	3.76
210	Hume	R.	769.91	2,362	2,193	4,555	5.92	1,120	1.455	3.95
211	Illabo	R.	781	1,103	970	2,073	2.65	543	0.695	3.80
212	Illawarra Central	R.	129.84	8,421	7,377	15,798	121.67	3,762	28.974	4.04
213	Imlay	R.	1,372	2,531	2,269	4,800	3.50	1,214	0.885	3.85
214	Jemalong	R.	1,804	1,844	1,527	3,371	1.87	818	0.453	4.10
215	Jerilderie	R.	1,315	822	676	1,498	1.14	358	0.272	3.93
216	Jindalee	R.	583.25	1,129	1,081	2,210	3.79	538	0.922	3.96
217	Kearsley	R.	791.64	14,183	11,699	25,882	32.69	6,352	8.024	3.69
218	Kyeamba	R.	1,054.16	2,631	1,751	4,382	4.16	963	0.914	3.94
219	Kyogle	R.	1,342	6,010	5,417	11,427	8.51	2,546	1.897	4.35
220	Lachlan	R.	5,883	2,792	2,260	5,052	0.86	1,246	0.212	3.97
221	Lake Macquarie	R.	289.67	21,791	20,497	42,288	145.99	11,036	38.099	3.66
222	Leeton	R.	309.74	4,778	4,214	8,992	29.03	2,011	6.493	4.16
223	Liverpool Plains	R.	1,999.31	2,308	1,888	4,196	2.10	1,037	0.519	4.00
224	Lockhart	R.	1,131.65	2,416	2,103	4,519	3.99	1,099	0.971	4.05
225	Lower Hunter	R.	202.28	3,196	2,990	6,186	30.58	1,524	7.534	4.04
226	Lyndhurst	R.	623.50	3,175	2,890	6,065	9.73	1,552	2.489	3.83
227	Macintyre	R.	1,125	2,170	1,887	4,057	3.61	1,030	0.916	3.91
228	Macleay	R.	1,273	4,583	4,003	8,586	6.74	2,029	1.594	4.17
229	Macquarie	R.	1,193	1,749	1,505	3,254	2.73	844	0.707	3.85
230	Mandowa	R.	826.75	741	623	1,364	1.65	358	0.433	3.79
231	Manning	R.	1 568.84	7,477	6,461	13,938	8.88	3,234	2.061	4.27
232	Marthaguy	R.	4,170	1,265	792	2,057	0.49	455	0.109	4.15
233	Merriwa	R.	1,355.73	1,269	1,163	2,432	1.79	625	0.461	3.80
234	Mitchell	R.	825.66	1,536	1,282	2,818	3.41	684	0.828	4.11
235	Monaro	R.	1,879	1,272	971	2,243	1.19	599	0.319	3.68
236	Mulwaree	R.	1,947.17	2,961	2,640	5,601	2.88	1,248	0.641	3.79
237	Mumbulla	R.	965	2,215	1,890	4,105	4.25	985	1.021	4.14
238	Murray	R.	1,621	1,073	865	1,938	1.20	472	0.291	3.86
239	Murrumbidgee	R.	1,311	385	245	630	0.48	156	0.119	3.91
240	Muswellbrook	R.	1,310.27	2,030	1,561	3,591	2.74	852	0.650	4.06
241	Nambucca	R.	557	4,445	4,020	8,465	15.20	1,935	3.474	4.26
242	Namoi	R.	5,129.87	4,305	3,636	7,941	1.55	1,879	0.366	4.14
243	Narraburra	R.	1,079.18	1,723	1,418	3,141	2.91	774	0.717	4.03

NEW SOUTH WALES.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Local Government Area.		Division of State.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
No.	Name.			Males.	Females.	Persons.				
	SHIRES—*continued.*									
244	Nattai	R.	576.92	2,858	2,592	5,450	9.45	1,317	2.283	3.37
245	Nepean	R.	173.50	2,415	2,030	4,445	25.62	1,171	6.749	3.68
246	Nundle	R.	615	730	653	1,383	2.25	340	0.553	4.02
247	Nymboida	R.	1,898	1,327	959	2,286	1.20	663	0.349	3.42
248	Oberon	R.	1,129.66	1,855	1,359	3,214	2.85	829	0.734	3.54
249	Orara	R.	568.21	848	674	1,522	2.68	429	0.755	3.53
250	Patrick Plains	R.	1,707	2,747	2,592	5,339	3.13	1,236	0.724	4.12
251	Peel	R.	684	3,201	2,830	6,031	8.82	1,426	2.085	4.03
252	Port Stephens	R.	390.61	3,135	2,772	5,907	15.12	1,527	3.909	3.78
253	Rylstone	R.	1,478	2,294	2,047	4,341	2.94	1,174	0.794	3.60
254	Severn	R.	2,282.74	2,654	2,243	4,897	2.15	1,257	0.551	3.82
255	Snowy River	R.	2,330	1,717	1,583	3,300	1.42	745	0.320	4.05
256	Stroud	R.	1,224	3,473	3,067	6,540	5.34	1,621	1.324	3.97
257	Sutherland	R.	143	14,678	14,506	29,184	204.08	8,039	56.217	3.58
258	Talbragar	R.	1,306	1,773	1,484	3,257	2.49	812	0.622	4.00
259	Tallaganda	R.	1,293.94	1,518	1,315	2,833	2.19	825	0.638	3.34
260	Tamarang	R.	1,157.28	1,288	1,119	2,407	2.08	628	0.543	3.82
261	Tenterfield	R.	2,714	2,506	1,978	4,484	1.65	1,142	0.421	3.82
262	Terania	R.	340.14	3,703	3,219	6,922	20.35	1,592	4.680	4.33
263	Timbrebongie	R.	2,051	1,816	1,410	3,226	1.57	740	0.361	4.24
264	Tintenbar	R.	179	2,519	2,221	4,740	26.48	1,191	6.654	3.97
265	Tomki	R.	437.68	1,897	1,750	3,647	8.33	816	1.864	4.47
266	Tumbarumba	R.	1,691	1,793	1,425	3,218	1.90	756	0.447	4.05
267	Tumut	R.	1,448.68	4,431	3,977	8,408	5.80	2,048	1.414	3.95
268	Turon	R.	897.92	1,881	1,564	3,445	3.84	964	1.074	3.54
269	Tweed	R.	502	7,775	6,592	14,367	28.62	3,402	6.777	4.16
270	Upper Hunter	R.	1,553.38	2,667	2,183	4,850	3.12	1,190	0.766	3.97
271	Urana	R.	1,297	1,330	1,070	2,400	1.85	573	0.442	3.95
272	Wade	R.	249.89	5,835	5,216	11,051	44.22	2,634	10.541	3.99
273	Wakool	R.	2,938	1,868	1,519	3,387	1.15	846	0.288	3.87
274	Walgett	R.	4,343.41	1,881	1,508	3,389	0.78	766	0.176	4.24
275	Wallarobba	R.	803	2,275	1,928	4,203	5.23	1,070	1.333	3.91
276	Waradgery	R.	3,669	366	224	590	0.16	172	0.047	3.20
277	Warrah	R.	952	979	814	1,793	1.88	469	0.493	3.80
278	Warringah	R.	102.28	16,220	16,956	33,176	324.36	9,426	92.159	3.45
279	Waugoola	R.	1,044	2,353	2,060	4,413	4.23	1,142	1.094	3.84
280	Weddin	R.	1,318.50	1,627	1,376	3,003	2.28	777	0.589	3.85
281	Windouran	R.	1,966	283	185	468	0.24	106	0.054	4.30
282	Wingadee	R.	4,040	1,701	1,266	2,967	0.73	715	0.177	3.98
283	Wingecarribee	R.	532.43	3,575	3,676	7,251	13.62	1,790	3.362	3.58
284	Wollondilly	R.	987.64	4,268	3,496	7,764	7.86	2,115	2.141	3.48
285	Woodburn	R.	540.98	2,246	2,069	4,315	7.98	1,078	1.993	3.93
286	Woy Woy	R.	49	2,599	2,766	5,365	109.49	1,822	37.184	2.91
287	Yallaroi	R.	2,069	2,020	1,649	3,669	1.77	876	0.423	4.04
288	Yanko	R.	1,632	1,772	1,529	3,301	2.02	818	0.503	4.01
289	Yarrowlumla	R.	1,159.56	1,685	1,417	3,102	2.68	763	0.658	3.85
	Total, Shires ..	..	181,987.10	432,077	384,692	816,769	4.49	204,891	1.126	3.84

SUMMARY.

Municipalities	..	2,038.58	1,044,551	1,101,409	2,145,960	1,052.67	538,046	263.932	3.76
Shires	..	181,987.10	432,077	384,692	816,769	4.49	204,891	1.126	3.84
Not Incorporated	R.	125,407.32	8,947	5,820	14,767	0.12	3,406	0.027	3.99
Migratory (*a*)	..	..	6,636	706	7,342	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—NEW SOUTH WALES	..	309,433	1,492,211	1,492,627	2,984,838	9.62	746,343	2.412	3.78

(*a*) Persons on board ships, railway trains and aircraft.

DIVISIONS OF STATE—

M. represents Metropolitan.
P. represents Urban Provincial.
R. represents Rural.

VICTORIA.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Local Government Area.		Division of State.	Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons per Acre.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Acre.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
No.	Name.			Males.	Females.	Persons.				
	CITIES, TOWNS AND BOROUGHS.									
1	Ararat	P.	4,340	2,967	2,990	5,957	1.37	1,278	0.294	3.80
2	Ballaarat	P.	8,864	17,819	20,321	38,140	4.30	9,959	1.124	3.53
3	Bendigo	P.	7,900	12,465	14,274	26,739	3.38	7,036	0.891	3.60
4	Box Hill	M.	5,120	10,302	11,071	21,373	4.17	5,386	1.052	3.85
5	Brighton	M.	3,332	18,389	21,380	39,769	11.94	10,763	3.230	3.58
6	Brunswick	M.	2,719	28,194	29,335	57,529	21.16	14,249	5.241	3.97
7	Camberwell	M.	8,851	35,217	40,908	76,125	8.60	20,582	2.325	3.63
8	Castlemaine	P.	5,760	2,817	2,992	5,809	1.01	1,514	0.263	3.52
9	Caulfield	M.	5,414	37,476	42,437	79,913	14.76	21,744	4.016	3.60
10	Chelsea	M.	3,040	5,905	6,144	12,049	3.96	3,189	1.049	3.75
11	Clunes	P.	5,760	405	442	847	0.15	280	0.049	3.00
12	Coburg	M.	4,800	24,707	24,890	49,597	10.33	11,945	2.489	4.05
13	Colac	P.	2,879	3,050	3,331	6,381	2.22	1,591	0.553	3.78
14	Collingwood	M.	1,181	14,287	15,471	29,758	25.20	7,401	6.267	3.83
15	Daylesford	P.	4,062	1,398	1,655	3,053	0.75	857	0.211	3.38
16	Eaglehawk	P.	3,640	1,894	2,146	4,040	1.11	1,089	0.299	3.70
17	Echuca	P.	4,308	2,167	2,323	4,490	1.04	1,122	0.260	3.67
18	Essendon	M.	4,000	26,851	28,545	55,396	13.85	14,162	3.541	3.84
19	Fitzroy	M.	923	16,008	16,372	32,380	35.08	7,631	8.268	3.74
20	Footscray	M.	4,491	27,007	26,452	53,459	11.90	13,454	2.996	3.91
21	Geelong	P.	3,012	9,013	9,727	18,740	6.22	4,636	1.539	3.77
22	Geelong West	P.	1,373	7,726	8,037	15,763	11.48	4,067	2.962	3.83
23	Hamilton	P.	5,100	3,418	3,762	7,180	1.41	1,770	0.347	3.75
24	Hawthorn	M.	2,400	18,430	22,034	40,464	16.86	11,284	4.702	3.45
25	Heidelberg	M. P.	27,195	19,099	19,212	38,311	1.41	8,911	0.328	3.87
26	Horsham	P.	5,760	3,012	3,376	6,388	1.11	1,568	0.272	3.79
27	Inglewood	P.	2,560	455	470	925	0.36	258	0.101	3.41
28	Kew	M.	3,522	14,018	16,841	30,859	8.76	7,875	2.236	3.52
29	Koroit	P.	5,697	721	715	1,436	0.25	357	0.063	3.90
30	Malvern	M.	3,960	21,766	27,348	49,114	12.40	13,542	3.420	3.51
31	Maryborough	P.	5,760	2,972	3,226	6,198	1.08	1,597	0.277	3.73
32	Melbourne	M.	7,767	49,039	50,822	99,861	12.86	23,975	3.087	3.28
33	Mildura	P.	5,760	4,633	4,894	9,527	1.65	2,041	0.354	4.05
34	Moorabbin	M.	12,320	14,399	14,837	29,236	2.37	7,310	0.593	3.88
35	Mordialloc	M.	3,351	7,207	7,306	14,513	4.33	3,598	1.074	3.90
36	Newtown and Chilwell	P.	1,422	4,880	5,178	10,058	7.07	2,518	1.771	3.67
37	Northcote	M.	2,850	21,901	23,046	44,947	15.77	11,566	4.058	3.83
38	Nunawading	M.	9,920	5,435	5,339	10,774	1.09	2,774	0.280	3.78
39	Oakleigh	M.	2,658	7,902	8,077	15,979	6.01	3,875	1.458	4.07
40	Port Fairy	P.	5,902	993	1,014	2,007	0.34	507	0.086	3.85
41	Portland	P.	2,860	1,680	1,782	3,462	1.21	952	0.333	3.40
42	Port Melbourne	M.	2,625	7,195	7,010	14,205	5.41	3,502	1.334	4.00
43	Prahran	M.	2,320	26,540	33,342	59,882	25.81	17,434	7.515	3.21
44	Preston	M.	8,800	23,071	23,704	46,775	5.32	10,812	1.229	4.12
45	Queenscliffe	P.	2,173	1,153	1,233	2,386	1.10	663	0.305	3.37
46	Richmond	M.	1,502	19,160	20,230	39,390	26.23	9,932	6.613	3.79
47	Ringwood	M.	5,626	2,410	2,487	4,897	0.87	1,273	0.226	3.79
48	Sale	P.	5,442	2,479	2,640	5,119	0.94	1,218	0.224	3.64
49	Sandringham	M.	3,740	12,580	13,855	26,435	7.07	7,161	1.915	3.64
50	Sebastopol	P.	1,880	1,071	970	2,041	1.09	501	0.266	3.80
51	Shepparton	P.	2,235	3,842	4,072	7,914	3.54	1,888	0.845	3.97
52	South Melbourne	M.	2,224	21,294	22,158	43,452	19.54	11,983	5.388	3.24
53	St. Arnaud	P.	6,355	1,358	1,542	2,900	0.46	761	0.120	3.60
54	St. Kilda	M.	2,049	26,669	31,649	58,318	28.46	17,536	8.558	3.01
55	Stawell	P.	5,996	2,347	2,493	4,840	0.81	1,282	0.214	3.58
56	Swan Hill	P.	3,614	2,139	2,166	4,305	1.19	993	0.275	4.05
57	Wangaratta	P.	5,263	3,274	3,396	6,670	1.27	1,520	0.289	3.99
58	Warrnambool	P.	4,150	4,795	5,198	9,993	2.41	2,386	0.575	3.94
59	Williamstown	M.	3,390	13,370	13,101	26,471	7.81	6,603	1.948	3.93
60	Wonthaggi	P.	13,091	2,141	2,084	4,225	0.32	1,147	0.088	3.56
	Total, Cities, Towns and Boroughs	..	295,008	684,912	743,852	1,428,764	4.84	368,808	1.250	3.65

VICTORIA.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Local Government Area.		Division of State.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
No.	Name.			Males.	Females.	Persons.				
	SHIRES.									
61	Alberton	R.	992	2,792	2,454	5,246	5.29	1,322	1.333	3.89
62	Alexandra	R.	738	1,690	1,504	3,194	4.33	840	1.138	3.70
63	Arapiles	R.	778	1,022	983	2,005	2.58	502	0.645	3.94
64	Ararat	R.	1,422	2,240	1,915	4,155	2.92	1,073	0.755	3.81
65	Avoca	R.	453	1,240	1,162	2,402	5.30	666	1.470	3.57
66	Avon	R.	843	1,353	1,059	2,412	2.86	605	0.718	3.75
67	Bacchus Marsh	R.	227	1,737	1,651	3,388	14.93	828	3.648	4.01
68	Bairnsdale	R.	937	4,271	4,133	8,404	8.97	2,112	2.254	3.79
69	Ballan	R.	357	1,397	1,186	2,583	7.24	750	2.101	3.39
70	Ballarat	R.	182	2,203	2,056	4,259	23.40	781	4.291	3.91
71	Bannockburn	R.	271	1,073	965	2,038	7.52	560	2.066	3.63
72	Barrabool	R.	227	940	836	1,776	7.82	463	2.040	3.80
73	Bass	R.	199	2,045	1,773	3,818	19.19	1,016	5.106	3.73
74	Beechworth	R.	240	2,223	2,181	4,404	18.35	927	3.863	3.63
75	Belfast	R.	201	1,020	921	1,941	9.66	457	2.274	4.23
76	Bellarine	R.	127	2,129	1,940	4,069	32.04	1,118	8.803	3.59
77	Benalla	R.	897	4,211	4,250	8,461	9.43	2,136	2.381	3.82
78	Berwick	R.	384	5,451	5,124	10,575	27.54	2,878	7.495	3.61
79	Bet Bet	R.	354	1,278	1,150	2,428	6.86	707	1.997	3.36
80	Birchip	R.	572	807	736	1,543	2.70	372	0.650	4.12
81	Braybrook	M. R.	53	7,653	7,413	15,066	284.26	3,510	66.226	4.23
82	Bright	R.	1,543	2,956	2,356	5,312	3.44	1,310	0.849	3.51
83	Broadford	R.	218	840	701	1,541	7.07	393	1.803	3.84
84	Broadmeadows	M. R.	176	4,626	4,345	8,971	50.97	2,005	11.392	3.80
85	Bulla	R.	108	1,264	1,362	2,626	24.31	381	3.528	3.60
86	Buln Buln	R.	472	3,643	3,037	6,680	14.15	1,745	3.697	3.75
87	Bungaree	R.	80	1,043	833	1,876	23.45	436	5.450	4.31
88	Buninyong	R.	301	2,009	1,762	3,771	12.53	982	3.262	3.81
89	Charlton	R.	455	1,138	1,082	2,220	4.88	552	1.213	3.89
90	Chiltern	R.	191	879	798	1,677	8.78	467	2.445	3.54
91	Cohuna	R.	110	1 838	1,689	3,527	32.06	814	7.400	4.25
92	Colac	R.	568	3,726	3,295	7,021	12.36	1,703	2.998	4.08
93	Corio	R.	272	2,724	2,281	5,005	18.40	1,039	3.820	4.09
94	Cranbourne	R.	292	3,744	3,317	7,061	24.18	1,901	6.510	3.68
95	Creswick	R.	205	1,862	1,640	3,502	17.08	981	4.785	3.52
96	Dandenong	R.	55	7,563	7,559	15,122	274.95	3,705	67.364	4.02
97	Deakin	R.	366	2,119	1,805	3,924	10.72	993	2.713	3.93
98	Dimboola	R.	1,919	3,112	2.999	6,111	3.18	1,542	0.804	3.87
99	Donald	R.	537	1,399	1,340	2,739	5.10	694	1.292	3.84
100	Doncaster and Templestowe	R.	34	1,925	1,861	3,786	111.35	1,004	29.529	3.73
101	Dundas	R.	1,364	1,725	1,603	3,328	2.44	854	0.626	3.89
102	Dunmunkle	R.	601	2,093	2,052	4,145	6.90	1,057	1.759	3.85
103	East Loddon	R.	455	767	612	1,379	3.03	348	0.765	3.93
104	Eltham	R.	190	3,610	3,418	7,028	36.99	1,984	10.442	3.51
105	Euroa	R.	493	1,919	1,909	3,828	7.76	1,028	2.085	3.65
106	Fern Tree Gully	R.	121	8,204	8,603	16,807	138.90	5,103	42.174	3.23
107	Flinders	R.	185	3,958	3,603	7,561	40.87	2,230	12.054	3.14
108	Frankston and Hastings	R.	84	5,593	6,079	11,672	138.95	3,191	37.988	3.47
109	Gisborne	R.	101	1,044	1,026	2,070	20.50	598	5.921	3.31
110	Glenelg	R.	1,407	2,701	2,587	5,288	3.76	1,358	0.965	3.77
111	Glenlyon	R.	225	1,261	1,116	2,377	10.56	691	3.071	3.30
112	Gordon	R.	770	1,386	1,319	2,705	3.51	712	0.925	3.70
113	Goulburn	R.	260	881	822	1,703	6.55	470	1.808	3.56
114	Grenville	R.	326	959	864	1,823	5.59	549	1.684	3.28
115	Hampden	R.	1,030	5,475	5,466	10,941	10.62	2,766	2.685	3.86
116	Healesville	R.	258	2,500	2,276	4,776	18.51	1,155	4.477	3.56
117	Heytesbury	R.	626	3,228	2,730	5,958	9.52	1,420	2.268	4.15
118	Huntly	R.	335	1,189	1,096	2,285	6.82	621	1.854	3.65
119	Kaniva	R.	1,248	1,114	1,057	2,171	1.74	539	0.432	3.97
120	Kara Kara	R.	875	951	809	1,760	2.01	464	0.530	3.78
121	Karkarooc	R.	1,438	2,276	1,963	4,239	2.95	1,054	0.733	3.94
122	Keilor	M. R.	53	1,686	1,557	3,243	61.19	771	14.547	4.19
123	Kerang	R.	1,355	4,052	3,629	7,681	5.67	1,895	1.399	3.93

VICTORIA.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Local Government Area.		Division of State.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
No.	Name.			Males.	Females.	Persons.				
	SHIRES—*continued.*									
124	Kilmore	R.	95	1,032	805	1,837	19.34	411	4.326	3.56
125	Korong	R.	925	1,672	1,514	3,186	3.44	900	0.973	3.51
126	Korumburra	R.	232	3,304	3,003	6,307	27.19	1,643	7.082	3.77
127	Kowree	R.	2,114	2,340	1,989	4,329	2.05	1,167	0.552	3.65
128	Kyneton	R.	264	2,962	3,059	6,021	22.81	1,709	6.473	3.43
129	Leigh	R.	381	513	457	970	2.55	279	0.732	3.47
130	Lexton	R.	300	623	566	1,189	3.96	316	1.053	3.75
131	Lillydale	R.	170	6,921	6,888	13,809	81.23	3,927	23.100	3.43
132	Lowan	R.	983	1,968	1,988	3,956	4.02	974	0.991	3.91
133	Maffra	R.	1,603	3,231	2,778	6,009	3.75	1,462	0.912	3.95
134	Maldon	R.	212	1,016	1,016	2,032	9.58	595	2.807	3.35
135	Mansfield	R.	1,543	1,998	1,647	3,645	2.36	987	0.640	3.53
136	Marong	R.	571	2,281	2,077	4,358	7.63	1,164	2.039	3.72
137	Melton	R.	142	661	605	1,266	8.92	348	2.451	3.54
138	Metcalfe	R.	224	1,200	1,116	2,316	10.34	657	2.933	3.51
139	Mildura	R.	4,171	8,647	7,064	15,711	3.77	3,712	0.890	3.99
140	Minhamite	R.	541	1,060	989	2,049	3.79	512	0.946	3.99
141	Mirboo	R.	98	887	724	1,611	16.44	413	4.214	3.85
142	Mornington	R.	35	2,128	1,876	4,004	114.40	1,036	29.600	3.19
143	Mortlake	R.	831	1,644	1,553	3,197	3.85	824	0.992	3.84
144	Morwell	R.	266	6,214	5,063	11,277	42.39	2,928	11.008	3.69
145	Mount Rouse	R.	537	1,247	1,153	2,400	4.47	592	1.102	4.02
146	Mulgrave	M.	25	2,413	2,357	4,770	190.80	1,150	46.000	4.00
147	McIvor	R.	609	1,139	1,049	2,188	3.59	587	0.964	3.58
148	Narracan	R.	900	5,789	4,614	10,403	11.56	2,589	2.877	3.84
149	Newham and Woodend	R.	91	933	1,094	2,027	22.27	545	5.989	3.36
150	Newstead and Mount Alexander	R.	155	1,048	1,019	2,067	13.34	590	3.806	3.49
151	Numurkah	R.	765	2,761	2,518	5,279	6.90	1,375	1.797	3.72
152	Omeo	R.	2,211	1,143	989	2,132	0.96	569	0.257	3.56
153	Orbost	R.	3,676	2,361	2,025	4,386	1.19	1,098	0.299	3.79
154	Otway	R.	687	2,035	1,633	3,668	5.34	943	1.373	3.81
155	Oxley	R.	1,005	2,217	1,792	4,009	3.99	1,001	0.996	3.96
156	Phillip Island	R.	35	609	499	1,108	31.66	298	8.514	3.37
157	Portland	R.	1,438	3,272	2,922	6,194	4.31	1,587	1.104	3.89
158	Pyalong	R.	235	285	243	528	2.25	143	0.609	3.63
159	Ripon	R.	588	1,482	1,358	2,840	4.83	774	1.316	3.61
160	Rochester	R.	756	2,910	2,729	5,639	7.46	1,414	1.870	3.95
161	Rodney	R.	403	5,216	4,881	10,097	25.05	2,426	6.020	3.95
162	Romsey	R.	250	1,458	1,260	2,718	10.87	752	3.008	3.56
163	Rosedale	R.	892	1,836	1,574	3,410	3.82	901	1.010	3.70
164	Rutherglen	R.	201	1,552	1,406	2,958	14.72	772	3.841	3.69
165	Seymour	R.	369	2,429	2,041	4,470	12.11	1,122	3.041	3.68
166	Shepparton	R.	351	3,081	2,197	5,278	15.04	1,248	3.556	3.93
167	South Barwon	R.	64	2,969	2,939	5,908	92.31	1,468	22.938	3.68
168	South Gippsland	R.	551	2,327	1,876	4,203	7.63	1,067	1.936	3.85
169	Stawell	R.	1,036	1,328	1,136	2,464	2.38	667	0.644	3.64
170	Strathfieldsaye	R.	234	1,729	1,758	3,487	14.90	854	3.650	3.83
171	Swan Hill	R.	2,546	4,900	3,938	8,838	3.47	2,229	0.875	3.89
172	Talbot	R.	192	438	414	852	4.44	284	1.479	3.00
173	Tambo	R.	1,340	2,170	1,859	4,029	3.01	991	0.740	3.75
174	Towong	R.	1,595	2,137	1,811	3,948	2.48	1,016	0.637	3.74
175	Traralgon	R.	199	2,835	2,561	5,396	27.12	1,378	6.925	3.78
176	Tullaroop	R.	238	753	710	1,463	6.15	419	1.761	3.50
177	Tungamah	R.	602	2,354	2,029	4,383	7.28	1,101	1.829	3.89
178	Upper Murray	R.	950	1,254	1,121	2,375	2.50	552	0.581	4.14
179	Upper Yarra	R.	617	2,926	2,518	5,444	8.82	1,487	2.410	3.41
180	Violet Town	R.	359	761	693	1,454	4.05	389	1.084	3.72
181	Walpeup	R.	4,105	2,317	1,929	4,246	1.03	1,074	0.262	3.82
182	Wangaratta	R.	354	1,113	992	2,105	5.95	543	1.534	3.85
183	Wannon	R.	753	1,768	1,657	3,425	4.55	878	1.166	3.81
184	Waranga	R.	714	2,683	2,187	4,870	6.82	1,141	1.598	3.74
185	Warracknabeal	R.	697	2,203	2,286	4,489	6.44	1,162	1.667	3.72
186	Warragul	R.	137	3,368	3,359	6,727	49.10	1,611	11.759	3.91
187	Warrnambool	R.	608	4,304	3,870	8,174	13.44	1,853	3.048	4.36
188	Werribee	R.	271	5,771	4,544	10,315	38.06	2,316	8.546	4.05

VICTORIA.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Local Government Area.		Division of State.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
No.	Name.			Males.	Females.	Persons.				
	SHIRES—*continued.*									
189	Whittlesea	R.	215	1,807	1,838	3,645	16.95	932	4.335	3.69
190	Wimmera	R.	1,030	1,872	1,600	3,472	3.37	859	0.834	3.98
191	Winchelsea	R.	543	2,071	1,880	3,951	7.28	1,006	1.853	3.77
192	Wodonga	R.	134	2,380	1,893	4,273	31.89	934	6.970	3.92
193	Woorayl	R.	466	3,197	2,891	6,088	13.06	1,552	3.330	3.86
194	Wycheproof	R.	1,547	2,303	2,058	4,361	2.82	1,056	0.683	4.03
195	Yackandandah	R.	442	1,550	1,359	2,909	6.58	714	1.615	4.00
196	Yarrawonga	R.	242	1,589	1,548	3,137	12.96	793	3.277	3.77
197	Yea	R.	537	1,315	1,143	2,458	4.58	670	1.248	3.61
	Total, Shires ..	..	87,354	325,767	296,177	621,944	7.12	158,564	1.815	3.76
	SUMMARY.									
	Cities, Towns and Boroughs ..	..	461	684,912	743,852	1,428,764	3,099.27	368,808	800.017	3.65
	Shires	..	87,354	325,767	296,177	621,944	7.12	158,564	1.815	3.76
	Not Incorporated	R.	69	95	47	142	2.06	34	0.493	3.30
	Migratory (*a*)	..	..	3,093	758	3,851	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL, VICTORIA ..	..	87,884	1,013,867	1,040,834	2,054,701	23.34	527,406	6.001	3.69

(*a*) Persons on board ships and railway trains.

DIVISIONS OF STATE—
M. represents Metropolitan.
P. represents Urban Provincial.
R. represents Rural.

QUEENSLAND.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Local Government Area.		Division of State.	Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons per Acre.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Acre.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
No.	Name.			Males.	Females.	Persons.				
	CITIES AND TOWNS.									
1	Bowen	P.T.	3,040	1,745	1,531	3,276	1.08	820	0.270	3.73
2	Brisbane, Greater ..	M.	*a*246,400	195,102	206,928	402,030	1.63	99,771	0.405	3.77
3	Bundaberg	P.	8,640	7,733	8,193	15,926	1.84	4,054	0.469	3.75
4	Cairns	P.T.	9,120	8,579	8,065	16,644	1.83	4,003	0.439	3.77
5	Charleville	P.	18,560	1,771	1,689	3,460	0.19	815	0.044	3.72
6	Charters Towers ..	P.T.	14,720	3,673	3,888	7,561	0.51	1,843	0.125	3.69
7	Coolangatta	P.	4,160	1,994	2,059	4,053	0.97	982	0.236	3.47
8	Dalby	P.	3,520	2,233	2,152	4,385	1.25	1,026	0.291	4.03
9	Gladstone	P.	8,000	2,686	2,558	5,244	0.66	1,275	0.159	3.90
10	Goondiwindi	P.	3,520	1,248	1,219	2,467	0.70	537	0.153	4.29
11	Gympie	P.	3,840	3,966	4,447	8,413	2.19	2,160	0.563	3.64
12	Hughenden	P.T.	16,640	959	786	1,745	0.10	414	0.025	3.72
13	Ipswich	P.	7,840	13,075	13,143	26,218	3.34	6,341	0.809	3.91
14	Mackay	P.T.	4,480	6,694	6,792	13,486	3.01	3,281	0.732	3.74
15	Maryborough	P.	4,800	6,963	7,432	14,395	3.00	3,658	0.762	3.70
16	Redcliffe	P.	7,680	4,254	4,617	8,871	1.16	2,643	0.344	3.28
17	Rockhampton	P.T.	37,760	17,114	17,874	34,988	0.93	8,488	0.225	3.92
18	Roma	P.	19,200	1,943	1,951	3,894	0.20	922	0.048	3.81
19	Southport	P.	25,600	4,023	4,407	8,430	0.33	2,281	0.089	3.45
20	Thursday Island ..	P.T.	800	513	431	944	1.18	159	0.199	5.50
21	Toowoomba	P.	11,840	15,816	17,474	33,290	2.81	8,108	0.685	3.73
22	Townsville	P.T.	44,160	17,464	16,645	34,109	0.77	8,349	0.189	3.79
23	Warwick	P.	4,480	3,408	3,721	7,129	1.59	1,800	0.402	3.71
	Total, Cities and Towns	..	508,800	322,956	338,002	660,958	1.30	163,730	0.322	3.77

(*a*) Including 6,400 acres, Brisbane River.

QUEENSLAND.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Local Government Area.		Division of State.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
No.	Name.			Males.	Females.	Persons.				
	SHIRES.									
24	Allora	R.	270	1,204	1,013	2,217	8.21	567	2.100	3.84
25	Aramac	R.T.	9,020	932	660	1,592	0.18	344	0.038	4.30
26	Atherton	R.T.	235	2,372	1,963	4,335	18.45	1,129	4.804	3.66
27	Ayr	R.T.	1,980	6,753	5,709	12,462	6.29	3,090	1.561	3.86
28	Balonne	R.	12,070	2,264	1,776	4,040	0.33	847	0.070	4.46
29	Banana	R.	6,110	4,342	3,274	7,616	1.25	1,893	0.310	3.89
30	Barcaldine	R. R.T.	3,240	1,115	1,032	2,147	0.66	524	0.162	3.87
31	Barcoo	R.	23,780	566	269	835	0.04	149	0.006	4.84
32	Barkly Tableland	R.T.	15,160	255	125	380	0.03	94	0.006	3.63
33	Bauhinia	R.	9,720	801	655	1,456	0.15	358	0.037	3.90
34	Beaudesert	R.	750	2,887	2,481	5,368	7.16	1,273	1.697	4.10
35	Beenleigh	R.	100	1,287	1,134	2,421	24.21	613	6.130	3.89
36	Belyando	R.T.	11,490	1,685	1,382	3,067	0.27	748	0.065	3.93
37	Bendemere	R.	1,545	834	692	1,526	0.99	398	0.258	3.77
38	Biggenden	R.	515	1,156	1,023	2,179	4.23	531	1.031	4.02
39	Blackall	R.	6,290	1,403	1,085	2,488	0.40	593	0.094	3.90
40	Boonah	R.	540	3,042	2,813	5,855	10.84	1,419	2.628	4.05
41	Booringa	R.	10,800	1,407	1,194	2,601	0.24	594	0.055	4.20
42	Boulia	R.T.	23,570	438	238	676	0.03	135	0.006	4.35
43	Broadsound	R.T.	7,070	857	558	1,415	0.20	372	0.053	3.73
44	Bulloo	R.	28,500	392	155	547	0.02	80	0.003	5.49
45	Bungil	R.	5,060	1,190	927	2,117	0.42	532	0.105	3.92
46	Burke	R.T.	17,270	152	98	250	0.01	48	0.003	4.00
47	Burrum	R.	1,525	4,518	4,124	8,642	5.67	2,370	1.554	3.60
48	Caboolture	R.	485	3,074	2,642	5,716	11.79	1,514	3.122	3.73
49	Calliope	R.	2,435	2,130	1,671	3,801	1.56	966	0.397	3.89
50	Cambooya	R.	220	975	805	1,780	8.09	405	1.841	4.39
51	Cardwell	R.T.	1,220	2,503	1,843	4,346	3.56	1,125	0.922	3.64
52	Carpentaria	R.T.	25,850	400	210	610	0.02	118	0.005	4.43
53	Chinchilla	R.	3,370	2,810	2,393	5,203	1.54	1,225	0.364	4.13
54	Cleveland	R.	28	1,743	1,623	3,366	120.21	920	32.857	3.62
55	Clifton	R.	340	1,479	1,289	2,768	8.14	663	1.950	4.13
56	Cloncurry	R.T.	19,660	3,824	2,443	6,267	0.32	1,461	0.074	3.65
57	Cook	R.T.	49,020	681	458	1,139	0.02	348	0.007	2.84
58	Coomera	R.	118	599	515	1,114	9.44	291	2.466	3.85
59	Crow's Nest	R.	430	1,219	1,142	2,361	5.49	554	1.288	4.22
60	Croydon	R.T.	10,960	92	75	167	0.02	40	0.004	4.05
61	Dalrymple	R.T.	27,620	1,470	841	2,311	0.08	584	0.021	3.68
62	Diamantina	R.	36,800	185	49	234	0.01	32	0.001	5.04
63	Douglas	R.T.	760	1,381	1,112	2,493	3.28	658	0.866	3.54
64	Drayton	R.	54	983	942	1,925	35.65	476	8.815	4.04
65	Duaringa	R. R.T.	6,300	988	802	1,790	0.28	371	0.059	3.88
66	Eacham	R.T.	445	2,059	1,681	3,740	8.40	863	1.939	4.03
67	Eidsvold	R.	1,880	704	609	1,313	0.70	312	0.166	3.96
68	Emerald	R. R.T.	4,510	1,312	1,019	2,331	0.52	595	0.132	3.65
69	Esk	R.	1,500	3,809	3,328	7,137	4.76	1,833	1.222	3.84
70	Etheridge	R.T.	15,280	536	324	860	0.06	191	0.013	4.16
71	Fitzroy	R. R.T.	1,990	2,015	1,758	3,773	1.90	903	0.454	3.85
72	Flinders	R.T.	16,630	1,048	517	1,565	0.09	349	0.021	4.22
73	Gatton	R.	585	3,500	2,903	6,403	10.95	1,363	2.330	4.37
74	Gayndah	R.	1,065	1,797	1,610	3,407	3.20	833	0.782	3.96
75	Glengallan	R.	675	2,881	2,388	5,269	7.81	1,287	1.907	4.06
76	Gooburrum	R.	485	2,018	1,807	3,825	7.89	950	1.959	4.00
77	Herberton	R.T.	2,480	1,700	1,498	3,198	1.29	812	0.327	3.53
78	Highfields	R.	235	971	788	1,759	7.49	423	1.800	4.01
79	Hinchinbrook	R.T.	1,210	5,157	4,055	9,212	7.61	2,320	1.917	3.82
80	Ilfracombe	R. R.T.	2,520	261	189	450	0.18	112	0.044	3.79
81	Inglewood	R.	2,360	2,247	1,810	4,057	1.72	1,008	0.427	3.92
82	Isis	R.	680	1,881	1,758	3,639	5.35	954	1.403	3.74
83	Isisford	R.	4,090	384	273	657	0.16	166	0.041	3.61

QUEENSLAND.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Local Government Area.		Division of State.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
No.	Name.			Males.	Females.	Persons.				
	SHIRES—*continued.*									
84	Jericho	R. R.T.	8,410	837	642	1,479	0.18	340	0.040	4.02
85	Johnstone	R.	585	6,950	5,315	12,265	20.97	3,131	5.352	3.70
86	Jondaryan	R.	745	2,821	2,525	5,346	7.18	1,208	1.621	4.23
87	Kilcoy	R.	555	1,382	1,169	2,551	4.60	631	1.137	3.82
88	Kilkivan	R.	1,260	2,299	1,842	4,141	3.29	1,074	0.852	3.80
89	Kingaroy	R.	940	4,272	3,791	8,063	8.58	1,863	1.982	4.11
90	Kolan	R.	1,035	1,358	1,144	2,502	2.42	607	0.586	4.05
91	Laidley	R.	270	2,486	2,269	4,755	17.61	1,111	4.115	4.22
92	Landsborough	R.	430	3,434	3,026	6,460	15.02	1,744	4.056	3.65
93	Livingstone	R.T.	5,170	3,327	3,125	6,452	1.25	1,770	0.342	3.53
94	Longreach	R. R.T.	9,120	2,298	1,839	4,137	0.45	871	0.096	4.27
95	Maroochy	R.	455	7,823	7,191	15,014	33.00	3,850	8.462	3.80
96	McKinlay	R.T.	15,860	1,076	557	1,633	0.10	375	0.024	3.90
97	Millmerran	R.	1,760	1,647	1,365	3,012	1.71	716	0.407	4.15
98	Mirani	R.T.	825	2,503	2,064	4,567	5.54	1,113	1.349	4.04
99	Miriam Vale	R.	1,450	1,014	770	1,784	1.23	437	0.301	3.99
100	Monto	R.	1,660	2,255	2,015	4,270	2.57	973	0.586	4.28
101	Moreton	R.	295	4,778	4,010	8,788	29.79	2,030	6.881	4.06
102	Mount Morgan	R.	195	2,558	2,396	4,954	25.41	1,254	6.431	3.82
103	Mulgrave	R.T.	690	5,778	4,707	10,485	15.20	2,650	3.841	3.68
104	Mundubbera	R.	1,620	1,133	931	2,064	1.27	494	0.305	4.07
105	Murgon	R.	270	1,911	1,821	3,732	13.82	797	2.952	4.28
106	Murilla	R.	2,290	1,345	1,148	2,493	1.09	569	0.248	4.19
107	Murweh	R.	16,960	1,442	1,028	2,470	0.15	524	0.031	4.47
108	Nanango	R.	675	2,286	1,898	4,184	6.20	1,019	1.510	4.00
109	Nebo	R.T.	3,830	337	197	534	0.14	161	0.042	3.24
110	Nerang	R.	245	2,220	1,809	4,029	16.44	1,034	4.220	3.74
111	Noosa	R.	325	3,110	2,815	5,925	18.23	1,460	4.492	3.92
112	Normanby	R.	230	1,168	1,026	2,194	9.54	534	2.322	4.10
113	Paroo	R.	18,460	1,802	1,363	3,165	0.17	660	0.036	4.38
114	Peak Downs	R.T.	3,150	417	299	716	0.23	179	0.057	3.82
115	Perry	R.	905	329	299	628	0.69	166	0.183	3.68
116	Pine	R.	290	2,591	2,224	4,815	16.60	1,167	4.024	4.10
117	Pioneer	R.T.	1,175	6,291	5,315	11,606	9.88	2,801	2.384	4.09
118	Pittsworth	R.	420	1,927	1,672	3,599	8.57	840	2.000	4.24
119	Proserpine	R.T.	845	1,955	1,662	3,617	4.28	914	1.082	3.77
120	Quilpie	R.	26,220	1,226	705	1,931	0.07	366	0.014	4.49
121	Rosalie	R.	850	3,646	3,070	6,716	7.90	1,577	1.855	4.22
122	Rosenthal	R.	770	1,040	935	1,975	2.56	501	0.651	3.94
123	Rosewood	R.	245	2,250	1,999	4,249	17.34	1,019	4.159	4.12
124	Sarina	R.T.	545	1,763	1,505	3,268	6.00	827	1.517	3.88
125	Stanthorpe	R.	1,035	3,955	3,464	7,419	7.17	1,936	1.871	3.65
126	Tambo	R.	3,930	528	354	882	0.22	175	0.045	4.51
127	Tamborine	R.	275	1,348	1,248	2,596	9.44	651	2.367	3.77
128	Tara	R.	4,380	1,301	977	2,278	0.52	543	0.124	3.99
129	Taroom	R.	7,020	1,072	849	1,921	0.27	490	0.070	3.81
130	Theodore	R.	60	296	234	530	8.83	135	2.250	3.80
131	Thuringowa	R.T.	1,560	1,450	877	2,327	1.49	562	0.360	3.71
132	Tiaro	R.	860	1,464	1,202	2,666	3.10	670	0.779	3.96
133	Tingalpa	R.	100	1,302	1,207	2,509	25.09	676	6.760	3.68
134	Waggamba	R.	5,440	1,542	1,048	2,590	0.48	572	0.105	4.33
135	Wambo	R.	2,220	3,316	2,730	6,046	2.72	1,384	0.623	4.23
136	Wangaratta	R.T.	8,900	2,739	2,068	4,807	0.54	1,255	0.141	3.71
137	Warroo	R.	5,330	821	564	1,385	0.26	330	0.062	4.06
138	Waterford	R.	135	510	494	1,004	7.44	265	1.963	3.79
139	Widgee	R.	1,130	4,282	3,552	7,834	6.93	1,955	1.730	3.99
140	Winton	R.T.	20,930	1,499	1,010	2,509	0.12	590	0.028	3.82
141	Wondai	R.	1,390	2,481	2,145	4,626	3.33	1,046	0.753	4.28
142	Woocoo	R.	600	412	338	750	1.25	190	0.317	3.95
143	Woongarra	R.	250	1,748	1,557	3,305	13.22	841	3.364	3.88
144	Woothakata	R.T.	20,430	3,586	2,726	6,312	0.31	1,762	0.086	3.36
145	Wyangarie	R.T.	9,650	840	638	1,478	0.15	330	0.034	4.25
	Total, Shires	..	668,555	240,245	198,315	438,560	0.66	107,441	0.161	3.92

QUEENSLAND.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Local Government Area. Name.	Division of State.	Area in Square Miles.	Population. Males.	Females.	Persons.	Persons per Square Mile.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
SUMMARY.									
Cities and Towns	..	795	322,956	338,002	660,958	831.38	163,730	205.950	3.77
Shires	..	668,555	240,245	198,315	438,560	0.66	107,441	0.161	3.92
Not Incorporated	R.	1,150	2,562	2,448	5,010	4.36	874	0.760	5.05
Migratory (*a*)	..	..	1,708	179	1,887	..	..	..	..
TOTAL, QUEENSLAND	..	670,500	567,471	538,944	1,106,415	1.65	272,045	0.406	3.83

(*a*) Persons on board ships and railway trains.

DIVISIONS OF STATE—

M. represents Metropolitan—Non-Tropical.
P.T. represents Urban Provincial—Tropical.
P. represents Urban Provincial—Non-Tropical.
R.T. represents Rural—Tropical.
R. represents Rural—Non-Tropical.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Local Government Area. No.	Name.	Division of State.	Area in Acres.	Population. Males.	Females.	Persons.	Persons per Acre.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Acre.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
	MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.									
1	Adelaide	M.	3,772	16,354	18,636	34,990	9.28	8,152	2.161	3.32
2	Brighton	M.	2,111	3,637	3,870	7,507	3.56	1,871	0.886	3.61
3	Burnside	M.	6,081	12,791	15,151	27,942	4.59	7,359	1.210	3.51
4	Burra	P.	3,015	739	781	1,520	0.50	425	0.141	3.37
5	Campbelltown	M.	5,760	2,685	2,548	5,233	0.91	1,201	0.209	4.00
6	Clare	P.	525	691	763	1,454	2.77	411	0.783	3.39
7	Colonel Light Gardens	M.	368	2,331	2,393	4,724	12.84	1,167	3.171	4.04
8	Edithburg	P.	1,470	262	235	497	0.34	155	0.105	3.19
9	Enfield	M.	12,739	7,103	6,641	13,744	1.08	3,026	0.238	4.15
10	Gawler	P.	2,170	2,108	2,328	4,436	2.04	1,222	0.563	3.53
11	Glenelg	M.	1,093	6,234	7,633	13,867	12.69	4,176	3.821	3.19
12	Henley and Grange	M.	1,670	2,930	3,417	6,347	3.80	1,755	1.051	3.48
13	Hindmarsh	M.	1,178	7,159	7,378	14,537	12.34	3,647	3.096	3.93
14	Jamestown	P.	1,039	642	744	1,386	1.33	386	0.372	3.44
15	Kadina	P.	1,034	776	968	1,744	1.69	542	0.524	3.13
16	Kapunda	P.	566	573	663	1,236	2.18	378	0.668	3.25
17	Kensington and Norwood	M.	969	7,382	8,327	15,709	16.21	4,307	4.445	3.47
18	Maitland	P.	800	329	371	700	0.88	188	0.235	3.43
19	Marion	M.	13,429	5,495	5,472	10,967	0.82	2,826	0.210	3.85
20	Mitcham	M.	17,291	11,361	12,212	23,573	1.36	6,276	0.363	3.56
21	Moonta	P.	2,288	578	643	1,221	0.53	369	0.161	3.25
22	Mount Gambier	P.	2,945	3,345	3,426	6,771	2.30	1,663	0.565	3.72
23	Murray Bridge	P.	1,899	1,752	1,938	3,690	1.94	1,000	0.527	3.50
24	Naracoorte	P.	2,046	1,066	1,136	2,202	1.08	544	0.266	3.78
25	Payneham	M.	1,760	4,600	5,036	9,636	5.48	2,477	1.407	3.80
26	Peterborough	P.	1,452	1,448	1,442	2,890	1.99	776	0.534	3.58
27	Port Adelaide	M.	8,253	16,662	16,720	33,382	4.04	8,691	1.053	3.74
28	Port Augusta	P.	4,000	2,306	2,045	4,351	1.09	1,005	0.251	4.02
29	Port Lincoln	P.	2,500	1,961	2,011	3,972	1.59	968	0.387	3.75
30	Port Pirie	P.	4,270	6,160	5,859	12,019	2.81	3,085	0.722	3.77
31	Prospect	M.	1,990	10,816	12,059	22,875	11.49	6,367	3.199	3.55
32	Quorn	P.	425	451	473	924	2.17	207	0.487	3.87
33	Renmark	P.	270	937	977	1,914	7.09	464	1.719	3.81
34	St. Peters	M.	923	5,916	6,606	12,522	13.57	3,390	3.673	3.54
35	Strathalbyn	P.	1,090	553	648	1,201	1.10	366	0.336	3.16
36	Thebarton	M.	1,038	7,119	7,466	14,585	14.05	3,962	3.817	3.63
37	Unley	M.	3,515	20,148	24,016	44,164	12.56	12,671	3.605	3.37

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Local Government Area.		Division of State.	Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons per Acre.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Acre.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
No.	Name.			Males.	Females.	Persons.				
	MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS—*continued.*									
38	Victor Harbor	P.	690	804	994	1,798	2.61	499	0.723	3.17
39	Walkerville	M.	600	2,226	2,762	4,988	8.31	1,358	2.263	3.43
40	Wallaroo	P.	2,075	1,064	1,076	2,140	1.03	638	0.307	3.28
41	West Torrens	M.	7,798	11,136	11,434	22,570	2.89	5,886	0.755	3.78
42	Whyalla	P.	2,080	4,101	3,744	7,845	3.77	1,908	0.917	3.85
43	Woodville	M.	10,649	19,014	19,578	38,592	3.62	9,766	0.917	3.89
	Total, Municipal Corporations	..	141,636	215,745	232,620	448,365	3.17	117,530	0.830	3.61
	DISTRICT COUNCILS.		Area in Square Miles.				Persons per Square Mile.		Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	
44	Angaston	R.	82.75	1,960	1,949	3,909	47.24	993	12.000	3.81
45	Balaklava	R.	267.19	1,001	1,067	2,068	7.74	557	2.085	3.60
46	Barmera	R.	114.36	1,382	1,261	2,643	23.11	668	5.841	3.80
47	Barossa	R.	146.88	1,087	1,036	2,123	14.45	584	3.976	3.63
48	Beachport	R.	539.06	793	640	1,433	2.66	385	0.714	3.65
49	Berri	R.	35.73	2,028	1,735	3,763	105.32	966	27.036	3.66
50	Blyth	R.	240.63	531	479	1,010	4.20	265	1.101	3.74
51	Brown's Well	R.	826.91	388	318	706	0.85	183	0.221	3.86
52	Burra Burra	R.	850.78	803	701	1,504	1.77	391	0.460	3.83
53	Bute	R.	382.54	710	674	1,384	3.62	367	0.959	3.75
54	Carrieton	R.	767.50	229	201	430	0.56	104	0.136	4.13
55	Clare	R.	237.50	937	886	1,823	7.68	483	2.034	3.77
56	Cleve	R.	2,001.64	997	873	1,870	0.93	446	0.223	4.13
57	Clinton	R.	406.06	623	578	1,201	2.96	312	0.768	3.83
58	Crystal Brook	R.	123.50	719	731	1,450	11.74	389	3.150	3.59
59	Dudley	R.	182.00	198	168	366	2.01	99	0.544	3.64
60	East Murray	R.	867.50	403	303	706	0.81	197	0.227	3.59
61	East Torrens	R.	46.87	1,757	1,417	3,174	67.72	758	16.172	3.85
62	Elliston	R.	2,300.00	663	541	1,204	0.52	307	0.133	3.85
63	Encounter Bay	R.	165.12	724	707	1,431	8.67	367	2.223	3.78
64	Eudunda	R.	289.58	887	865	1,752	6.05	464	1.602	3.68
65	Franklin Harbor	R.	1,219.93	564	484	1,048	0.86	268	0.220	3.72
66	Freeling	R.	130.94	1,067	1,065	2,132	16.28	551	4.208	3.85
67	Georgetown	R.	246.25	582	560	1,142	4.64	315	1.279	3.59
68	Gladstone	R.	118.25	599	595	1,194	10.10	311	2.630	3.69
69	Gumeracha	R.	118.31	1,415	1,353	2,768	23.40	742	6.272	3.70
70	Hallett	R.	905.78	748	681	1,429	1.58	397	0.438	3.53
71	Hawker	R.	751.31	319	299	618	0.82	145	0.193	3.93
72	Jamestown	R.	456.41	603	599	1,202	2.63	343	0.752	3.50
73	Kadina	R.	283.45	1,581	1,668	3,249	11.46	902	3.182	3.60
74	Kanyaka	R.	905.50	775	695	1,470	1.62	353	0.390	4.04
75	Kapunda	R.	229.00	843	839	1,682	7.34	417	1.821	3.97
76	Karoonda	R.	784.38	615	532	1,147	1.46	299	0.381	3.80
77	Keyneton and Swan Reach	R.	400.50	562	527	1,089	2.72	279	0.697	3.91
78	Kimba	R.	1,193.75	600	474	1,074	0.90	260	0.218	4.00
79	Kingscote	R.	1,498.00	590	523	1,113	0.74	286	0.191	3.75
80	Lacepede	R.	1,018.00	603	576	1,179	1.16	302	0.297	3.75
81	Lameroo	R.	712.30	752	683	1,435	2.01	368	0.517	3.80
82	Laura	R.	62.50	454	453	907	14.51	257	4.112	3.46
83	Le Hunte	R.	1,764.06	951	757	1,708	0.97	438	0.248	3.76
84	Lincoln	R.	1,834.53	1,585	1,264	2,849	1.55	713	0.389	3.94
85	Loxton	R.	1,088.28	1,765	1,505	3,270	3.00	806	0.741	3.90
86	Lucindale	R.	912.50	333	301	634	0.69	158	0.173	3.91
87	Mallala	R.	357.81	1,119	1,052	2,171	6.07	567	1.585	3.68
88	Mannum	R.	263.09	1,130	1,109	2,239	8.51	552	2.098	3.93
89	Marne	R.	488.39	563	479	1,042	2.13	277	0.567	3.76
90	Meadows	R.	223.44	2,324	2,137	4,461	19.97	1,206	5.397	3.66
91	Meningie	R.	1,056.75	1,593	1,457	3,050	2.89	760	0.719	3.94
92	Millicent	R.	201.50	1,618	1,503	3,121	15.49	792	3.931	3.75
93	Minlaton	R.	358.00	1,082	1,051	2,133	5.96	557	1.556	3.77
94	Mobilong	R.	681.25	1,508	1,314	2,822	4.14	714	1.048	3.93
95	Morgan	R.	830.53	632	530	1,162	1.40	321	0.387	3.59

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Local Government Area.		Division of State.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
No.	Name.			Males.	Females.	Persons.				
	DISTRICT COUNCILS—*contd.*									
96	Mount Barker	R.	136.72	2,108	2,158	4,266	31.20	1,158	8.470	3.54
97	Mount Gambier	R.	374.52	2,114	1,864	3,978	10.62	945	2.523	4.21
98	Mount Pleasant	R.	244.56	843	840	1,683	6.88	451	1.844	3.66
99	Mudla Wirra	R.	124.89	750	652	1,402	11.23	348	2.786	3.82
100	Munno Para East	R.	84.20	580	560	1,140	13.54	303	3.599	3.75
101	Murat Bay	R.	1,964.50	985	849	1,834	0.93	442	0.225	3.91
102	Naracoorte	R.	882.79	1,346	1,038	2,384	2.70	554	0.628	4.28
103	Noarlunga	R.	64.14	1,493	1,512	3,005	46.85	845	13.174	3.53
104	Onkaparinga	R.	81.56	2,134	2,128	4,262	52.26	1,072	13.144	3.91
105	Orroroo	R.	504.50	811	771	1,582	3.14	449	0.890	3.44
106	Owen	R.	189.00	736	764	1,500	7.94	428	2.265	3.46
107	Paringa	R.	282.39	351	288	639	2.26	173	0.613	3.70
108	Peake	R.	565.99	498	379	877	1.55	225	0.398	3.89
109	Penola	R.	587.06	1,547	1,322	2,869	4.89	729	1.242	3.85
110	Peterborough	R.	1,154.69	498	421	919	0.80	252	0.218	3.65
111	Pinnaroo	R.	589.06	738	679	1,417	2.41	379	0.643	3.67
112	Pirie	R.	387.50	819	698	1,517	3.91	363	0.937	4.17
113	Port Broughton	R.	224.69	456	426	882	3.93	249	1.108	3.53
114	Port Elliot	R.	170.00	1,105	1,135	2,240	13.18	627	3.688	3.52
115	Port Germein	R.	760.00	1,914	1,696	3,610	4.75	928	1.221	3.78
116	Port MacDonnell	R.	358.42	704	572	1,276	3.56	338	0.943	3.74
117	Port Wakefield	R.	189.88	452	436	888	4.68	236	1.243	3.68
118	Redhill	R.	191.00	427	396	823	4.31	230	1.204	3.57
119	Renmark Irrigation Trust	R.	46.00	1,506	1,412	2,918	63.43	783	17.022	3.63
120	Riverton	R.	166.11	806	822	1,628	9.80	442	2.661	3.59
121	Robe	R.	426.00	341	303	644	1.51	175	0.411	3.53
122	Robertstown	R.	512.89	613	599	1,212	2.36	312	0.608	3.89
123	Saddleworth	R.	215.78	778	791	1,569	7.27	439	2.034	3.55
124	Salisbury	R.	118.67	2,113	2,046	4,159	35.05	1,033	8.705	3.94
125	Snowtown	R.	430.50	897	807	1,704	3.96	434	1.008	3.86
126	Spalding	R.	205.00	401	329	730	3.56	206	1.005	3.46
127	Stirling	R.	41.56	2,689	2,810	5,499	132.31	1,617	38.908	3.34
128	Strathalbyn	R.	339.84	1,072	980	2,052	6.04	569	1.674	3.61
129	Streaky Bay	R.	2,397.50	1,030	866	1,896	0.79	466	0.194	3.98
130	Tantanoola	R.	158.66	705	616	1,321	8.33	320	2.017	4.13
131	Tanunda	R.	17.75	957	1,028	1,985	111.83	570	32.113	3.47
132	Tatiara	R.	1,731.00	1,793	1,632	3,425	1.98	826	0.477	3.92
133	Teatree Gully	R.	48.75	1,160	1,043	2,203	45.19	585	12.000	3.76
134	Truro	R.	306.00	368	295	663	2.17	191	0.624	3.37
135	Tumby Bay	R.	1,010.00	1,300	1,133	2,433	2.41	600	0.594	3.97
136	Upper Wakefield	R.	91.99	517	493	1,010	10.98	288	3.131	3.46
137	Waikerie	R.	865.16	1,389	1,237	2,626	3.04	693	0.801	3.71
138	Warooka	R.	567.13	467	364	831	1.47	226	0.398	3.64
139	Willunga	R.	102.99	1,075	1,082	2,157	20.94	632	6.137	3.39
140	Wilmington	R.	635.08	483	458	941	1.48	261	0.411	3.55
141	Yankalilla	R.	266.52	1,033	970	2,003	7.52	546	2.049	3.62
142	Yorke Peninsula	R.	600.61	1,465	1,392	2,857	4.76	702	1.169	4.03
143	Yorketown	R.	310.64	993	1,011	2,004	6.45	538	1.732	3.63
	Total, District Councils	..	53,692.98	97,655	90,298	187,953	3.50	49,119	0.915	3.75

SUMMARY.

Corporations	..	221.31	215,745	232,620	448,365	2,025.96	117,530	531.065	3.61
District Councils	R.	53,692.98	97,655	90,298	187,953	3.50	49,119	0.915	3.75
Not Incorporated	R.	326,155.71	5,105	2,949	8,054	0.02	1,889	0.006	3.77
Migratory(*a*)	..	..	1,526	175	1,701	..	..	..	..
TOTAL, SOUTH AUSTRALIA	..	380,070	320,031	326,042	646,073	1.70	168,538	0.443	3.65

(*a*) Persons on board ships and railway trains.

DIVISIONS OF STATE—

M. represents Metropolitan.
P. represents Urban Provincial.
R. represents Rural.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Local Government Area.		Division of State.	Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons per Acre.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Acre.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
No.	Name.			Males.	Females.	Persons.				
	MUNICIPALITIES.									
1	Albany	P.	5,372	2,253	2,506	4,759	0.89	1,275	0.237	3.41
2	Boulder	P.	2,910	3,381	3,082	6,463	2.22	1,661	0.571	3.76
3	Bunbury	P.	2,075	3,008	3,232	6,240	3.01	1,488	0.717	3.93
4	Busselton	P.	888	486	522	1,008	1.14	244	0.275	3.74
5	Carnarvon	P.	700	537	442	979	1.40	232	0.331	3.63
6	Claremont	M.	1,168	3,559	4,210	7,769	6.65	1,919	1.643	3.67
7	Collie	P.	5,685	2,433	2,074	4,507	0.79	1,063	0.187	4.08
8	Cottesloe	M.	957	3,862	4,395	8,257	8.63	2,249	2.350	3.45
9	East Fremantle	M.	770	3,054	3,143	6,197	8.05	1,561	2.027	3.89
10	Fremantle	M.	3,750	9,490	9,301	18,791	5.01	4,552	1.214	3.85
11	Geraldton	P.	1,990	3,072	2,900	5,972	3.00	1,204	0.605	4.10
12	Guildford	M.	546	1,098	1,119	2,217	4.06	564	1.033	3.66
13	Kalgoorlie	P.	1,325	6,265	5,635	11,900	8.98	2,903	2.191	3.67
14	Midland Junction	M.	1,617	3,104	3,078	6,182	3.82	1,470	0.909	4.08
15	Narrogin	P.	2,738	1,230	1,328	2,558	0.93	617	0.225	3.74
16	Northam	P.	1,337	2,245	2,407	4,652	3.48	1,096	0.820	3.94
17	North Fremantle	M.	820	1,439	1,507	2,946	3.59	696	0.849	4.08
18	Perth	M.	15,251	47,327	51,563	98,890	6.48	23,541	1.544	3.77
19	Subiaco	M.	1,746	8,611	10,178	18,789	10.76	4,913	2.814	3.64
20	Wagin	P.	3,398	556	583	1,139	0.34	287	0.084	3.72
21	York	P.	4,350	813	810	1,623	0.37	392	0.090	3.92
	Total, Municipalities	..	59,393	107,823	114,015	221,838	3.74	53,927	0.908	3.77
	ROAD DISTRICTS.		Area in Square Miles.				Persons per Square Mile.		Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	
22	Albany	R.	1,692	810	726	1,536	0.91	438	0.259	3.48
23	Armadale–Kelmscott	R.	276	2,186	2,067	4,253	15.41	1,086	3.935	3.79
24	Ashburton	R.T.	25,281	279	118	397	0.02	80	0.003	3.96
25	Augusta–Margaret River	R.	915	1,568	1,222	2,790	3.05	777	0.849	3.52
26	Balingup	R.	281	577	475	1,052	3.74	288	1.025	3.63
27	Bassendean	M.	3.9	2,573	2,670	5,243	1,344.36	1,322	338.974	3.93
28	Bayswater	M.	10.7	3,168	3,285	6,453	603.08	1,635	152.804	3.94
29	Belmont Park	M.	15.5	2,887	2,825	5,712	368.52	1,385	89.355	4.05
30	Beverley	R.	892	883	796	1,679	1.88	431	0.483	3.71
31	Black Range	R.	10,862	105	69	174	0.02	50	0.005	3.43
32	Bridgetown	R.	450	1,418	1,190	2,608	5.80	685	1.522	3.62
33	Brookton	R.	464	506	428	934	2.01	247	0.532	3.66
34	Broome	R.T.	20,740	572	449	1,021	0.05	205	0.010	3.74
35	Broomehill	R.	454	368	283	651	1.43	162	0.357	3.94
36	Bruce Rock	R.	1,051	1,030	867	1,897	1.80	461	0.439	3.94
37	Bunbury	R.	77	718	623	1,341	17.42	328	4.260	3.97
38	Canning	M.	26.4	2,804	2,399	5,203	197.08	1,165	44.129	3.94
39	Capel	R.	181	669	600	1,269	7.01	308	1.702	4.10
40	Carnamah	R.	2,668	576	449	1,025	0.38	264	0.099	3.78
41	Chittering	R.	483	556	429	985	2.04	272	0.563	3.57
42	Collie	R.	350	1,178	1,025	2,203	6.29	527	1.506	4.00
43	Coolgardie	R.	11,753	1,358	744	2,102	0.18	870	0.074	2.18
44	Corrigin	R.	1,196	776	669	1,445	1.21	380	0.318	3.73
45	Cranbrook	R.	1,414	441	334	775	0.55	208	0.147	3.69
46	Cuballing	R.	483	363	314	677	1.40	185	0.383	3.67
47	Cue	R.	5,296	1,520	974	2,494	0.47	606	0.114	3.36
48	Cunderdin	R.	1,065	1,300	1,145	2,445	2.30	599	0.562	3.98
49	Dalwallinu	R.	5,318	973	730	1,703	0.32	391	0.074	4.17
50	Dandaragan	R.	2,622	122	69	191	0.07	52	0.020	3.27
51	Dardanup	R.	208	674	551	1,225	5.89	310	1.490	3.95
52	Darling Range	R.	137	2,095	2,018	4,113	30.02	1,082	7.898	3.46
53	Denmark	R.	718	793	695	1,488	2.07	399	0.556	3.55
54	Dowerin	R.	806	645	507	1,152	1.43	280	0.347	4.04
55	Drakesbrook	R.	322	901	735	1,636	5.08	431	1.339	3.67
56	Dumbleyung	R.	994	695	551	1,246	1.25	331	0.333	3.74
57	Dundas	R.	41,509	1,596	1,245	2,841	0.07	817	0.020	3.30
58	Esperance	R.	11,048	427	369	796	0.07	233	0.021	3.32
59	Fremantle	R.	53	1,647	1,402	3,049	57.53	767	14.472	3.93

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Local Government Area.		Division of State.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
No.	Name.			Males.	Females.	Persons.				
	ROAD DISTRICTS—*continued.*									
60	Gascoyne-Minilya	R.	21,736	524	208	732	0.03	106	0.005	4.87
61	Geraldton	R.	326	623	410	1,033	3.17	266	0.816	3.87
62	Gingin	R.	1,272	374	377	751	0.59	155	0.122	3.70
63	Gnowangerup	R.	4,079	838	682	1,520	0.37	371	0.091	4.02
64	Goomalling	R.	713	794	609	1,403	1.97	340	0.477	3.82
65	Gosnells	R.	48	2,291	2,114	4,405	91.77	1,116	23.250	3.83
66	Greenbushes	R.	73	350	303	653	8.95	184	2.521	3.50
67	Greenough	R.	334	309	225	534	1.60	127	0.380	3.93
68	Hall's Creek	R.T.	31,874	199	83	282	0.01	51	0.002	3.73
69	Harvey	R.	927	3,123	2,466	5,589	6.03	1,568	1.691	3.37
70	Irwin	R.	857	207	258	465	0.54	113	0.132	3.38
71	Kalgoorlie	R.	27,509	4,690	3,883	8,573	0.31	2,518	0.092	3.37
72	Katanning	R.	586	1,526	1,635	3,161	5.39	774	1.321	3.69
73	Kellerberrin	R.	765	1,110	966	2,076	2.71	503	0.658	3.89
74	Kent	R.	2,841	336	238	574	0.20	163	0.057	3.43
75	Kojonup	R.	1,134	856	737	1,593	1.40	432	0.381	3.57
76	Kondinin	R.	1,644	514	372	886	0.54	256	0.156	3.37
77	Koorda	R.	1,107	330	263	593	0.54	161	0.145	3.60
78	Kulin	R.	1,828	528	347	875	0.48	232	0.127	3.65
79	Kununoppin-Trayning	R.	640	462	372	834	1.30	203	0.317	3.92
80	Lake Grace	R.	3,523	648	505	1,153	0.33	306	0.087	3.65
81	Leonora	R.	12,256	1,055	663	1,718	0.14	537	0.044	2.94
82	Manjimup	R.	2,646	3,568	2,756	6,324	2.39	1,722	0.651	3.52
83	Marble Bar	R.T.	69,526	268	128	396	0.006	90	0.001	3.89
84	Marradong	R.	738	745	530	1,275	1.73	375	0.508	3.27
85	Meekatharra	R.	38,509	687	382	1,069	0.03	279	0.007	3.27
86	Melville	M.	20.6	3,719	3,828	7,547	366.36	1,844	89.515	3.94
87	Menzies	R.	57,500	502	181	683	0.01	286	0.005	2.20
88	Merredin	R.	1,309	1,665	1,358	3,023	2.31	737	0.563	3.80
89	Mingenew	R.	800	409	281	690	0.86	156	0.195	4.24
90	Moora	R.	1,445	1,101	905	2,006	1.39	471	0.326	4.05
91	Morawa	R.	1,275	548	395	943	0.74	237	0.186	3.75
92	Mosman Park	M.	1.3	2,563	2,879	5,442	4,186.15	1,349	1,037.692	3.87
93	Mount Magnet	R.	5,215	541	396	937	0.18	261	0.050	3.33
94	Mount Margaret	R.	70,733	208	138	346	0.005	118	0.002	2.58
95	Mount Marshall	R.	4,202	389	282	671	0.16	176	0.042	3.75
96	Mukinbudin	R.	1,318	280	190	470	0.36	116	0.088	3.90
97	Mullewa	R.	4,231	779	546	1,325	0.31	307	0.073	3.93
98	Mundaring	R.	259	3,043	3,029	6,072	23.44	1,528	5.900	3.59
99	Murchison	R.	17,309	166	62	228	0.01	27	0.002	8.00
100	Murray	R.	769	2,168	1,950	4,118	5.36	1,190	1.547	3.33
101	Nannup	R.	1,140	621	521	1,142	1.00	298	0.261	3.77
102	Narembeen	R.	1,411	543	434	977	0.69	246	0.174	3.89
103	Narrogin	R.	625	495	349	844	1.35	204	0.326	3.75
104	Nedlands	M.	8	9,038	9,188	18,226	2,278.25	4,145	518.125	3.70
105	Northam	R.	450	1,320	962	2,282	5.07	542	1.204	3.90
106	Northampton	R.	7,213	786	683	1,469	0.20	353	0.049	3.97
107	Nullagine	R.T.	92,568	154	45	199	0.002	51	0.001	3.29
108	Nungarin	R.	4.31	428	285	713	1.65	186	0.432	3.58
109	Peppermint Grove	M.	0.4	646	828	1,474	3,685.00	401	1,002.500	3.51
110	Perenjori	R.	2,757	552	404	956	0.35	254	0.092	3.64
111	Perth	M.	44.4	14,838	16,151	30,989	697.95	7,872	177.297	3.84
112	Phillips River	R.	4,901	154	107	261	0.05	78	0.016	3.08
113	Pingelly	R.	476	623	607	1,230	2.58	339	0.712	3.56
114	Plantagenet	R.	1,780	1,279	1,100	2,379	1.34	618	0.347	3.70
115	Port Hedland	R.T.	9,348	366	176	542	0.06	97	0.010	3.67
116	Preston	R.	326	1,127	999	2,126	6.52	537	1.647	3.84
117	Quairading	R.	655	785	639	1,424	2.17	345	0.527	3.99
118	Rockingham	R.	146	921	859	1,780	12.19	553	3.788	3.17
119	Roebourne	R.T.	8,452	228	90	318	0.04	64	0.008	3.56
120	Serpentine-Jarrahdale	R.	288	943	766	1,709	5.93	441	1.531	3.77
121	Shark Bay	R.	7,893	116	67	183	0.02	50	0.006	3.44
122	South Perth	M.	5.7	7,402	7,864	15,266	2,678.25	3,904	684.912	3.82
123	Sussex	R.	506	1,633	1,383	3,016	5.96	797	1.575	3.68
124	Swan	M. R.	367.6	2,852	2,195	5,047	13.73	1,161	3.158	3.84

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Local Government Area.		Division of State.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
No.	Name.			Males.	Females.	Persons.				
	ROAD DISTRICTS—*continued.*									
125	Tableland	R.T.	14,871	160	36	196	0.01	20	0.001	5.63
126	Tambellup	R.	554	320	275	595	1.07	164	0.296	3.54
127	Three Springs	R.	1,015	405	325	730	0.72	155	0.153	4.30
128	Toodyay	R.	681	660	577	1,237	1.82	325	0.477	3.47
129	Upper Blackwood	R.	1,104	1,074	777	1,851	1.68	491	0.445	3.61
130	Upper Chapman	R.	1,474	712	521	1,233	0.84	314	0.213	3.92
131	Upper Gascoyne	R.	20,592	270	77	347	0.02	38	0.002	7.13
132	Victoria Plains	R.	965	643	481	1,124	1.16	228	0.236	4.27
133	Wagin	R.	739	429	377	806	1.09	216	0.292	3.73
134	Wandering	R.	755	241	178	419	0.55	115	0.152	3.63
135	Wanneroo	R.	308	575	372	947	3.07	257	0.834	3.56
136	West Arthur	R.	1,091	500	376	876	0.80	244	0.224	3.48
137	West Kimberley	R.T.	39,655	611	251	862	0.02	187	0.005	3.90
138	Westonia	R.	1,253	310	237	547	0.44	145	0.116	3.56
139	Wickepin	R.	768	633	520	1,153	1.50	290	0.378	3.86
140	Williams	R.	885	510	423	933	1.05	212	0.240	3.95
141	Wiluna	R.	127,909	600	465	1,065	0.01	298	0.002	3.34
142	Wongan-Ballidu	R.	1,342	847	683	1,530	1.14	372	0.277	3.97
143	Woodanilling	R.	437	357	340	697	1.59	134	0.307	4.15
144	Wyalkatchem	R.	533	604	490	1,094	2.05	265	0.497	3.96
145	Wyndham	R.T.	46,791	459	150	609	0.01	80	0.002	3.61
146	Yalgoo	R.	10,369	240	163	403	0.04	107	0.010	3.42
147	Yilgarn	R.	13,075	1,203	836	2,039	0.16	593	0.045	3.22
148	York	R.	876	595	449	1,044	1.19	246	0.281	4.24
	Total, Road Districts	..	975,827.5	147,601	130,060	277,661	0.28	70,840	0.073	3.70

SUMMARY.

		Division of State.	Area in Square Miles.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Persons per Square Mile.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
Municipalities		..	92.5	107,823	114,015	221,838	2.398.25	53,927	582.995	3.77
Road Districts		..	975,827.5	147,601	130,060	277,661	0.28	70,840	0.073	3.70
Migratory (*a*)		..	..	2,652	329	2,981	..	..	..	..
TOTAL, WESTERN AUSTRALIA		..	975,920	258,076	244,404	502,480	0.51	124,767	0.128	3.73

(*a*) Persons on board ships, railway trains and aircraft.

DIVISIONS OF STATE—

M. represents Metropolitan.
P. represents Urban Provincial.
R.T. represents Rural—Tropical.
R. represents Rural—Non-Tropical.

TASMANIA.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Local Government Area.		Division of State.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
No.	Name.			Males.	Females.	Persons.				
	MUNICIPALITIES.									
1	Beaconsfield	P.R.	214.06	2,129	2,127	4,256	19.88	1,168	5.456	3.60
2	Bothwell	R.	990.63	763	585	1,348	1.36	345	0.348	3.65
3	Brighton	R.	179.14	976	863	1,839	10.27	467	2.607	3.89
4	Bruny	R.	140.62	373	306	679	4.83	177	1.259	3.20
5	Burnie	P.R.	208.59	5,198	4,883	10,081	48.33	2,351	11.271	4.13
6	Campbell Town	R.	543.75	800	770	1,570	2.89	405	0.745	3.77
7	Circular Head	R.	1,818.75	3,610	3,145	6,755	3.71	1,608	0.884	4.13
8	Clarence	M.R.	110.16	2,572	2,696	5,268	47.82	1,347	12.228	3.87

TASMANIA.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Local Government Area.		Division of State.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
No.	Name.			Males.	Females.	Persons.				
	MUNICIPALITIES—*continued.*									
9	Deloraine	P.R.	1,245.31	2,863	2,604	5,467	4.39	1,302	1.046	4.05
10	Devonport	P.R.	42.66	4,471	4,629	9,100	213.31	2,208	51.758	3.97
11	Esperance	R.	2,235.94	1,633	1,555	3,188	1.43	804	0.360	3.96
12	Evandale	R.	392.97	711	735	1,446	3.68	356	0.906	4.03
13	Fingal	R.	1,031.25	1,935	1,674	3,609	3.50	1,005	0.975	3.53
14	Flinders	R.	814.06	471	382	853	1.05	210	0.258	3.86
15	George Town	R.	239.06	469	439	908	3.80	259	1.083	3.49
16	Glamorgan	R.	615.63	450	492	942	1.53	237	0.385	3.81
17	Glenorchy	M.	44.30	7,273	7,220	14,493	327.16	3,213	72.528	4.43
18	Gormanston	R.	1,114.06	585	468	1,053	0.95	247	0.222	4.20
19	Green Ponds	R.	172.66	481	448	929	5.38	255	1.477	3.65
20	Hamilton	R.	2,227.50	1,824	1,319	3,143	1.41	932	0.418	3.32
21	Hobart	M.	27.75	26,687	29,953	56,640	2,041.08	13,597	489.982	3.82
22	Huon	R.	306.25	2,596	2,394	4,990	16.29	1,215	3.967	4.08
23	Kentish	P.R.	451.56	2,354	2,062	4,416	9.78	1,077	2.385	4.08
24	Kingborough	M.R.	142.19	2,991	2,873	5,864	41.24	1,566	11.013	3.69
25	King Island	R.	425.00	954	745	1,699	4.00	421	0.991	3.92
26	Latrobe	P.R.	210.47	1,943	1,896	3,839	18.24	868	4.124	4.21
27	Launceston	P.	10.19	17,826	19,891	37,717	3,701.37	9,208	903.631	3.85
28	Lilydale	R.	332.81	1,260	1,216	2,476	7.44	614	1.845	3.98
29	Longford	P.R.	398.00	1,844	1,816	3,660	9.20	1,017	2.555	3.55
30	New Norfolk	P.R.	524.06	4,106	3,822	7,928	15.13	1,643	3.135	4.25
31	Oatlands	R.	587.50	1,570	1,372	2,942	5.01	752	1.280	3.87
32	Penguin	R.	189.06	1,628	1,419	3,047	16.12	710	3.755	4.25
33	Port Cygnet	P.R.	95.31	1,463	1,349	2,812	29.50	670	7.030	4.14
34	Portland	R.	607.81	732	670	1,402	2.31	354	0.582	3.82
35	Queenstown	P.R.	59.38	2,134	1,883	4,017	67.65	927	15.611	4.09
36	Richmond	R.	225.00	838	716	1,554	6.91	415	1.844	3.72
37	Ringarooma	R.	654.69	1,869	1,695	3,564	5.44	887	1.355	3.98
38	Ross	R.	487.50	349	300	649	1.33	155	0.318	4.15
39	Scottsdale	P.R.	381.09	1,406	1,337	2,743	7.20	665	1.745	4.04
40	Sorell	R.	295.00	1,114	966	2,080	7.05	548	1.858	3.72
41	Spring Bay	R.	442.19	482	392	874	1.98	226	0.511	3.82
42	St. Leonards	R.	340.31	1,701	1,566	3,267	9.60	784	2.304	4.07
43	Strahan	R.	1,468.75	276	256	532	0.36	127	0.086	4.07
44	Tasman	R.	193.75	551	488	1,039	5.36	269	1.388	3.81
45	Ulverstone	P.R.	187.50	3,457	3,234	6,691	35.69	1,640	8.747	4.00
46	Waratah	P.R.	892.19	376	301	677	0.76	173	0.194	3.80
47	Westbury	P.R.	360.16	1,777	1,754	3,531	9.80	923	2.563	3.79
48	Wynyard	P.R.	337.50	3,328	3,002	6,330	18.76	1,484	4.397	4.16
49	Zeehan	P.R.	1,201.56	1,381	1,087	2,468	2.05	653	0.543	3.62
	Total, Municipalities ..	..	26,215.63	128,580	127,795	256,375	9.78	62,484	2.383	3.92

SUMMARY.

Municipalities	..	26,215.63	128,580	127,795	256,375	9.78	62,484	2.383	3.92
Migratory(*a*)	..	..	664	39	703	..	..	..	..
TOTAL, TASMANIA ..	..	26,215.63	129,244	127,834	257,078	9.78	62,484	2.383	3.92

(*a*) Includes persons on board ships.

DIVISIONS OF STATE—

M. represents Metropolitan.
P. represents Urban Provincial.
R. represents Rural.

TERRITORIES.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

District.	Division of Territory.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
			Males.	Females.	Persons.				
NORTHERN TERRITORY.									
Darwin	P.T.	4.5	1,668	870	2,538	564.00	595	132.222	3.12
Other Districts—Tropical	R.T.	426,315.5	4,320	1,709	6,029	0.01	1,683	0.004	2.78
Other Districts—Non-Tropical	R.	97,300.0	1,261	902	2,163	0.02	419	0.004	3.86
Migratory (*a*)	..	..	129	9	138	..	..	..	..
TOTAL, NORTHERN TERRITORY	..	523,620	7,378	3,490	10,868	0.02	2,697	0.005	3.02

(*a*) Persons on board ships and aircraft.

District.	Division of Territory.	Area in Square Miles.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Persons per Square Mile.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY.									
Canberra	P.	42	8,121	7,035	15,156	360.86	3,198	76.143	3.85
Other Districts	R.	897	971	778	1,749	1.95	417	0.465	3.94
TOTAL, AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY	..	939	9,092	7,813	16,905	18.00	3,615	3.850	3.86

DIVISIONS OF TERRITORY—

P.T. represents Urban Provincial—Tropical.
P. represents Urban Provincial—Non-Tropical.
R.T. represents Rural—Tropical.
R. represents Rural—Non-Tropical.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS IN METROPOLITAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Local Government Area.		Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons per Acre.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Acre.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
			Males.	Females.	Persons.				
Alexandria	(M.)	1,051	4,164	3,896	8,060	7.67	1,967	1.872	4.05
Annandale	(M.)	346	6,043	6,353	12,396	35.83	3,265	9.436	3.69
Ashfield	(M.)	2,048	20,547	24,214	44,761	21.86	11,914	5.817	3.62
Auburn	(M.)	2,590	10,844	11,058	21,902	8.46	5,214	2.013	4.12
Balmain	(M.)	977	14,107	14,291	28,398	29.07	7,335	7.508	3.77
Bankstown	(M.)	19,205	21,525	21,121	42,646	2.22	10,239	0.533	4.15
Bexley	(M.)	1,910	13,178	13,684	26,862	14.06	6,831	3.576	3.90
Botany	(M.)	2,168	4,833	4,629	9,462	4.36	2,269	1.047	4.14
Burwood	(M.)	1,106	9,771	11,963	21,734	19.65	5,509	4.981	3.68
Canterbury	(M.)	8,259	48,697	50,699	99,396	12.03	24,537	2.971	4.03
Concord	(M.)	2,674	14,835	14,566	29,401	11.00	6,758	2.527	3.95
Darlington	(M.)	54	1,533	1,499	3,032	56.15	711	13.167	3.94
Drummoyne	(M.)	1,984	15,880	17,105	32,985	16.63	8,617	4.343	3.79
Dundas	(M.)	2,722	3,533	4,102	7,635	2.80	1,919	0.705	3.84
Eastwood	(M.)	2,953	2,046	2,062	4,108	1.39	1,022	0.346	3.98
Enfield	(M.)	1,674	8,437	8,794	17,231	10.30	4,079	2.437	4.11
Ermington and Rydalmere	(M.)	2,039	1,751	1,547	3,298	1.62	553	0.271	4.14
Erskinville	(M.)	186	3,510	3,371	6,881	36.99	1,635	8.790	4.16
Glebe	(M.)	518	10,168	10,342	20,510	39.59	5,848	11.290	3.29
Granville	(M.)	4,038	13,487	13,455	26,942	6.67	6,100	1.511	4.39
Holroyd (part)	(M.)	2,201	6,392	6,574	12,966	5.89	3,086	1.402	4.19
Homebush	(M.)	639	1,759	1,742	3,501	5.48	872	1.365	3.97
Hunter's Hill	(M.)	1,416	5,543	5,954	11,497	8.12	2,369	1.673	3.81
Hurstville	(M.)	6,120	16,653	17,286	33,939	5.55	8,684	1.419	3.89
Kogarah	(M.)	4,807	19,261	20,037	39,298	8.18	9,968	2.074	3.89
Ku-ring-gai	(M.)	20,235	17,948	21,926	39,874	1.97	10,406	0.514	3.63
Lane Cove	(M.)	2,566	9,470	10,347	19,817	7.72	5,147	2.006	3.70
Leichhardt	(M.)	1,155	14,741	14,721	29,462	25.51	6,928	5.998	3.91
Lidcombe	(M.)	5,228	10,667	9,614	20,281	3.88	4,430	0.847	4.18
Manly	(M.)	3,111	15,166	18,289	33,455	10.75	9,577	3.078	3.32
Marrickville	(M.)	1,889	22,698	24,168	46,866	24.81	12,042	6.375	3.75
Mascot	(M.)	2,223	9,023	8,961	17,984	8.09	4,325	1.946	4.13

NEW SOUTH WALES.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS IN METROPOLITAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Local Government Area.	Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons per Acre.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings. per Acre.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.				
Mosman (M.)	2,152	12,097	15,465	27,562	12.81	7,899	3.671	3.33
Newtown (M.)	480	12,317	12,616	24,933	51.94	6,500	13.542	3.73
North Sydney (M.)	2,564	26,915	33,464	60,379	23.55	17,817	6.949	3.13
Paddington (M.)	421	11,770	12,911	24,681	58.62	5,991	14.230	3.64
Parramatta (M.)	2,275	10,445	10,371	20,816	9.15	4,368	1.920	3.99
Petersham (M.)	850	13,845	15,606	29,451	34.65	8,045	9.465	3.46
Randwick (M.)	8,491	48,895	52,036	100,931	11.89	26,621	3.135	3.60
Redfern (M.)	404	9,573	9,064	18,637	46.13	4,385	10.854	3.96
Rockdale (M.)	5,102	23,126	24,164	47,290	9.27	12,024	2.357	3.88
Ryde (M.)	6,968	17,772	18,646	36,418	5.23	8,864	1.272	3.99
St. Peters (M.)	902	6,109	6,295	12,404	13.75	2,958	3.279	4.11
Strathfield (M.)	1,836	7,496	8,255	15,751	8.58	3,870	2.108	3.83
Sydney (M.)	3,220	47,752	48,173	95,925	29.79	22,142	6.876	2.96
Vaucluse (M.)	797	4,007	5,131	9,138	11.47	2,437	3.058	3.54
Waterloo (M.)	827	5,641	5,600	11,241	13.59	2,755	3.331	4.00
Waverley (M.)	2,222	35,119	39,681	74,800	33.66	21,000	9.451	3.44
Willoughby (M.)	5,480	24,104	27,841	51,945	9.48	13,554	2.473	3.75
Woollahra (M.)	1,885	19,628	25,494	45,122	23.94	13,754	7.297	3.05
TOTAL, METROPOLITAN AREA	156,968	714,821	769,183	1,484,004	9.45	379,140	2.415	3.69

(M.) Municipality.

VICTORIA.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS IN METROPOLITAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Local Government Area.	Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons per Acre.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Acre.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.				
Box Hill (C.)	5,120	10,302	11,071	21,373	4.17	5,386	1.052	3.85
Braybrook (part) (S.)	7,610	7,264	7,025	14,289	1.88	3,327	0.437	4.23
Brighton (C.)	3,332	18,389	21,380	39,769	11.94	10,763	3.230	3.58
Broadmeadows (part) (S.)	33,110	4,087	3,917	8,004	0.24	1,736	0.052	4.11
Brunswick (C.)	2,719	28,194	29,335	57,529	21.16	14,249	5.241	3.97
Camberwell (C.)	8,851	35,217	40,908	76,125	8.60	20,582	2.325	3.63
Caulfield (C.)	5,414	37,476	42,437	79,913	14.76	21,744	4.016	3.60
Chelsea (C.)	3,040	5,905	6,144	12,049	3.96	3,189	1.049	3.75
Coburg (C.)	4,800	24,707	24,890	49,597	10.33	11,945	2.489	4.05
Collingwood (C.)	1,181	14,287	15,471	29,758	25.20	7,401	6.267	3.83
Essendon (C.)	4,000	26,851	28,545	55,396	13.85	14,162	3.541	3.84
Fitzroy (C.)	923	16,008	16,372	32,380	35.08	7,631	8.268	3.74
Footscray (C.)	4,491	27,007	26,452	53,459	11.90	13,454	2.996	3.91
Hawthorn (C.)	2,400	18,430	22,034	40,464	16.86	11,284	4.702	3.45
Heidelberg (part) (C.)	9,440	17,001	17,400	34,401	3.64	8,002	0.848	3.89
Keilor (part) (S.)	7,150	1,046	979	2,025	0.28	493	0.069	4.09
Kew (C.)	3,522	14,018	16,841	30,859	8.76	7,875	2.236	3.52
Malvern (C.)	3,960	21,766	27,348	49,114	12.40	13,542	3.420	3.51
Melbourne (C.)	7,767	49,039	50,822	99,861	12.86	23,975	3.087	3.28
Moorabbin (C.)	12,320	14,399	14,837	29,236	2.37	7,310	0.593	3.88
Mordialloc (C.)	3,351	7,207	7,306	14,513	4.33	3,598	1.074	3.90
Mulgrave (S.)	16,320	2,413	2,357	4,770	0.29	1,150	0.070	4.00
Northcote (C.)	2,850	21,901	23,046	44,947	15.77	11,566	4.058	3.83
Nunawading (C.)	9,920	5,435	5,339	10,774	1.09	2,774	0.280	3.78
Oakleigh (C.)	2,658	7,902	8,077	15,979	6.01	3,875	1.458	4.07
Port Melbourne (C.)	2,625	7,195	7,010	14,205	5.41	3,502	1.334	4.00
Prahan (C.)	2,320	26,540	33,342	59,882	25.81	17,434	7.515	3.21
Preston (C.)	8,800	23,071	23,704	46,775	5.32	10,812	1.229	4.12
Richmond (C.)	1,502	19,160	20,230	39,390	26.23	9,932	6.613	3.79
Ringwood (B.)	5,626	2,410	2,487	4,897	0.87	1,273	0.226	3.79
Sandringham (C.)	3,740	12,580	13,855	26,435	7.07	7,161	1.915	3.64
South Melbourne (C.)	2,224	21,294	22,158	43,452	19.54	11,983	5.388	3.24
St. Kilda (C.)	2,049	26,669	31,649	58,318	28.46	17,536	8.558	3.01
Williamstown (C.)	3,390	13,370	13,101	26,471	7.81	6,603	1.948	3.93
TOTAL, METROPOLITAN AREA	198,525	588,540	637,869	1,226,409	6.18	317,249	1.598	3.65

(C.) City. (B.) Borough. (S.) Shire.

QUEENSLAND.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS WITHIN THE METROPOLITAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Communities.(*a*)	Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons per Acre.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings, per Acre.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.				
Ascot	1,414	7,689	9,176	16,865	11.93	4,513	3.192	3.61
Ashgrove	874	3,948	4,445	8,393	9.60	2,209	2.527	3.78
Balmoral	1,596	6,866	7,002	13,868	8.69	3,419	2.142	3.92
Banyo	1,604	1,604	1,460	3,064	1.91	721	0.450	4.07
Brisbane City	1,150	10,978	10,413	21,391	18.60	3,902	3.393	3.19
Brisbane City, North	2,076	12,856	15,127	27,983	13.48	6,723	3.238	3.56
Brisbane City, South	1,761	14,551	16,512	31,063	17.64	8,189	4.650	3.48
Brisbane East	722	5,898	6,540	12,438	17.23	3,236	4.482	3.80
Camp Hill	1,063	3,750	3,919	7,669	7.21	1,926	1.812	3.98
Chatsworth	1,294	3,469	3,778	7,247	5.60	1,873	1.447	3.83
Chermside	1,405	2,241	2,194	4,435	3.16	1,124	0.800	3.93
Corinda	1,687	3,042	3,281	6,323	3.75	1,592	0.944	3.86
Ekibin	979	5,668	6,037	11,705	11.96	2,898	2.960	3.77
Enoggera	1,220	3,056	3,001	6,057	4.96	1,484	1.216	4.04
Fernberg	924	5,197	5,700	10,897	11.79	2,837	3.070	3.77
Graceville	1,098	1,982	2,219	4,201	3.83	1,080	0.984	3.78
Greenslopes	1,181	6,758	6,928	13,686	11.59	3,334	2.823	3.91
Hendra	1,466	3,071	3,159	6,230	4.25	1,612	1.100	3.85
Holland Park	1,314	2,746	2,920	5,666	4.31	1,411	1.074	4.00
Indooroopilly	2,167	4,175	4,390	8,565	3.95	2,121	0.979	3.79
Ithaca	921	4,279	4,488	8,767	9.52	2,267	2.461	3.84
Kalinga	651	3,662	4,321	7,983	12.26	2,054	3.155	3.77
Kedron	1,067	5,022	5,188	10,210	9.57	2,526	2.367	4.03
Meeandah	2,649	947	929	1,876	0.71	478	0.180	3.87
Mitchelton	1,013	1,692	1,686	3,378	3.33	813	0.803	4.08
Moorooka	2,080	4,287	4,077	8,364	4.02	2,133	1.025	3.86
Morningside	1,111	2,453	2,466	4,919	4.43	1,210	1.089	4.05
Newmarket	1,013	5,136	5,539	10,675	10.54	2,697	2.662	3.94
Normanby	648	6,725	7,073	13,798	21.29	3,454	5.330	3.87
Nundah	1,547	5,367	5,867	11,234	7.26	2,782	1.798	3.97
Sandgate	3,594	6,090	5,967	12,057	3.35	2,978	0.829	3.70
Stafford	1,520	419	413	832	0.51	213	0.140	3.91
St. Lucia	842	1,020	1,081	2,101	2.50	541	0.643	3.89
Tarragindi	1,577	1,296	1,311	2,607	1.65	690	0.438	3.78
Toowong	1,146	4,297	5,354	9,651	8.42	2,587	2.257	3.60
Windsor	1,197	6,903	7,778	14,681	12.26	3,763	3.144	3.82
Wynnum	2,514	6,672	6,856	13,528	5.38	3,583	1.425	3.72
Yeronga	1,362	4,077	4,491	8,568	6.29	2,262	1.661	3.78
Rural Area	186,553	15,213	13,842	29,055	0.16	6,536	0.035	3.91
TOTAL, METROPOLITAN AREA ..	*b*240,000	195,102	206,928	402,030	1.68	99,771	0.416	3.77

(*a*) Areas defined and adopted by the City Council for planning and other purposes. (*b*) Exclusive of 6,400 acres, Brisbane River.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS IN METROPOLITAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Local Government Area.		Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons per Acre.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Acre.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
			Males.	Females.	Persons.				
Adelaide	(C.)	3,772	16,354	18,636	34,990	9.28	8,152	2.161	3.32
Brighton	(C.)	2,111	3,637	3,870	7,507	3.56	1,871	0.886	3.61
Burnside	(C.)	6,081	12,791	15,151	27,942	4.59	7,359	1.210	3.51
Campbelltown ..	(C.)	5,760	2,685	2,548	5,233	0.91	1,201	0.209	4.00
Colonel Light Gardens ..	(C.)	368	2,331	2,393	4,724	12.84	1,167	3.171	4.04
Enfield	(C.)	12,739	7,103	6,641	13,744	1.08	3,026	0.238	4.15
Glenelg	(C.)	1,093	6,234	7,633	13,867	12.69	4,176	3.821	3.19
Henley and Grange ..	(C.)	1,670	2,930	3,417	6,347	3.80	1,755	1.051	3.48
Hindmarsh	(C.)	1,178	7,159	7,378	14,537	12.34	3,647	3.096	3.93
Kensington and Norwood	(C.)	969	7,382	8,327	15,709	16.21	4,307	4.445	3.47
Marion	(C.)	13,429	5,495	5,472	10,967	0.82	2,826	0.210	3.85
Mitcham	(C.)	17,291	11,361	12,212	23,573	1.36	6,276	0.363	3.56
Payneham	(C.)	1,760	4,600	5,036	9,636	5.48	2,477	1.407	3.80
Port Adelaide ..	(C.)	8,253	16,662	16,720	33,382	4.04	8,691	1.053	3.74
Prospect	(C.)	1,990	10,816	12,059	22,875	11.49	6,367	3.199	3.55

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS IN METROPOLITAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Local Government Area.		Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons per Acre.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings. per Acre.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
			Males.	Females.	Persons.				
St. Peters	(C.)	923	5,916	6,606	12,522	13.57	3,390	3.673	3.54
Thebarton	(C.)	1,038	7,119	7,466	14,585	14.05	3,962	3.817	3.63
Unley	(C.)	3,515	20,148	24,016	44,164	12.56	12,671	3.605	3.37
Walkerville	(C.)	600	2,226	2,762	4,988	8.31	1,358	2.263	3.43
West Torrens ..	(C.)	7,798	11,136	11,434	22,570	2.89	5,886	0.755	3.78
Woodville	(C.)	10,649	19,014	19,578	38,592	3.62	9,766	0.917	3.89
TOTAL, METROPOLITAN AREA ..		102,987	183,099	199,355	382,454	3.69	100,331	0.974	3.61

(C.) Corporation.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS IN METROPOLITAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

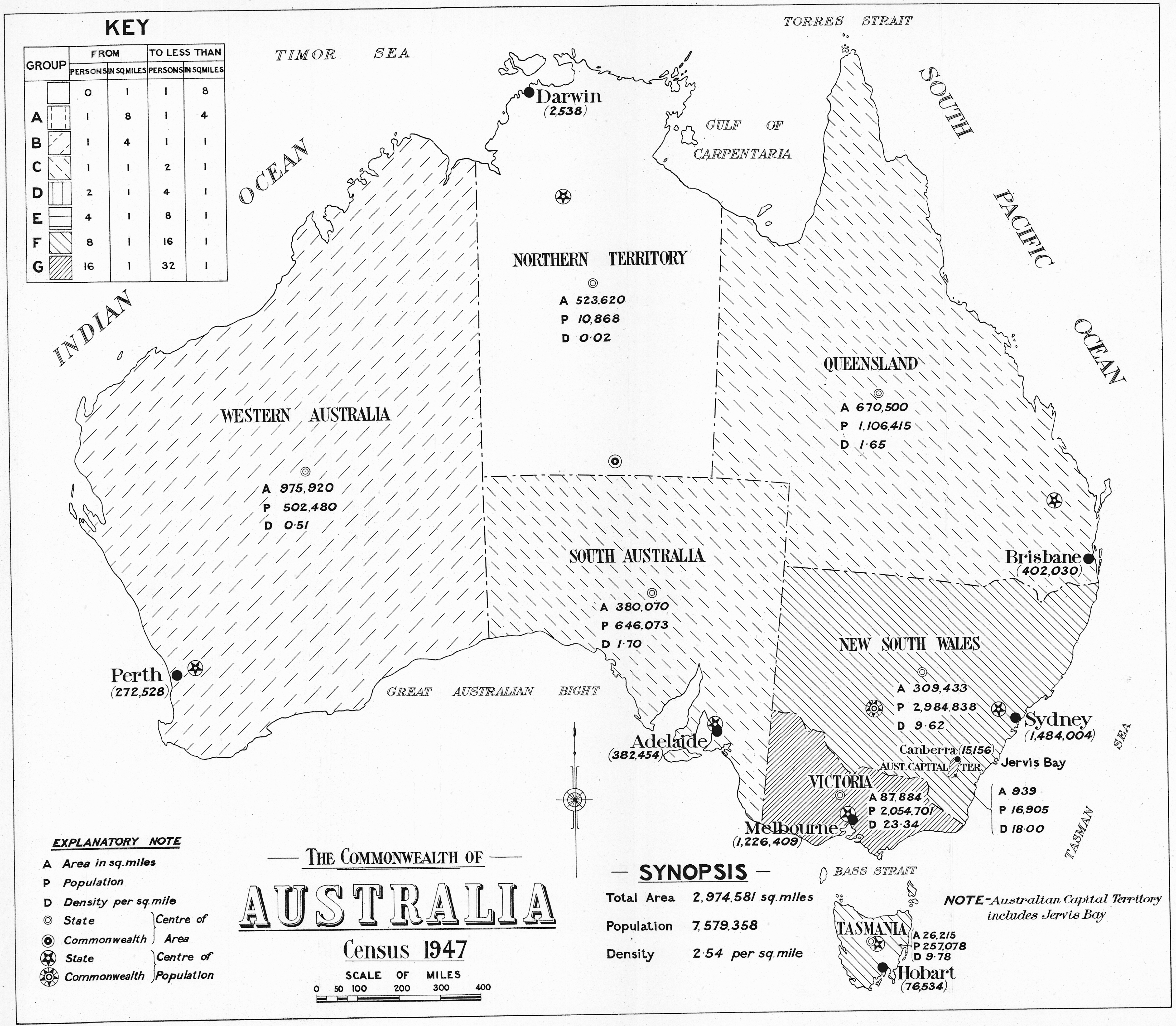
Local Government Area.		Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons per Acre.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Acre.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
			Males.	Females.	Persons.				
Bassendean	(R.D.)	2,496	2,573	2,670	5,243	2.10	1,322	0.530	3.93
Bayswater	(R.D.)	6,848	3,168	3,285	6,453	0.94	1,635	0.239	3.94
Belmont Park ..	(R.D.)	9,920	2,887	2,825	5,712	0.58	1,385	0.140	4.05
Canning	(R.D.)	16,896	2,804	2,399	5,203	0.31	1,165	0.069	3.94
Claremont	(M.)	1,168	3,559	4,210	7,769	6.65	1,919	1.643	3.67
Cottesloe	(M.)	957	3,862	4,395	8,257	8.63	2,249	2.350	3.45
East Fremantle ..	(M.)	770	3,054	3,143	6,197	8.05	1,561	2.027	3.89
Fremantle	(M.)	3,750	9,490	9,301	18,791	5.01	4,552	1.214	3.85
Guildford	(M.)	546	1,098	1,119	2,217	4.06	564	1.033	3.66
Melville	(R.D.)	13,184	3,719	3,828	7,547	0.57	1,844	0.140	3.94
Midland Junction ..	(M.)	1,617	3,104	3,078	6,182	3.82	1,470	0.909	4.08
Mosman Park	(R.D.)	832	2,563	2,879	5,442	6.54	1,349	1.621	3.87
Nedlands	(R.D.)	5,120	9,038	9,188	18,226	3.56	4,145	0.810	3.70
North Fremantle ..	(M.)	820	1,439	1,507	2,946	3.59	696	0.849	4.08
Peppermint Grove ..	(R.D.)	256	646	828	1,474	5.76	401	1.566	3.51
Perth	(M.)	15,251	47,327	51,563	98,890	6.48	23,541	1.544	3.77
Perth	(R.D.)	28,416	14,838	16,151	30,989	1.09	7,872	0.277	3.84
South Perth	(R.D.)	3,648	7,402	7,864	15,266	4.18	3,904	1.070	3.82
Subiaco	(M.)	1,746	8,611	10,178	18,789	10.76	4,913	2.814	3.64
Swan (part)	(R.D.)	8,064	488	447	935	0.12	243	0.030	3.85
TOTAL, METROPOLITAN AREA ..		122,305	131,670	140,858	272,528	2.23	66,730	0.546	3.79

(M.) Municipality. (R.D.) Road District.

TASMANIA.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS IN METROPOLITAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

Local Government Area.		Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons per Acre.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Acre.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
			Males.	Females.	Persons.				
Clarence (part) ..	(M.)	1,952	1,830	1,980	3,810	1.95	941	0.482	3.99
Glenorchy	(M.)	28,350	7,273	7,220	14,493	0.51	3,213	0.113	4.43
Hobart	(M.)	17,760	26,687	29,953	56,640	3.19	13,597	0.766	3.82
Kingborough (part) ..	(M.)	7,040	728	863	1,591	0.23	448	0.064	3.37
TOTAL, METROPOLITAN AREA ..		55,102	36,518	40,016	76,534	1.39	18,199	0.330	3.92

(M.) Municipality.


TIMOR SEA
TORRES STRAIT
Darwin
(2,538)
GULF OF CARPENTARIA
SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
NORTHERN TERRITORY
A 523,620
P 10,868
D 0·02
QUEENSLAND
A 670,500
P 1,106,415
D 1·65
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
A 975,920
P 502,480
D 0·51
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
A 380,070
P 646,073
D 1·70
Brisbane
(402,030)
NEW SOUTH WALES
A 309,433
P 2,984,838
D 9·62
Perth
(272,528)
GREAT AUSTRALIAN BIGHT
Sydney
(1,484,004)
Adelaide
(382,454)
Canberra (15,156)
AUST. CAPITAL TER.
Jervis Bay
A 939
P 16,905
D 18·00
VICTORIA
A 87,884
P 2,054,701
D 23·34
Melbourne
(1,226,409)
TASMAN SEA
BASS STRAIT
TASMANIA
A 26,215
P 257,078
D 9·78
Hobart
(76,534)

KEY

GROUP	FROM PERSONS	FROM IN SQ. MILES	TO LESS THAN PERSONS	TO LESS THAN IN SQ. MILES
☐	0	1	1	8
A ▨	1	8	1	4
B ▨	1	4	1	1
C ▨	1	1	2	1
D ▨	2	1	4	1
E ▨	4	1	8	1
F ▨	8	1	16	1
G ▨	16	1	32	1

EXPLANATORY NOTE

A *Area in sq. miles*
P *Population*
D *Density per sq. mile*
◎ *State* } *Centre of Area*
◉ *Commonwealth* }
State } *Centre of Population*
Commonwealth }

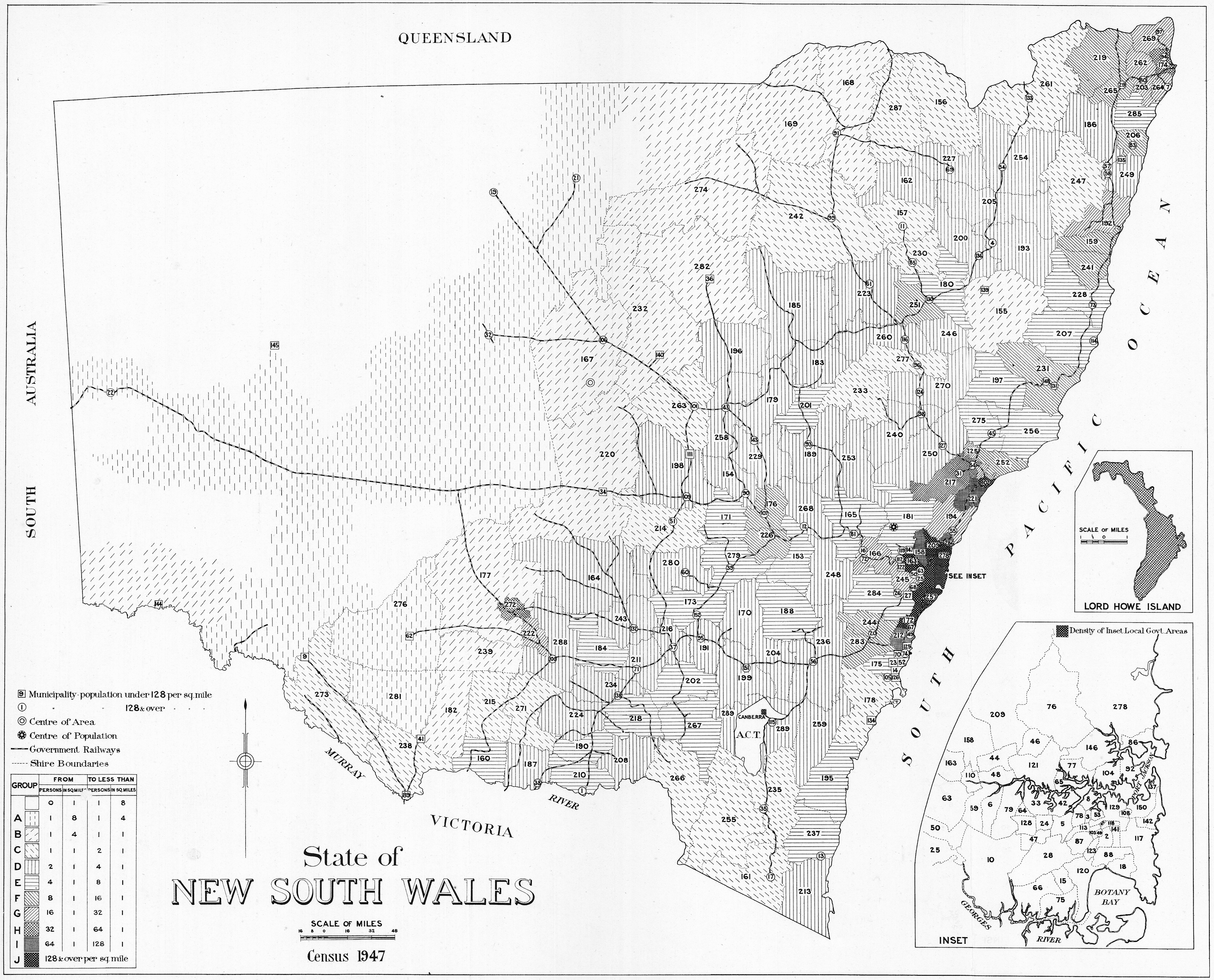
THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
Census 1947

SCALE OF MILES
0 50 100 200 300 400

SYNOPSIS

Total Area	2,974,581 sq. miles
Population	7,579,358
Density	2·54 per sq. mile

NOTE-*Australian Capital Territory includes Jervis Bay*



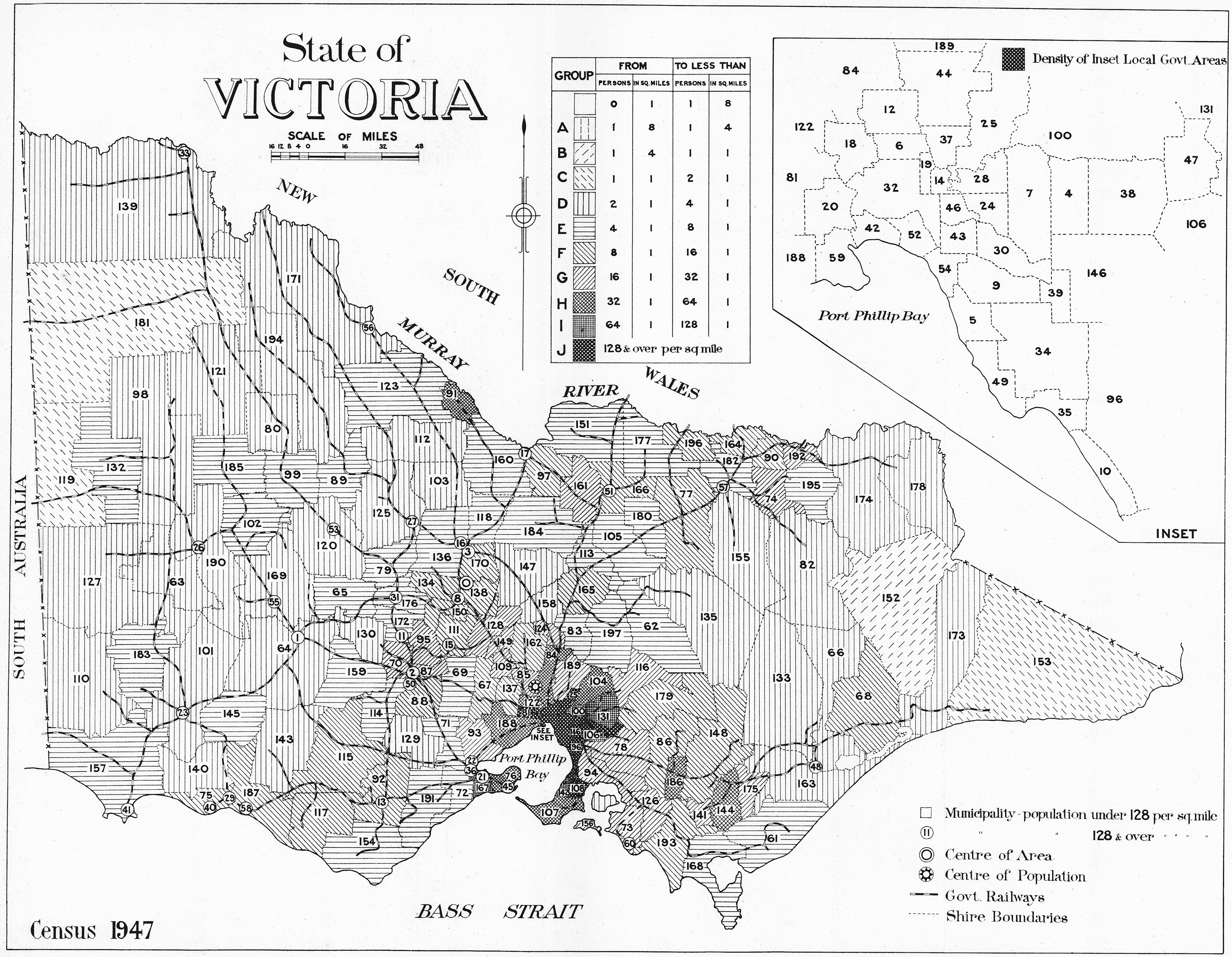
QUEENSLAND
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
VICTORIA
MURRAY
RIVER
SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
SEE INSET
CANBERRA
A.C.T.
LORD HOWE ISLAND
SCALE OF MILES
Density of Inset Local Govt. Areas
BOTANY BAY
GEORGES RIVER
INSET
SCALE OF MILES
16 8 0 16 32 48

State of
NEW SOUTH WALES

Census 1947

9 Municipality-population under 128 per sq. mile
① " " 128 & over " " "
◎ Centre of Area
✹ Centre of Population
—— Government Railways
----- Shire Boundaries

GROUP		FROM		TO LESS THAN	
		PERSONS	IN SQ. MILES	PERSONS	IN SQ. MILES
	☐	0	1	1	8
A	▥	1	8	1	4
B	▨	1	4	1	1
C	▧	1	1	2	1
D	▥	2	1	4	1
E	▤	4	1	8	1
F	▧	8	1	16	1
G	▨	16	1	32	1
H	▩	32	1	64	1
I	▦	64	1	128	1
J	■	128 & over per sq. mile			

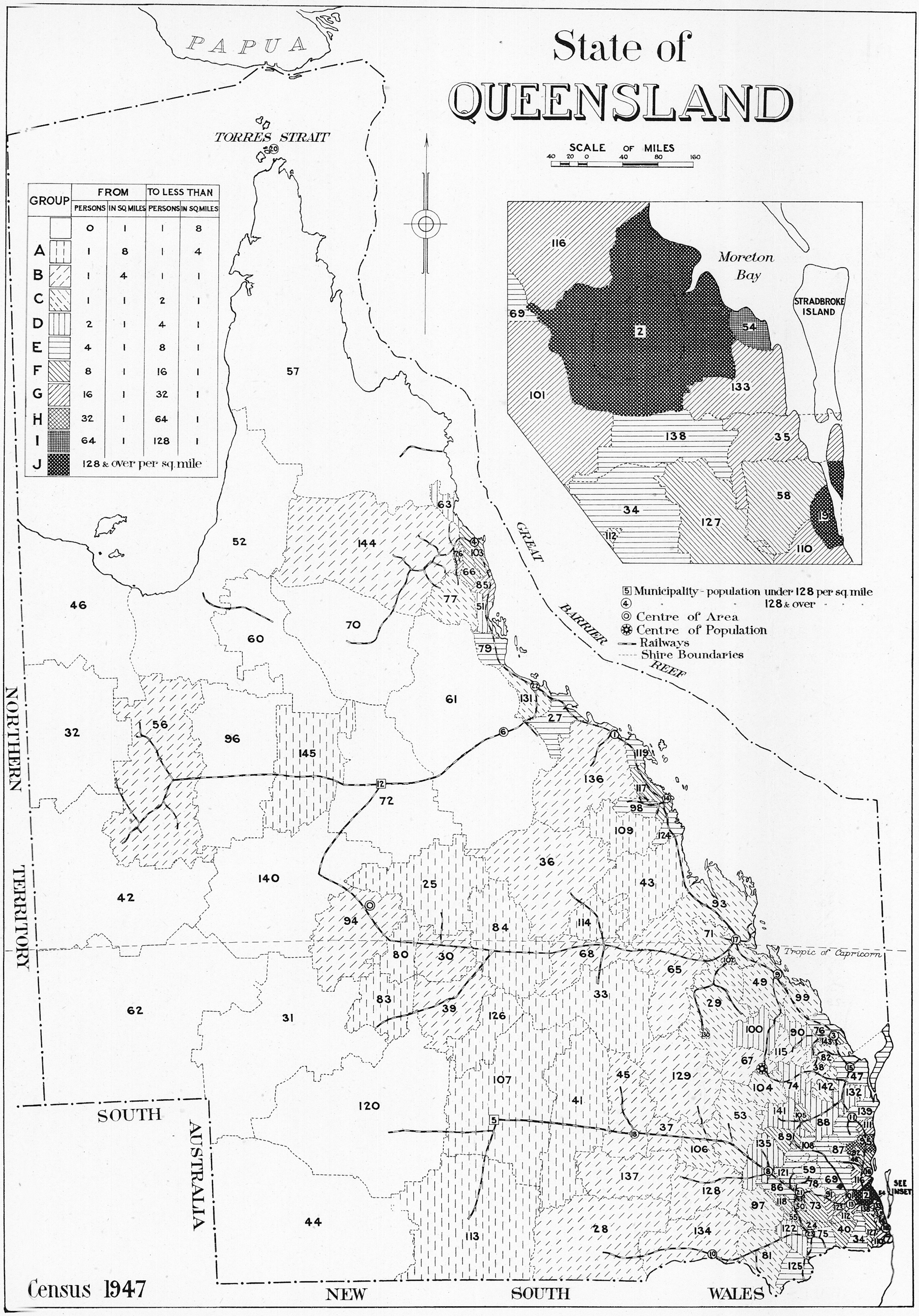

NEW
SOUTH
WALES
MURRAY
RIVER
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
BASS STRAIT
Port Phillip Bay
SEE INSET
SCALE OF MILES
16 12 8 4 0 16 32 48
INSET
Density of Inset Local Govt. Areas
Port Phillip Bay
Municipality - population under 128 per sq. mile
" " 128 & over " " "
Centre of Area
Centre of Population
Govt. Railways
Shire Boundaries

State of VICTORIA

GROUP	FROM PERSONS	FROM IN SQ. MILES	TO LESS THAN PERSONS	TO LESS THAN IN SQ. MILES
☐	0	1	1	8
A	1	8	1	4
B	1	4	1	1
C	1	1	2	1
D	2	1	4	1
E	4	1	8	1
F	8	1	16	1
G	16	1	32	1
H	32	1	64	1
I	64	1	128	1
J	128 & over per sq. mile			

Census 1947

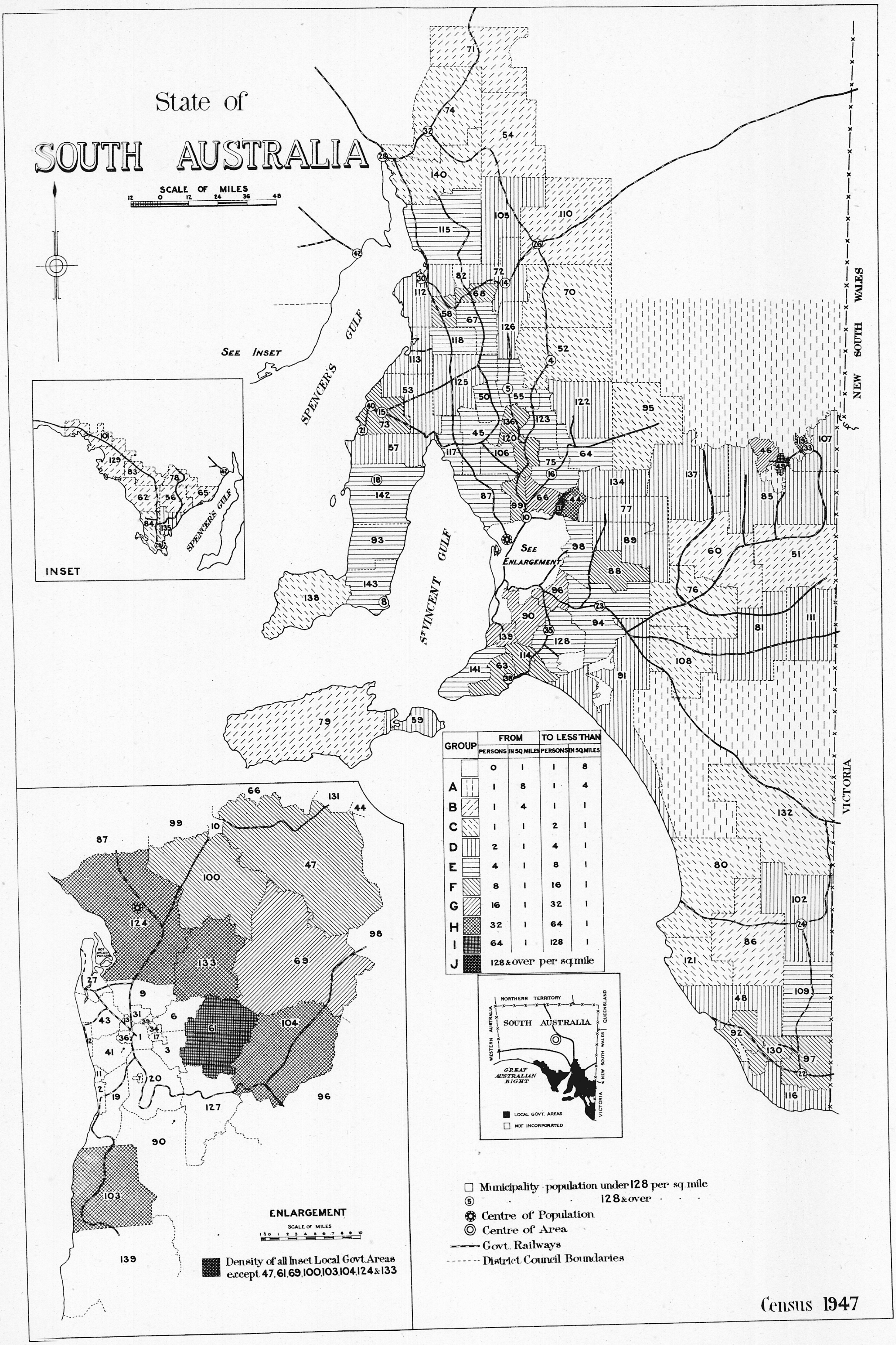
State of QUEENSLAND


PAPUA
TORRES STRAIT
SCALE OF MILES
40 20 0 40 80 160
Moreton Bay
STRADBROKE ISLAND
GREAT BARRIER REEF
Tropic of Capricorn
NORTHERN TERRITORY
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
NEW SOUTH WALES
SEE INSET
116
69
2
54
101
133
138
35
34
58
19
127
112
110
57
52
46
144
63
4
126
103
66
85
77
51
70
60
79
61
131
27
32
56
96
145
6
12
72
1
119
136
117
98
14
124
109
36
43
140
42
25
93
94
84
114
71
17
80
30
68
102
65
9
49
99
62
31
83
39
126
33
29
100
90
76
3
143
82
38
15
147
115
67
107
129
45
104
74
142
132
139
120
41
53
141
105
88
11
5
18
37
106
135
89
108
87
8
121
59
69
116
78
86
91
97
118
50
73
13
123
112
55
24
75
40
34
122
23
127
113
44
137
128
28
134
10
81
125

GROUP	FROM PERSONS	FROM IN SQ. MILES	TO LESS THAN PERSONS	TO LESS THAN IN SQ. MILES
☐	0	1	1	8
A	1	8	1	4
B	1	4	1	1
C	1	1	2	1
D	2	1	4	1
E	4	1	8	1
F	8	1	16	1
G	16	1	32	1
H	32	1	64	1
I	64	1	128	1
J	128 & over per sq. mile			

5 Municipality - population under 128 per sq. mile
4 " " 128 & over " " "
◎ Centre of Area
✲ Centre of Population
Railways
Shire Boundaries

Census 1947

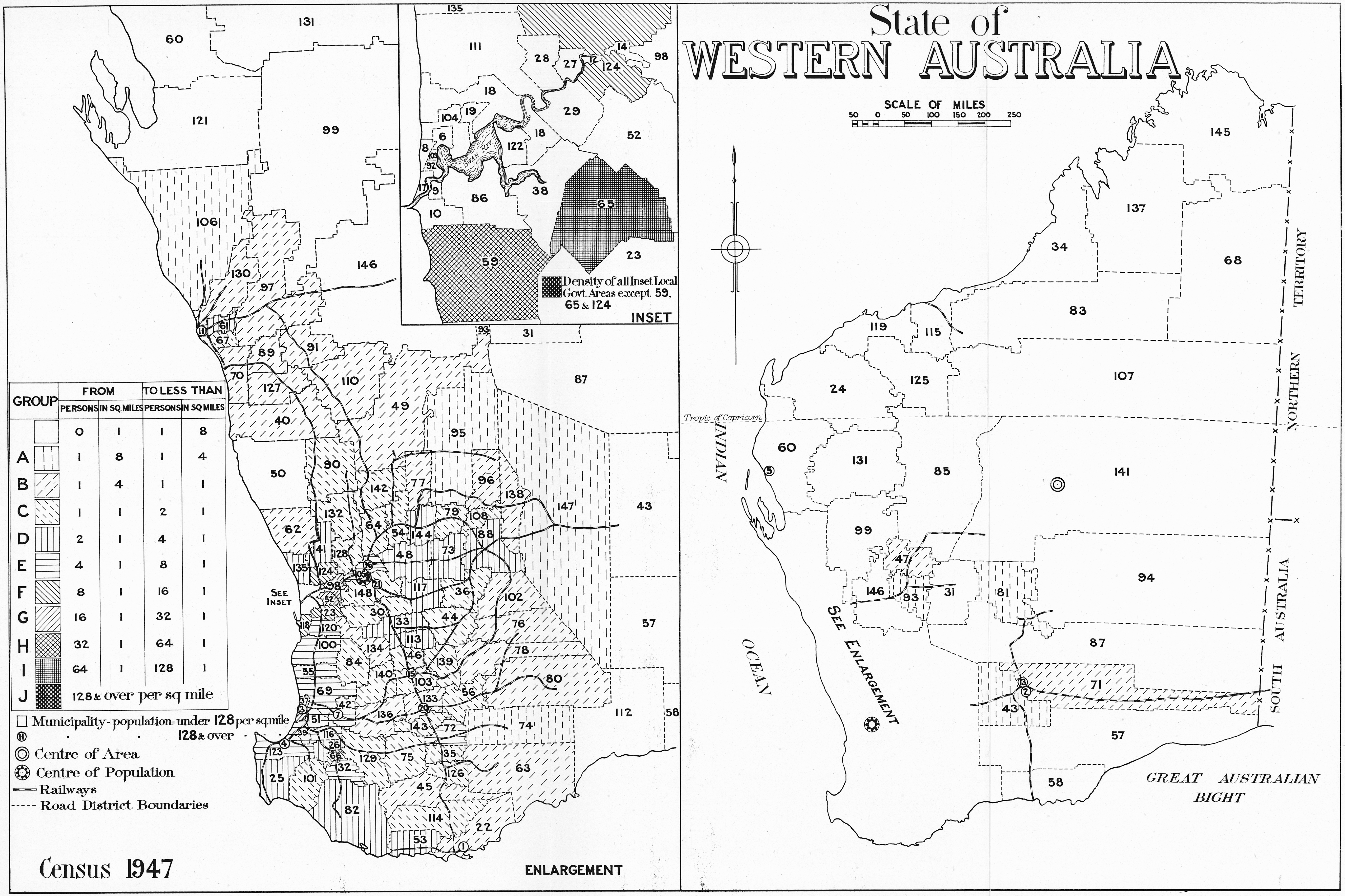

State of
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
SCALE OF MILES
12 0 12 24 36 48
SEE INSET
SPENCER'S GULF
ST VINCENT GULF
SEE ENLARGEMENT
NEW SOUTH WALES
VICTORIA
INSET
SPENCER'S GULF
ENLARGEMENT
SCALE OF MILES
NORTHERN TERRITORY
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
QUEENSLAND
NEW SOUTH WALES
VICTORIA
GREAT AUSTRALIAN BIGHT
LOCAL GOVT. AREAS
NOT INCORPORATED

GROUP	FROM PERSONS	FROM IN SQ. MILES	TO LESS THAN PERSONS	TO LESS THAN IN SQ. MILES
	0	1	1	8
A	1	8	1	4
B	1	4	1	1
C	1	1	2	1
D	2	1	4	1
E	4	1	8	1
F	8	1	16	1
G	16	1	32	1
H	32	1	64	1
I	64	1	128	1
J	128 & over per sq. mile			

▦ Density of all Inset Local Govt. Areas except 47, 61, 69, 100, 103, 104, 124 & 133

☐ Municipality - population under 128 per sq. mile
⑤ " 128 & over "
Centre of Population
◎ Centre of Area
Govt. Railways
District Council Boundaries

Census 1947

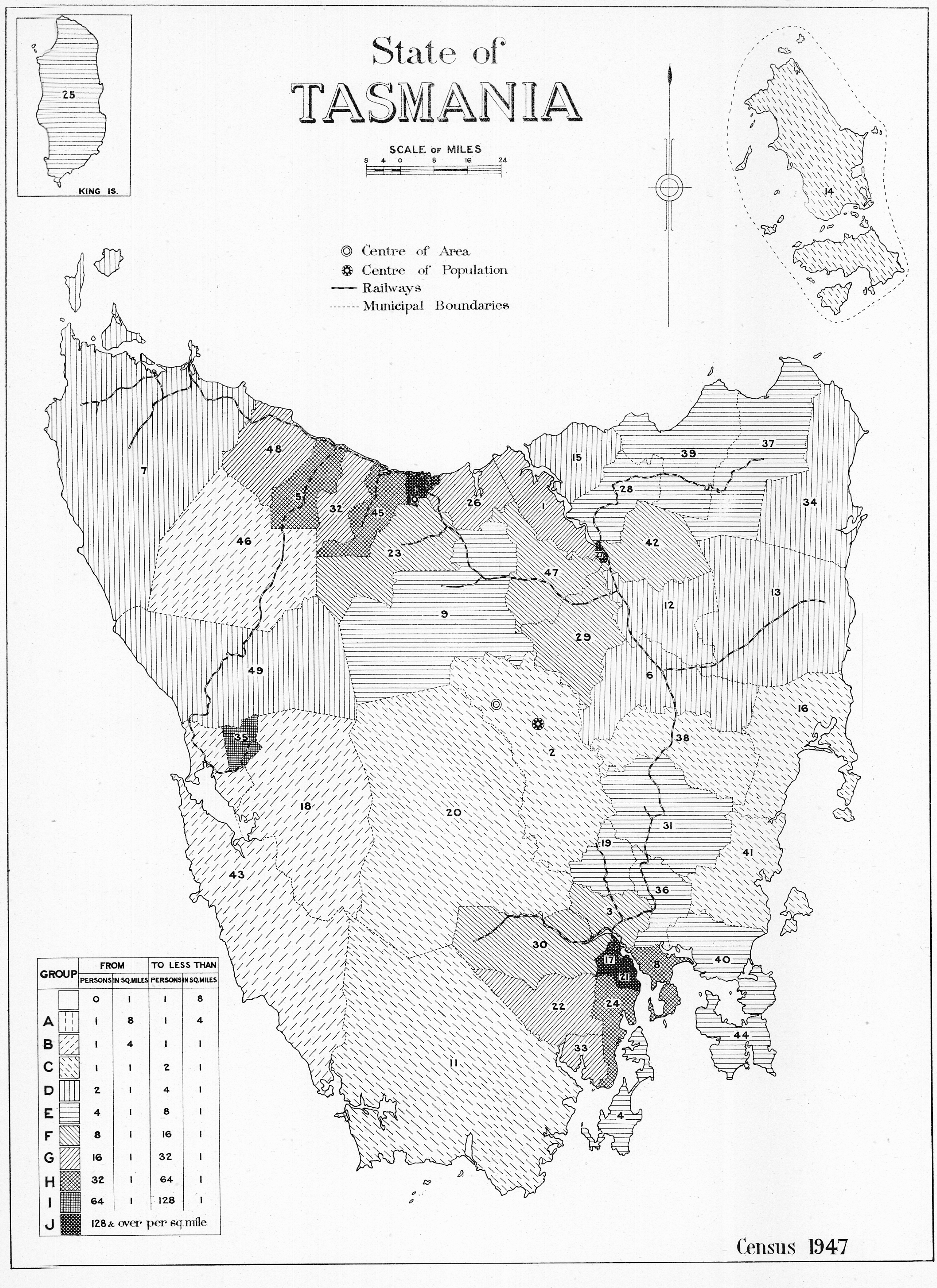

State of
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
SCALE OF MILES
50 0 50 100 150 200 250
INDIAN
OCEAN
Tropic of Capricorn
SEE ENLARGEMENT
NORTHERN TERRITORY
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
GREAT AUSTRALIAN BIGHT
145
137
34
68
83
119
115
107
24
125
60
131
85
141
99
47
146
93
31
81
94
87
71
43
57
58
INSET
Swan Riv.
Density of all Inset Local Govt. Areas except 59, 65 & 124
SEE INSET
ENLARGEMENT

GROUP	FROM PERSONS	FROM IN SQ. MILES	TO LESS THAN PERSONS	TO LESS THAN IN SQ MILES
☐	0	1	1	8
A	1	8	1	4
B	1	4	1	1
C	1	1	2	1
D	2	1	4	1
E	4	1	8	1
F	8	1	16	1
G	16	1	32	1
H	32	1	64	1
I	64	1	128	1
J	128 & over per sq mile			

☐ Municipality-population under 128 per sq.mile
⑪ " " 128 & over
◎ Centre of Area
✪ Centre of Population
—— Railways
----- Road District Boundaries

Census 1947

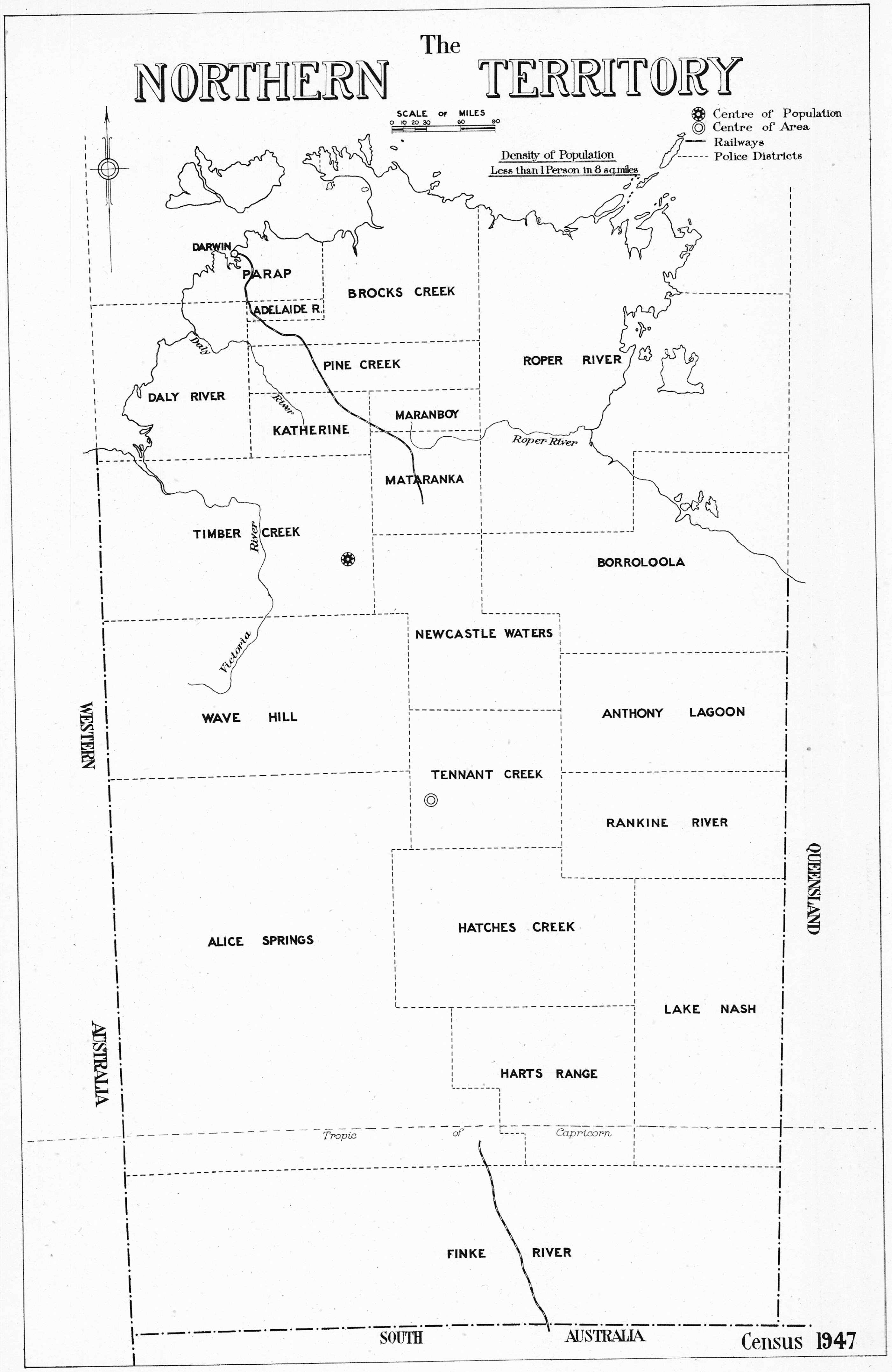
State of
TASMANIA



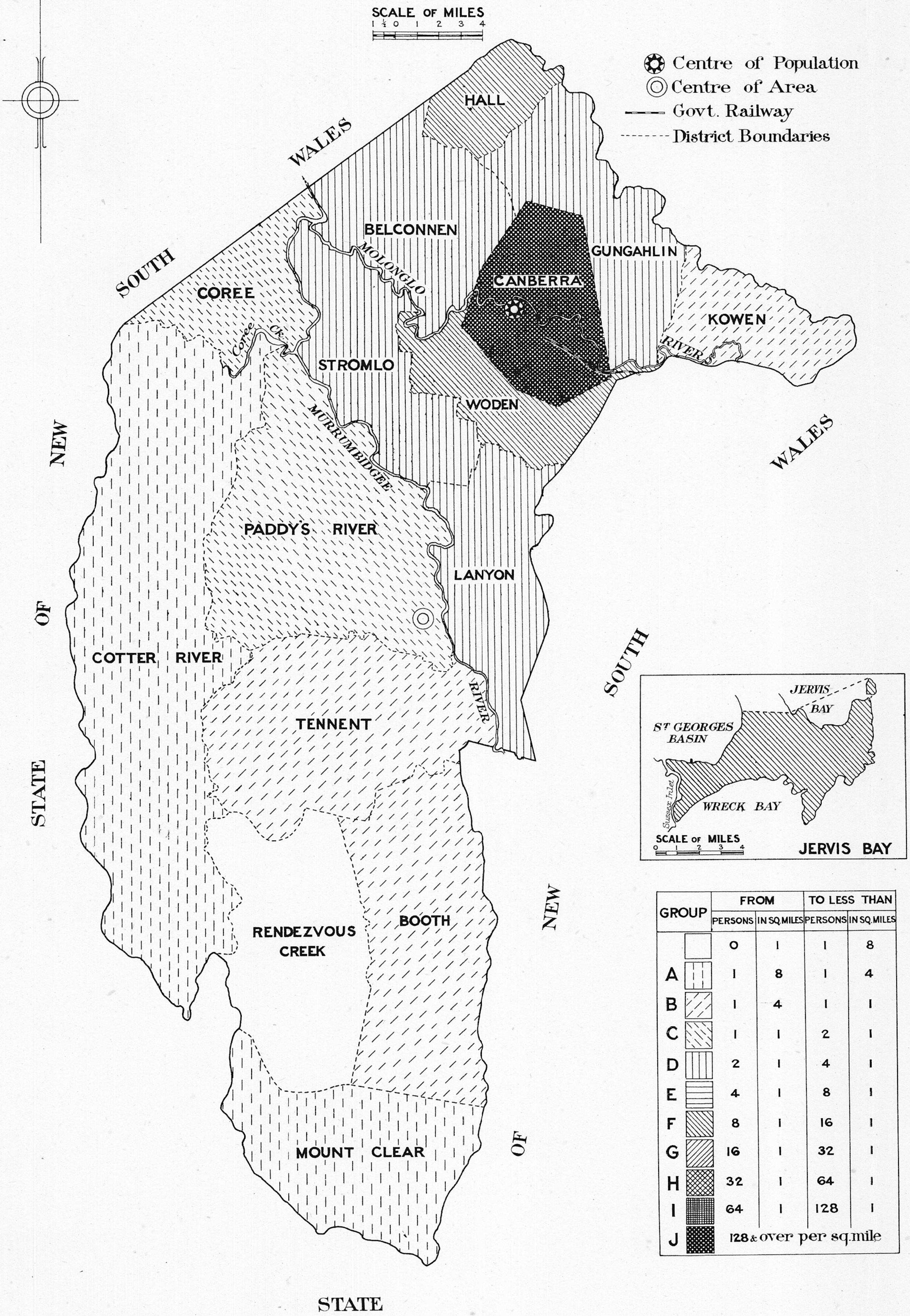
SCALE OF MILES
8 4 0 8 16 24
◎ Centre of Area
✲ Centre of Population
Railways
Municipal Boundaries
KING IS.
25
14
7
48
5
32
45
10
26
1
15
39
37
28
34
42
27
46
23
47
13
12
9
29
49
6
16
35
2
38
18
20
31
19
41
43
36
3
30
17
21
8
40
22
24
44
33
11
4

GROUP		FROM		TO LESS THAN	
		PERSONS	IN SQ.MILES	PERSONS	IN SQ.MILES
	☐	0	1	1	8
A	┆	1	8	1	4
B	▨	1	4	1	1
C	▧	1	1	2	1
D	▥	2	1	4	1
E	▤	4	1	8	1
F	▧	8	1	16	1
G	▨	16	1	32	1
H	▩	32	1	64	1
I	▦	64	1	128	1
J	■	128 & over per sq.mile			

Census 1947


The
NORTHERN TERRITORY
SCALE OF MILES
0 10 20 30 60 90
Centre of Population
Centre of Area
Railways
Police Districts
Density of Population
Less than 1 Person in 8 sq.miles
DARWIN
PARAP
ADELAIDE R.
BROCKS CREEK
PINE CREEK
ROPER RIVER
DALY RIVER
Daly
River
KATHERINE
MARANBOY
Roper River
MATARANKA
TIMBER CREEK
River
BORROLOOLA
NEWCASTLE WATERS
Victoria
WAVE HILL
ANTHONY LAGOON
TENNANT CREEK
RANKINE RIVER
WESTERN
AUSTRALIA
QUEENSLAND
ALICE SPRINGS
HATCHES CREEK
LAKE NASH
HARTS RANGE
Tropic of Capricorn
FINKE RIVER
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
Census 1947

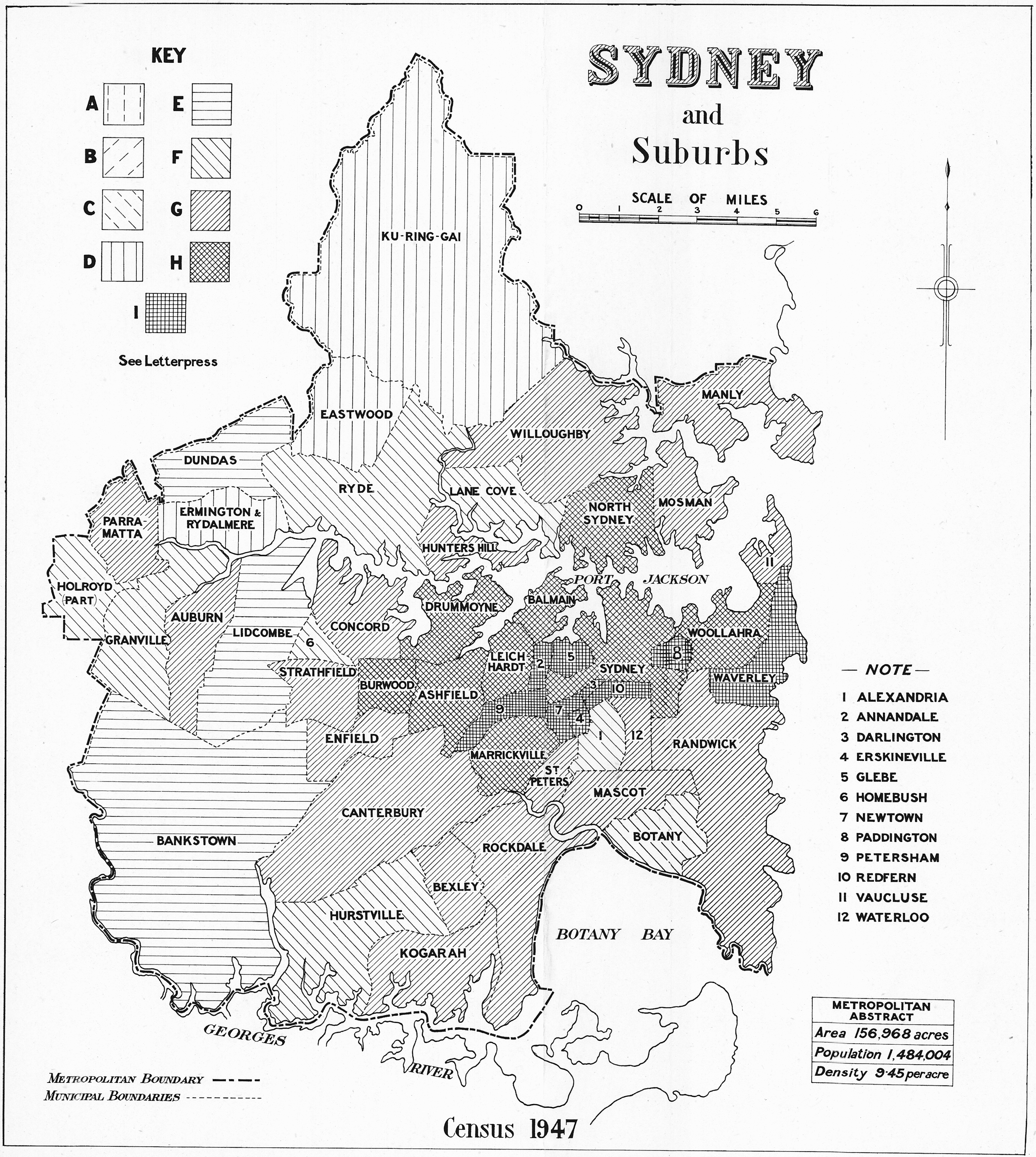
The AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY


SCALE OF MILES
1 0 1 2 3 4
Centre of Population
Centre of Area
Govt. Railway
District Boundaries
HALL
BELCONNEN
GUNGAHLIN
CANBERRA
KOWEN
COREE
STROMLO
WODEN
MOLONGLO
Coree Ck
RIVER
MURRUMBIDGEE
PADDY'S RIVER
LANYON
COTTER RIVER
TENNENT
RIVER
RENDEZVOUS CREEK
BOOTH
MOUNT CLEAR
NEW SOUTH WALES
STATE OF NEW SOUTH WALES
STATE OF NEW SOUTH WALES
JERVIS BAY
ST GEORGES BASIN
Sussex Inlet
WRECK BAY
SCALE OF MILES
0 1 2 3 4
JERVIS BAY

GROUP		FROM		TO LESS THAN	
		PERSONS	IN SQ. MILES	PERSONS	IN SQ. MILES
	☐	0	1	1	8
A	▥	1	8	1	4
B	▨	1	4	1	1
C	▧	1	1	2	1
D	▥	2	1	4	1
E	▤	4	1	8	1
F	▧	8	1	16	1
G	▨	16	1	32	1
H	▦	32	1	64	1
I	▩	64	1	128	1
J	■	128 & over per sq. mile			

Census 1947

SYDNEY
and
Suburbs


SCALE OF MILES
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
KU-RING-GAI
EASTWOOD
DUNDAS
RYDE
WILLOUGHBY
MANLY
LANE COVE
NORTH SYDNEY
MOSMAN
PARRA-MATTA
ERMINGTON & RYDALMERE
HUNTERS HILL
HOLROYD (PART)
GRANVILLE
AUBURN
LIDCOMBE
CONCORD
DRUMMOYNE
BALMAIN
PORT JACKSON
WOOLLAHRA
STRATHFIELD
BURWOOD
ASHFIELD
LEICH HARDT
SYDNEY
WAVERLEY
ENFIELD
MARRICKVILLE
ST PETERS
RANDWICK
MASCOT
BOTANY
CANTERBURY
BANKSTOWN
ROCKDALE
BEXLEY
HURSTVILLE
KOGARAH
BOTANY BAY
GEORGES
RIVER
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12

KEY

- A ▥
- B ▨
- C ▨
- D ▥
- E ▤
- F ▧
- G ▨
- H ▩
- I ▦

See Letterpress

Metropolitan Boundary — - —

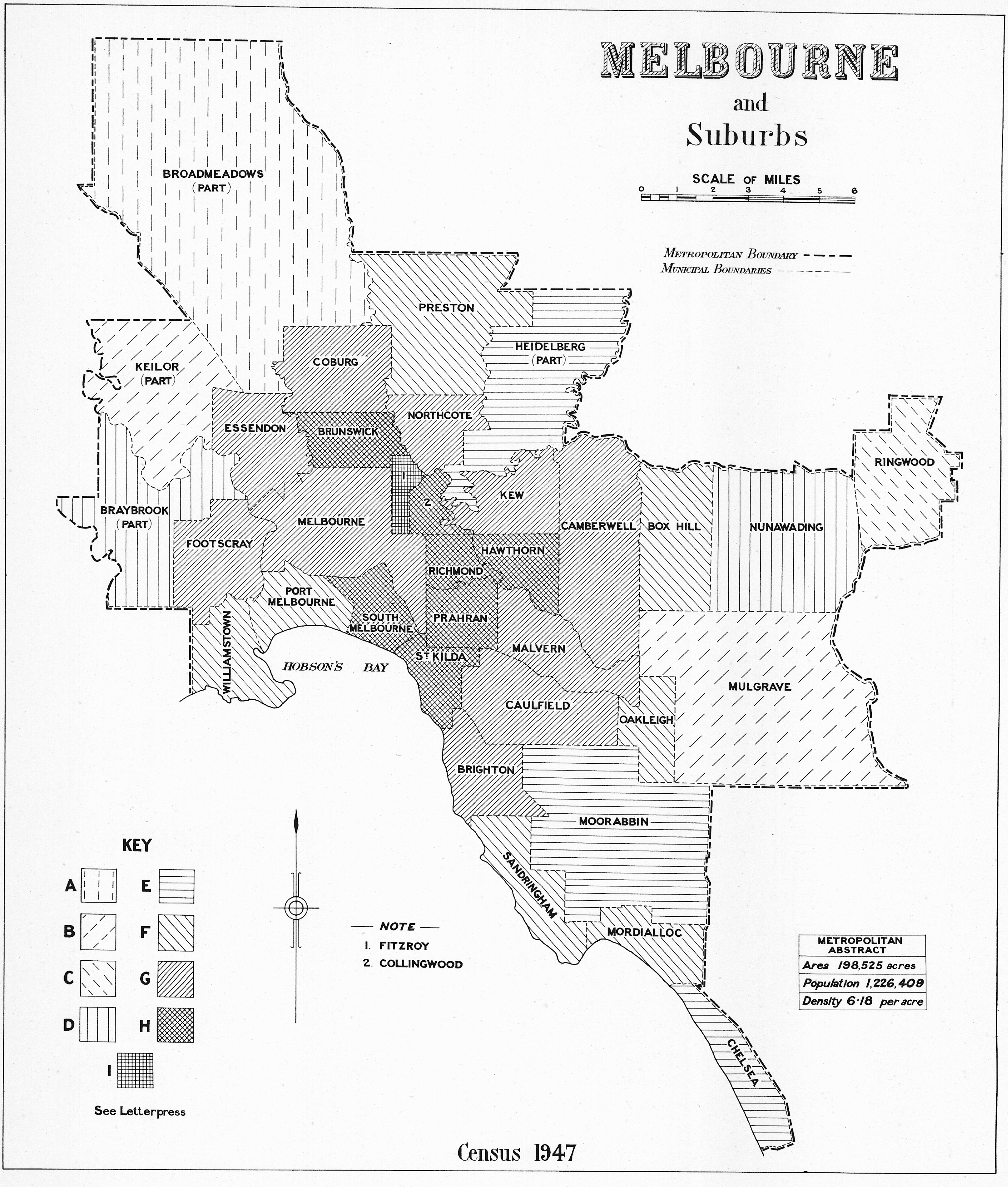
Municipal Boundaries - - - - - - -

— **NOTE** —

1 ALEXANDRIA
2 ANNANDALE
3 DARLINGTON
4 ERSKINEVILLE
5 GLEBE
6 HOMEBUSH
7 NEWTOWN
8 PADDINGTON
9 PETERSHAM
10 REDFERN
11 VAUCLUSE
12 WATERLOO

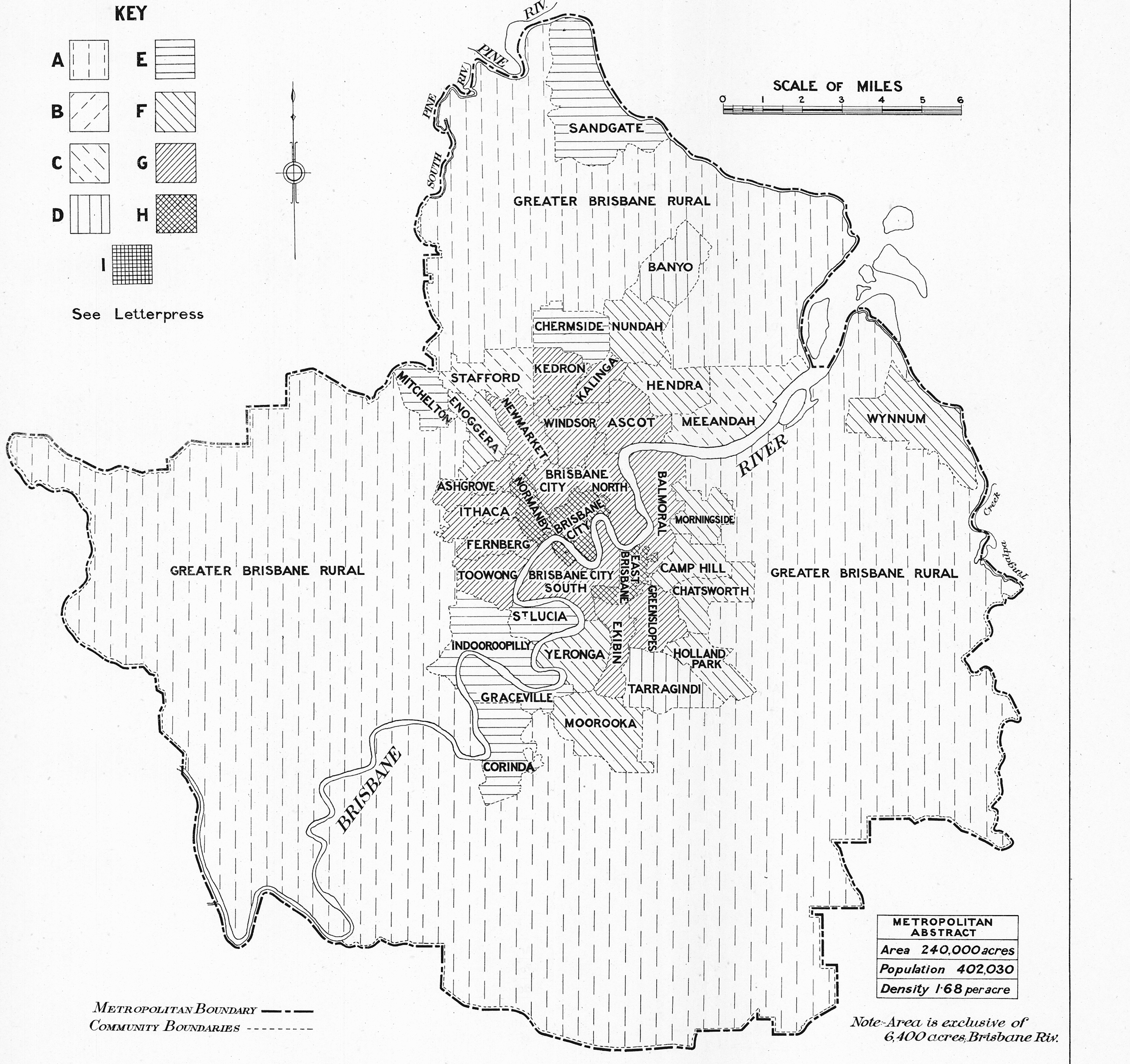
METROPOLITAN ABSTRACT
Area 156,968 acres
Population 1,484,004
Density 9·45 per acre

Census 1947


MELBOURNE
and
Suburbs
SCALE OF MILES
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
Metropolitan Boundary
Municipal Boundaries
BROADMEADOWS (PART)
PRESTON
HEIDELBERG (PART)
KEILOR (PART)
COBURG
NORTHCOTE
ESSENDON
BRUNSWICK
1
2
KEW
RINGWOOD
BRAYBROOK (PART)
MELBOURNE
CAMBERWELL
BOX HILL
NUNAWADING
FOOTSCRAY
HAWTHORN
RICHMOND
PORT MELBOURNE
SOUTH MELBOURNE
PRAHRAN
WILLIAMSTOWN
ST KILDA
MALVERN
HOBSON'S BAY
MULGRAVE
CAULFIELD
OAKLEIGH
BRIGHTON
MOORABBIN
SANDRINGHAM
MORDIALLOC
CHELSEA
KEY
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
See Letterpress
NOTE
1. FITZROY
2. COLLINGWOOD
Census 1947

METROPOLITAN ABSTRACT
Area 198,525 acres
Population 1,226,409
Density 6·18 per acre

GREATER BRISBANE

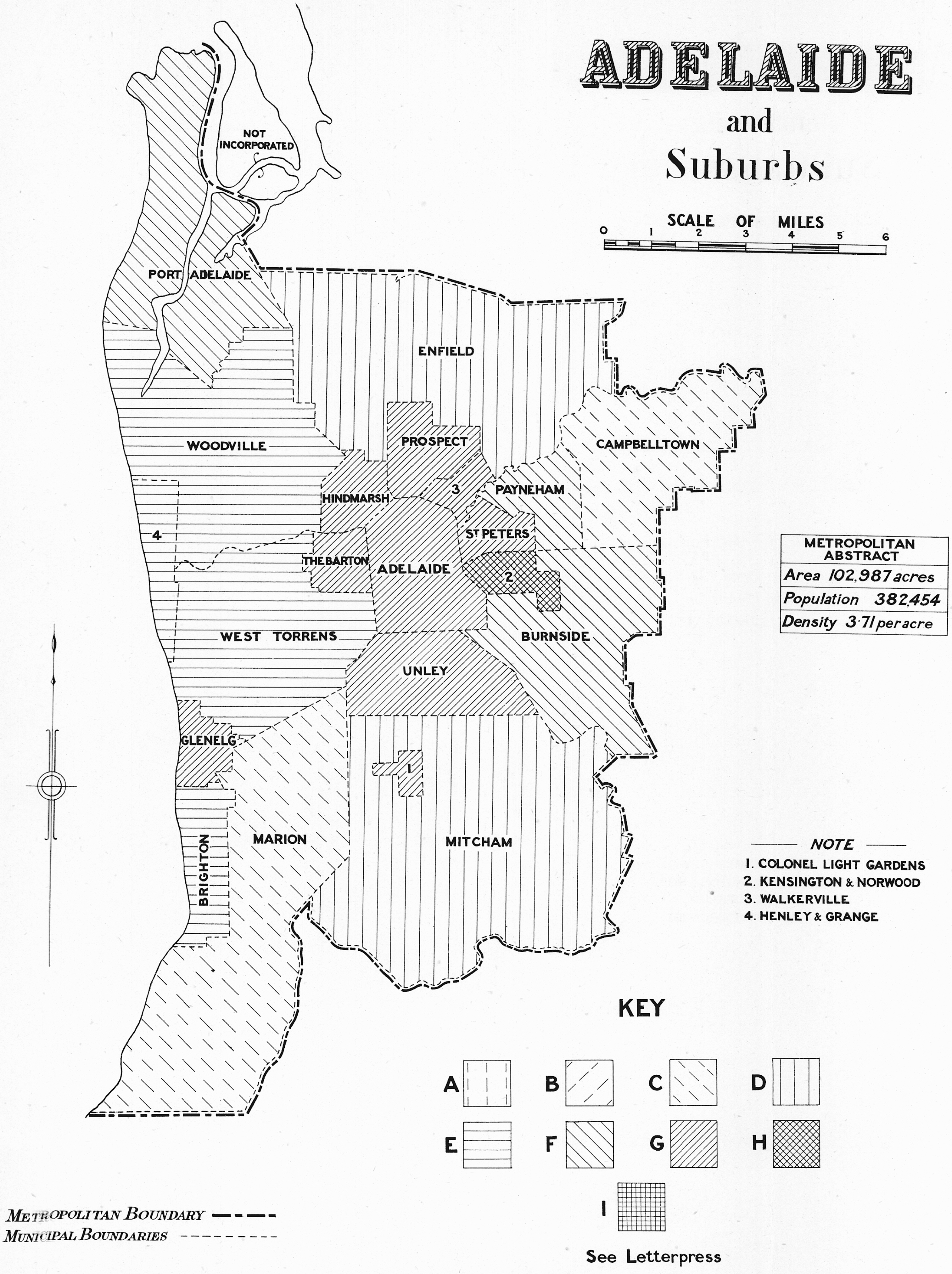

KEY
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
See Letterpress
SCALE OF MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6
PINE RIV.
SOUTH PINE RIV.
SANDGATE
GREATER BRISBANE RURAL
BANYO
CHERMSIDE
NUNDAH
KEDRON
KALINGA
STAFFORD
HENDRA
MITCHELTON
ENOGGERA
NEWMARKET
WINDSOR
ASCOT
MEEANDAH
WYNNUM
RIVER
BRISBANE CITY NORTH
ASHGROVE
NORMANBY
BALMORAL
ITHACA
BRISBANE CITY
MORNINGSIDE
FERNBERG
EAST BRISBANE
CAMP HILL
GREATER BRISBANE RURAL
TOOWONG
BRISBANE CITY SOUTH
GREENSLOPES
CHATSWORTH
GREATER BRISBANE RURAL
St LUCIA
EKIBIN
INDOOROOPILLY
YERONGA
HOLLAND PARK
TARRAGINDI
GRACEVILLE
MOOROOKA
CORINDA
BRISBANE
Creek
Tingalpa
Metropolitan Boundary
Community Boundaries

METROPOLITAN ABSTRACT
Area 240,000 acres
Population 402,030
Density 1·68 per acre

Note-Area is exclusive of 6,400 acres, Brisbane Riv.

Census 1947

ADELAIDE
and
Suburbs


SCALE OF MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6
NOT INCORPORATED
PORT ADELAIDE
ENFIELD
WOODVILLE
PROSPECT
CAMPBELLTOWN
HINDMARSH
3
PAYNEHAM
ST PETERS
4
THEBARTON
ADELAIDE
2
WEST TORRENS
BURNSIDE
UNLEY
GLENELG
1
MARION
MITCHAM
BRIGHTON
KEY
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
METROPOLITAN BOUNDARY
MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES

METROPOLITAN ABSTRACT
Area 102,987 acres
Population 382,454
Density 3·71 per acre

NOTE

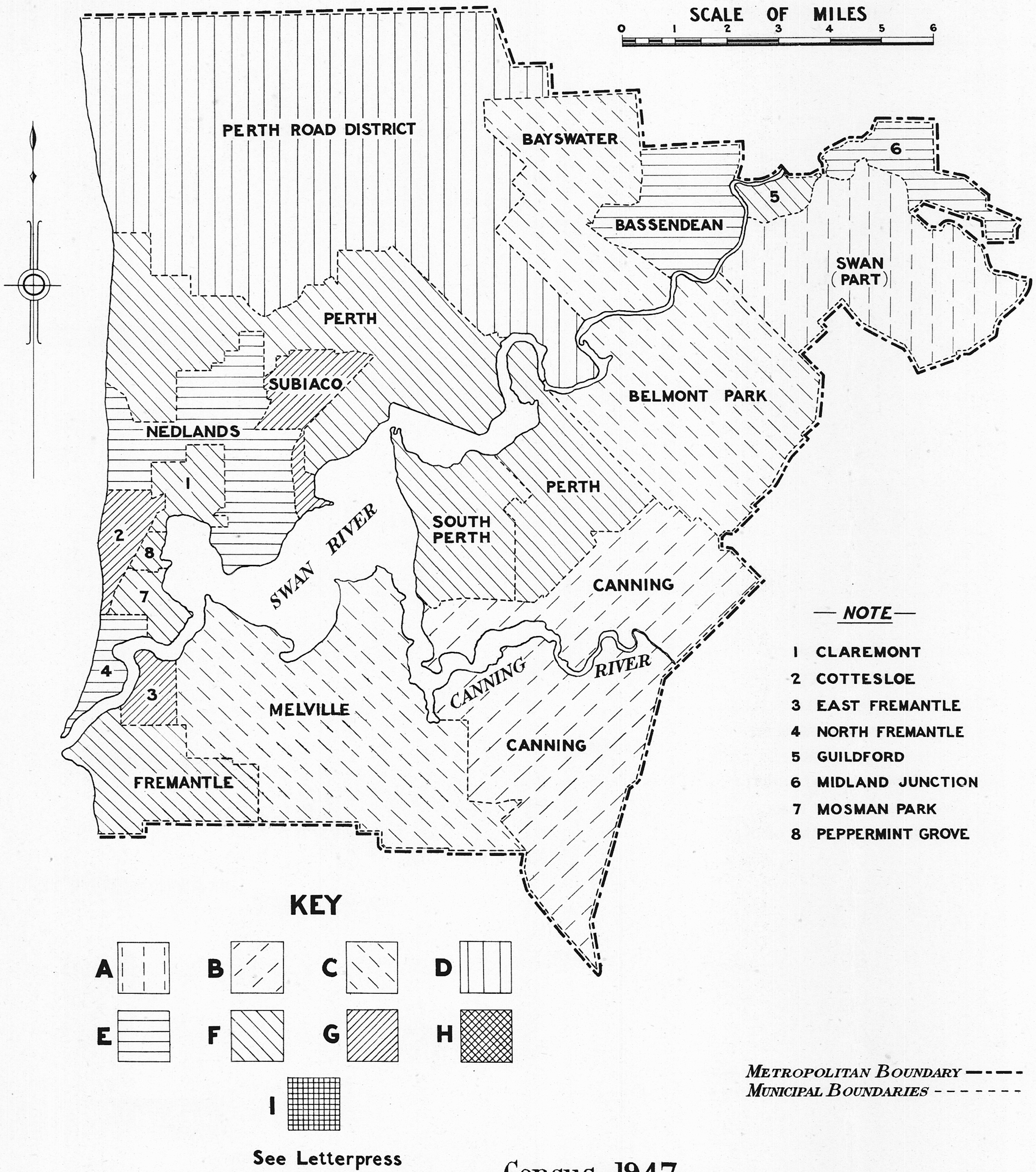
1. COLONEL LIGHT GARDENS
2. KENSINGTON & NORWOOD
3. WALKERVILLE
4. HENLEY & GRANGE

See Letterpress

Census 1947

METROPOLITAN ABSTRACT
Area 122,305 acres
Population 272,528
Density 2·23 per acre

PERTH
and
Suburbs


SCALE OF MILES
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
PERTH ROAD DISTRICT
BAYSWATER
BASSENDEAN
5
6
SWAN (PART)
PERTH
SUBIACO
NEDLANDS
BELMONT PARK
1
PERTH
SOUTH PERTH
SWAN RIVER
2
8
7
CANNING
4
3
CANNING RIVER
MELVILLE
CANNING
FREMANTLE
KEY
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I

See Letterpress

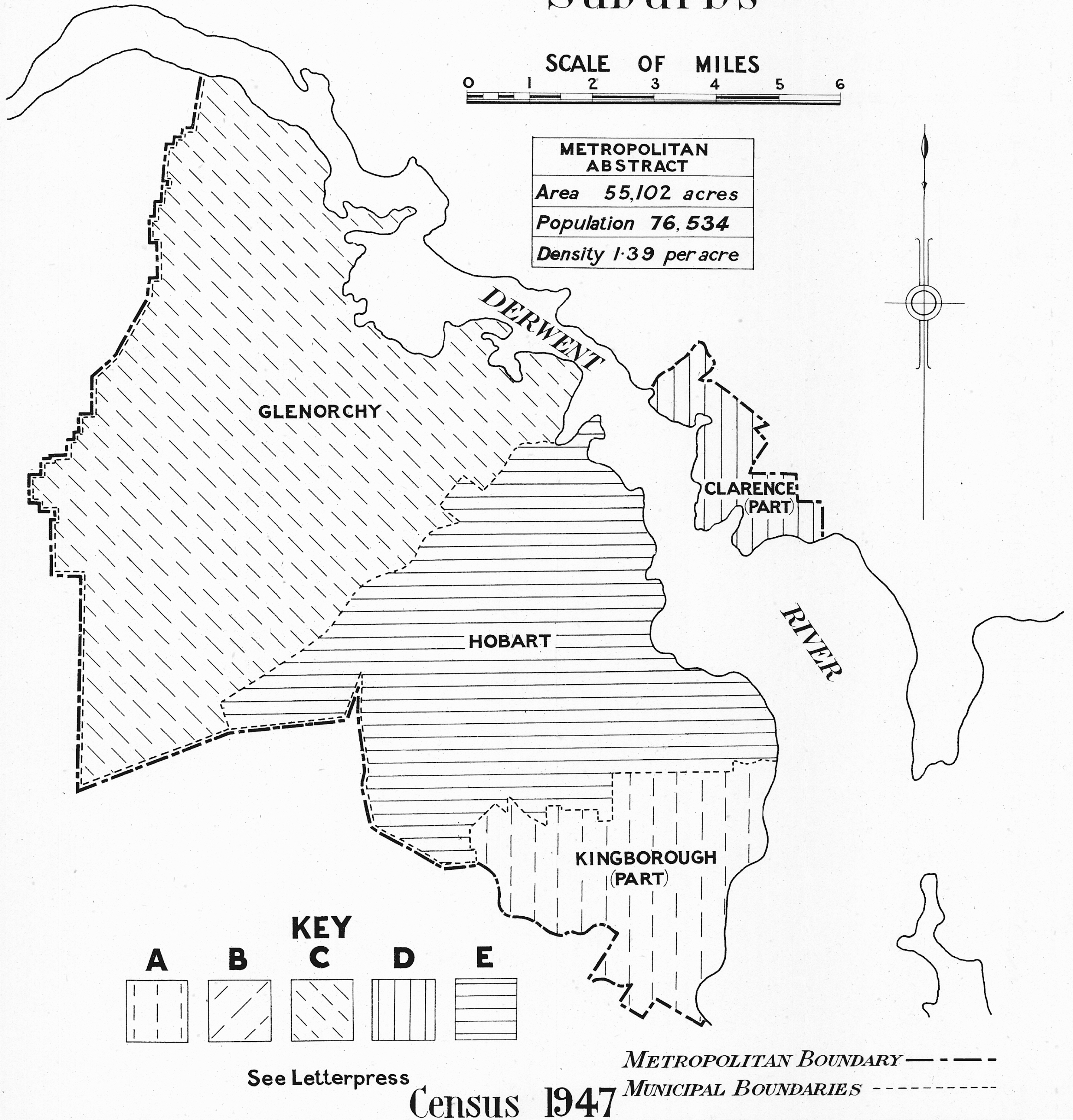
NOTE

1 CLAREMONT
2 COTTESLOE
3 EAST FREMANTLE
4 NORTH FREMANTLE
5 GUILDFORD
6 MIDLAND JUNCTION
7 MOSMAN PARK
8 PEPPERMINT GROVE

Metropolitan Boundary — · — · —
Municipal Boundaries - - - - - - -

Census 1947

HOBART and Suburbs


SCALE OF MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6
DERWENT
RIVER
GLENORCHY
HOBART
CLARENCE (PART)
KINGBOROUGH (PART)
KEY
A
B
C
D
E
See Letterpress
Metropolitan Boundary
Municipal Boundaries

METROPOLITAN ABSTRACT
Area 55,102 acres
Population 76,534
Density 1·39 per acre

Census 1947

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